

ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
CITY OF WESTMINSTER;

THE
OLD PALACE;
ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL,
(Now the House of Commons)
&c. &c.

CONTAINING
TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX ENGRAVINGS
OF
TOPOGRAPHICAL OBJECTS,

(OF WHICH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO NO LONGER EXIST,)

By JOHN THOMAS SMITH.

The Literary Part,

EXCLUSIVELY OF MANUSCRIPTS WHICH THROW NEW AND UNEXPECTED LIGHTS ON
THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE ARTS IN ENGLAND,

BY
JOHN SIDNEY HAWKINS, ESQ. F.A.S.

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1807.

THE LETTER-PRESS BY T. BENSLEY, BOLT COURT.



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TO
GEORGE THE THIRD,
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
KING;

UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES AND PROTECTION
THE LIBERAL ARTS IN THIS COUNTRY

HAVE EVER RECEIVED THE
MOST DISTINGUISHED AND EFFECTUAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUPPORT,

THE FOLLOWING

W O R K,

TENDING TO ELUCIDATE AND EXPLAIN

THE STATE OF

ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, AND PAINTING,

IN THIS KINGDOM,

IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY,

IS,

IN GRATITUDE FOR THE BLESSINGS OF HIS GOVERNMENT,

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AND INSCRIBED

BY

HIS MAJESTY'S

MOST DEVOTED SUBJECT AND SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

So common a fault is it with Antiquaries to consider Antiquity alone as a sufficient claim to attention, and to bring forward objects which have neither beauty in themselves, nor adequate importance, to introduce new, or correct former opinions; that in offering to public notice Ornaments and Decorations of any kind, it is scarcely possible to avoid some risque of a similar suspicion. Whether the supposed value of age has so wholly engrossed the minds of these persons that they are incapable of seeking for other excellence; or whether the fault has originated in a want of sufficient discernment to distinguish beauty from deformity, or, in an absence of that information or judgment which should have taught them that such discoveries cannot be of any use whatever, it is not material here to enquire. But certain it is, that county histories, and other topographical works, and those also on the subject of miscellaneous antiquity, are often found to contain representations of Fibulæ, spoons, knives, and spurs, darts, javelins, or daggers, celts, arrow-heads of iron and stone, and other trifling particulars, or offensive weapons, which have nothing to recommend them but a rudeness of workmanship, and an apparent antiquity very rarely ascertained. Of these, it frequently happens, no further account can be given, than that it is unknown to whom they belonged; and that in ploughing a field for agricultural purposes, they have been by the ploughshare turned up from a situation in which, without loss to the science of Antiquity, they might for ever have remained. No other effect can indeed be obtained from the discovery, than the addition of so many more to the numberless other similar instances already produced; and what is already sufficiently proved by an adequate number of examples, cannot be rendered more certain by any accumulation of instances.

Few publications of the kind here mentioned are entirely free from the insertion of trifling and unimportant subjects: and it is the more to be regretted, because the attention bestowed on them would be much better employed on others of more value, which, in the mean time, are often neglected; and because it induces many persons, when they see such objects brought into notice, as the result of investigation into the manners and customs of antiquity, to reject a pursuit which leads to no better an end, as of little value, and fitter to be discarded than embraced. If such an opinion is however entertained, it is the fault of wrong application, not of the study itself; for the study of Antiquity is, in fact, that of History, general and particular, at large, and comprehends not only local and personal, but every other branch connected with the transaction and administration of human affairs and the government and events of various nations in all parts of the world. Indeed, what has been said of a commentator, that in explaining the text he must have before him all the possible senses in which the passage can be taken, may, with little alteration, and equal truth, be applied to an Antiquary, who, in forming an opinion as to the age of any structure, must not only have in his mind the characteristic distinction of that period to which he assigns it, but also every variation and modification of those which preceded and followed it; and unless added to this he has an intimate knowledge of the history and principles of architecture, sculpture, and painting, an acquaintance with heraldry, and a great variety of other miscellaneous intelligence, he will often find himself embarrassed to decide, and frequently betrayed into impossible conjectures.

That the present work may not be thought one of these where beauty and importance have been sacrificed to the consideration of Antiquity, it may be necessary to point out on what grounds, and in what respects, the subjects here presented to view are entitled to the notice they now solicit: and though it is not intended to anticipate that intelligence which it is the purpose of the ensuing pages to disclose, it is presumed enough may be said, in a very small compass, to convince the reader they merit attention.

Of the antiquity of these subjects, which, on many such occasions as the present, is a point to be made out by a deduction of circumstances, there cannot be any doubt, as they are decidedly known to be of the time of Edward III: and they consist of specimens of architectural ornaments, of most exquisite beauty in design and execution, paintings of more than common merit, especially considering the time when they were done; and fragments of painted glass, which, if inferior in point of drawing to the other paintings before mentioned, are at least valuable for the beauty and vivacity of their colours, a recommendation which has often been known to succeed with those who were incapable of judging of any other.

In stating, however, these claims to regard, it is not intended to assert that the human figure is here to be found represented with such correctness of drawing, and strict adherence to anatomical exactness and science, as was afterwards practised by those truly great men, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Annibal Caracci, Poussin, and others, because this would be to suppose an effect, when the only adequate cause which could have produced it, did not exist. The painters of the middle ages knew little of the form, and nothing of the mechanism, of the human body and limbs, and in those parts, therefore, they were always defective, but the faces were often drawn with great beauty and sweetness, and finished with the delicacy of miniatures, a circumstance much admired by many persons. These excellences the paintings in question also possess in an eminent degree, together with the additional and singular advantage of being decided specimens of painting in oil above sixty-three years anterior to its supposed invention by John ab Eyck, in 1410, and considerably earlier than any instances known to be already published for invalidating his claim to the discovery, which has, with very great reason and success, been disputed.

From the time of their original painting these specimens have remained undefaced by modern varnishing or empirical endeavours to clean or preserve them; and have neither been touched upon, to repair the decays of time, which, indeed, in many instances, were infinitely less than could have been

expected, nor tampered with for the purpose of any chemical experiments. No person had any suspicion that any such examples as these were in existence, till, on occasion of the removal of the wainscoting for the enlargement of the House of Commons in the year 1800, which the Union with Ireland had, by an increase of the members, made requisite, these paintings, on the eleventh day of August in that year, were discovered on the walls.

The surprise excited by this discovery induced one of the workmen to communicate it on the same day to Mr. Thomas Bryan Richards, who, except the workmen, was the first person that saw the figures of Eustace and Mercœur, the only paintings at that time discovered; and intelligence of what had passed having reached Dr. Charles Gower, one of the physicians to the Middlesex Hospital, he immediately apprized Mr. Smith of it, in consequence of which, Mr. Smith and Dr. Gower went down together on the twelfth, and saw the paintings, and what else had been discovered. A very little consideration determined Mr. Smith to publish engravings from them; and leave for that purpose having been obtained on condition of his undertaking to quit about nine o'clock each morning, that he might not be in the way of the workmen the rest of the day, he, on the fourteenth day of August, began to make his drawings. It was his custom to go there as soon as it was light, and to work till nine o'clock, and the workmen very often followed him so close in their operations, as to remove, in the course of the same day on which he had made his drawing, the painting which he had been employed in copying that very morning; for as the enlargement of the house was to be effected by taking down the side stone walls between the buttresses, which had been originally three feet thick, and erecting a thinner of about one foot thick only, it unavoidably followed of course that the stones on which these paintings had been done, must be separated.

Six weeks, day by day, for he had not finished till the 24th of Sept. were thus occupied by Mr. Smith in making drawings and the necessary observations and memoranda from the pictures themselves, in which he did not

content himself with merely noting down that the colour was red, blue, or green, &c. but he actually matched the tint on the spot; and the better to ascertain the exact colours of the painted glass, the pieces were held up to the light, and from them, in that situation, the drawings were coloured.

After Mr. Smith had entered on this task, and before any application had been made to the author of the letter-press for his assistance, the latter, on the 12th of Sept. calling on Mr. Smith's father, then a well-known print-seller in May's Building's, St. Martin's Lane, for a print which he wanted to see, was told of the discovery of these ornaments in the House of Commons. He had, indeed, before heard of it, and had endeavoured in vain to see them; but he now learnt, for the first time, that on application at the door, and describing himself as a member of the Antiquarian Society, there would be no doubt of his admission. To this, it was added, that Mr. Smith the son was then making drawings for publication, and that he meant to apply to the present author for an account to accompany them. For declining this office there was no reason, and therefore it was immediately accepted, and on the third of October the younger Mr. Smith first called on him on that subject; but in the mean time the better to enable himself to execute what he had engaged for, the writer of this work took six different opportunities of visiting the building before the paintings were all removed, and minutely examining every part of its ornaments: he is therefore sufficiently qualified to testify to the scrupulous fidelity and exactness of the engravings, and his testimony cannot be suspected of interested motives when he declares, as for that purpose he thinks it incumbent on him to do, and which is the fact, that the present work is entirely the property of Mr. Smith, at whose sole expence, aided by an unusually liberal subscription, it is published; that his own share in preparing it is perfectly voluntary and gratuitous, and that he has no further interest or concern in it than merely furnishing the letter-press.

It has been judged proper to state thus minutely the above particulars, because some persons had at one time formed an opinion that the present was intended as a rival work to a similar undertaking then said to be meditated by the

Society of Antiquaries, and this was alledged by one person, at least, when applied to by a friend, as a reason for withholding his name. The transaction was explained by the insertion of some letters in *The Gentleman's Magazine*; and the gentleman who made the objection, and who declared he had heard it from some one else, had the candour and liberality to withdraw it, and to become a subscriber to the work. That similar suspicions may not be entertained by any other stranger to the character of the present author, it may be necessary to mention, that it was not till after the 24th of Sept. on which day Mr. Smith finished, that any draughtsman was employed to make drawings for the Antiquarian Society; that Mr. Smirke the younger, who was afterwards engaged for that purpose, traced off from the walls the outlines of such as were then unremoved, which seem to have been only those on both sides of the altar, and in the arches on the south side of the chapel; from these outlines he made his drawings of a smaller size;* and when those walls were afterwards taken down, the pieces were brought to him into a room adjoining, or near the House of Commons, and from them he finished his drawings.

Had the Society of Antiquaries, on the discovery of these paintings and other ornaments, immediately sent a draughtsman to copy them, and declared their intention of publishing a work on the subject, before Mr. Smith had either begun his drawings, or engaged, through the means of his father, the present author's assistance, the writer of this, as a member of that society, and scorning an unhandsome transaction, would most certainly have declined promoting or furthering a rival publication; and, in that case, had they thought them worth their acceptance, the Society should have been welcome to the same exertions from the present author for the advancement of their work, as have been made for this, on condition, however, of their printing the letter-press as he should have thought fit to write it.

But the facts here stated sufficiently shew, that at the time when Mr. Smith commenced his work, and the present author promised his assistance,

* *Gent. Mag.* for March 1803, p. 204.

the Antiquarian Society had formed no intention of any such publication. They have, it is true, since published six plates, on a scale and plan so different from this, that it is impossible they can be injured by the present work, which, on the contrary, is more likely to promote than check the sale of their prints, by explaining and illustrating, as it does, the subjects they represent. But to guard against suspicion, that he as a member of the society has been benefited in the prosecution of this work, by an inspection of Mr. Smirke's drawings, or any facts contained in papers that may have been read before the society for their elucidation, the author thinks it incumbent on him to declare, he never was present when Mr. Smirke's drawings were exhibited, or any such paper read; that he purposely staid away to avoid the imputation; and that if there were any such paper, he is wholly unacquainted with its contents, which have never been communicated to him by any person. The only time he ever saw Mr. Smirke's drawings was as they hung up when he has been into the library to receive prints then delivering out; his stay then was no longer than was necessary for that purpose; before that, the whole plan of his own work was digested, and all the parts written relating to those subjects, and he was not induced to make a single alteration in either in consequence of the drawings of which he had this casual and transitory view.

When this work was first undertaken, it was not conceived that it would have required an extension to its present length; nor, indeed, was it foreseen that such a mass of intelligence could have been procured. Little more, therefore, was at the very first intended, than a competent explanation of the plates; but when it was found, as it soon was, that the public were disposed to encourage it, those concerned in the undertaking were induced to enlarge their views, and to promise, in general terms, in their proposals, the insertion of many other particulars relating to subjects incidentally connected with it; reserving, however, to the author of the letter-press the liberty and option of executing what he had undertaken, on a more comprehensive or limited scale, as he saw requisite. And, indeed, without the very liberal and almost un-

qualified support and encouragement which the proprietor has met with, it would not have been possible to have executed so extensive a plan as the present.

For, not to mention that the reader will here find a full and clear history and explanation of these ornaments themselves, several views are here introduced of important structures, no longer existing, for which purpose the plates have been increased from seventeen, the number promised in the Proposals, to forty-four, without raising the original price to such Subscribers as came in prior to the last twelvemonth. They contain upwards of two hundred various topographical subjects, all from Westminster; and of these, one hundred and twenty-two are now no longer existing, as they have been either pulled down, totally defaced, or the stones entirely destroyed. Of many parts of the city of Westminster, as they were at a very early period, a more correct and particular description is given than occurs any where else, accompanied by a plan of the north east part extending from St. Stephen's chapel up to the present Whitehall, laid down in exact measure by feet and inches, from an indisputable record of the time of Rich. II; a better idea of the old palace at Westminster is to be obtained from it than any other work has yet supplied; and the history of the House of Commons, formerly the chapel of St. Stephen, has been correctly traced from its first foundation to its suppression, which had never before been completely done. A perfect list of its deans, from their first establishment by Edward III, to the time of its surrender by the last; and an account of the benefactions to it when a chapel, from incontrovertible evidence, one of its own records, which has never before been attempted, will also be found here inserted. Few buildings, whether its internal beauty, its original destination and use as a chapel, or its subsequent purpose of an House for the sitting of one branch of the legislature, be considered, can be better entitled than this to regard and attention; and as it was in itself a supereminently beautiful specimen of the Gothic style, it has been thought advisable to subjoin an enquiry into the origin of Gothic architecture also, on which, though a subject often undertaken, original materials before undiscovered have been used, and by a fair state of a variety of facts, it has been ascertained how little former

opinions on that point are to be confided in; at the same time, as it is hoped, it will be found, on examination, to contain sufficient circumstances for deciding the question.

Great communications, in addition to no small quantity of intelligence which he himself had previously collected, have been made to the author by friends to the work, who very kindly interested themselves deeply in its success: books of great rarity and value, together with original drawings, for the purpose of being engraven and inserted in the work, have been liberally and voluntarily supplied by their owners, and in a variety of other ways great exertions have been made by its friends. Many of these are mentioned in the notes; and to all the thanks and acknowledgments of the author and proprietor are due, which they are accordingly here desired individually to accept.

To no one, however, is the work more indebted than to RICHARD WYATT, of Milton Place, near Egham, Esquire,^b who, confiding in the integrity of those who had planned and undertaken it, and with an opinion, perhaps, somewhat too favourable of their abilities, condescended, with a steady and persevering friendship, to pledge his own word for the due performance, and to solicit names for its publication. No fewer than two hundred and twenty names, and those some of the highest rank among them, have, in consequence of these solicitations, at different times, been added to the list; and it is a certain fact, that without the patronage, encouragement, and support, of this very valuable friend, the work could never have made its appearance with its present advantages.

To the Right Hon. CHARLES ABBOT, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the work is also under obligations, not only for the countenance and authority of his name, but for frequent permission to visit and make drawings from different parts, discovered from time to time, in consequence of the alterations still proceeding in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons;

^b To prevent mistakes it is here to be noticed that this gentleman is no relation to the architect of the same surname.

and more especially for orders for admission to places which would otherwise have been inaccessible.

To Dr. CHARLES GOWER before named, the proprietor is indebted for the first knowledge of the discovery of these paintings; and both his, and the author's thanks, are also due to him for superintending the very satisfactory analysis of the colours used in these paintings.

The author and proprietor have also great obligations to Mr. HASLAM of Bethlehem Hospital, not only for making the very decisive analysis above mentioned; but also for communicating the result, in a letter to the proprietor, which is given verbatim in the work; and further, for the first intelligence and loan of a very scarce and valuable book, which has furnished an incontrovertible specimen of what the style of architecture among the Goths really was about the time when they settled in Italy.

From the kindness, perseverance, and skill, of GEORGE VANDERZEE, of the Exchequer Office, in the Temple, Esquire, a most valuable branch of intelligence has also been derived, who, on application from the author, for a sight of some records referred to by Mr. Topham in his Account prefixed to the Antiquarian Society's publication respecting this chapel, and for further information, very liberally bestowed a very great portion of time in successfully searching for the original Rolls of Expences relating to this Chapel, and not only permitted a complete inspection of them by the author himself, but lent him his own clerk to make extracts for the use of this work, declining, at the same time, every species of emolument. Some few of these Rolls had been originally found by Mr. Vanderzee, who was employed to superintend the removal of the Records on pulling down, in 1793, some old rooms near those where the Court of Exchequer sit. Two of them are mentioned by Mr. Topham, as communicated to him by Craven Ord, Esq. but Mr. Topham has only given the title of one Roll, and two or three extracts from the other, together with a very imperfect summary; and even these are not accurate. The result of Mr. Vanderzee's exertions has been, an unexampled abundance of original information of the highest importance and authen-

ticity; and the author's and proprietor's, and, indeed, the reader's thanks are no less than due for the knowledge and communication of these very valuable documents.

TO MR. THOMAS BRYAN RICHARDS the proprietor owes a great variety of information:

TO JOHN CHARLES CROWLE, Esq. he is also obliged for his successful endeavours to procure subscribers; and also for obtaining, through the means of the Marquis of Salisbury, then Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, permission to dedicate the Work to his Majesty:

TO JOHN COOKE, of Bedford Square, Esq. and his four sons, for their kind recommendation of this work, and their steady patronage of the proprietor for many years back:

TO RICHARD CLARK, Esq. Chamberlain of London, for several acts of liberality and kindness on this and former occasions:

And to his numerous Subscribers, in general, for their very liberal support and encouragement.

But though the work has received an encouragement beyond the expectations, and almost beyond the hopes, which those engaged in it thought themselves at first justified in forming, it has not been without its enemies, or, to say the least, such as did not wish well to its success. He could be no friend to it who first suggested the suspicion that it was in any way intended as an opposition to the Antiquarian Society; and, indeed, it is pretty well known from whom the report originated. The motives also by which he was actuated could, as well as his name, be here completely disclosed, but this, as he is no longer living, is at present declined. Fortunately, the gentleman to whom it had been mentioned as a fact, had soon after occasion to assign it as a reason for not patronizing this work, which afforded a fair opportunity of shewing, as was then done, in consequence of this event, in the Gentleman's Magazine, the inaccuracy, to say no worse of it, of the assertion. That it was impossible has been already proved by the events before related, as the publication of this work was determined upon, and the drawings for it all

made, before any drawing for that society was begun, or any artist employed for the purpose. Nor can he, if he were not the same person with the above suggestor, which there is every reason to believe, be regarded as any other than hostile to it, who procured that on the 26th of Sept. 1800, the permission which had before been granted to Mr. Smith, should be, as it then was, retracted. However, Mr. Smith had, by that time, made drawings of every thing he wished to take, and the prohibition was therefore not followed by the intended consequences.

It is not supposed that the plates will be so much the subject of criticism as the letter-press; but, nevertheless, it is conceived but justice to the artist to say, that as many persons saw the original paintings, to such he need only appeal for the fidelity of his representations; and those who did not see the originals, may be satisfied on that point, by the testimonials in writing, of which the proprietor is possessed, from competent eye-witnesses. And, indeed, the long period which has elapsed between the publication of the proposals for this work, and its ultimate completion, has been entirely owing to Mr. Smith's wish to finish his plates as highly as possible, never considering a plate as dispatched while any thing more could be done to improve it; and he has only to return his sincere thanks to his Subscribers for their patient indulgence in this unavoidable delay.

The author of the letter-press thinks it requisite here to say, that no part of the apparent delay above mentioned is imputable to him. He has always been in greater forwardness than the engraver, and could the plates have been finished before, the letter-press should sooner have been ready; but as the printed account was intended to describe and explain the plates, it was impossible to prepare that, till the plates were in a fit state to be so described and explained; and he has only to say, that notwithstanding the discovery of some very important records of great length, after the rest of his manuscript was completed, which required him to make great alterations and additions, the work has never waited one hour for him.

Let it not however be imagined, in contradiction to the fact, that the

time spent in preparing it has been in any way injurious, instead of beneficial to the present work. Besides an opportunity of finishing the plates more highly, it has afforded the means of extending their number from seventeen, as proposed at first, to forty-four. Another advantage, of no small moment to the letter-press, has also arisen from it, for, as from its first commencement to the present time, unremitting exertions have been used to procure intelligence, the quantity has been abundantly increased in consequence of the time the work has been in hand; and it is certainly true, that had the book been published sooner, some points could not have been so clearly ascertained.

On a revision of the whole, the present author feels a satisfaction in declaring, that on a very minute scrutiny, which they have undergone in the course of his explanation, he has not found in the plates a single error, or inaccuracy, to palliate or excuse: No opportunity has been neglected by him, of gaining information, or availing himself of the time allowed for that purpose; nor any thing omitted that he thought could tend to improve or benefit the work: he has himself inspected the original records: from an early acquaintance with the hand-writing and language of them, has been enabled to correct the numberless errors into which all who have hitherto written on the subject have fallen: and to the utmost of his abilities, has endeavoured to make good his engagements and undertakings, and to discharge conscientiously the office entrusted to his care.

AN ACCOUNT, &c.

AN enlargement of the present House of Commons having become requisite, for the admission of the additional members, in consequence of the union of Great Britain and Ireland; on removing the wainscoting for that purpose, in the month of August 1800, it was discovered that the whole inside of the walls of the building had been originally painted with single figures and historical subjects. Many of these were still in such a state of preservation as to admit of their being copied and engraven; and, the necessary permission having been obtained for that purpose, accurate drawings were therefore made from them on the spot, by Mr. Smith, with that view; from which drawings the present plates have been taken with equal fidelity and exactness. Of these paintings, as well as of the several other ornaments then discovered, it is the object of the present work to give an account and explanation, together with the history of the building itself, and also of the old palace at Westminster, of which it was a part; but, as the modern appearance of that city is widely different from that which it formerly bore, its ancient state must first be described, in order to the understanding of what will be said hereafter.

United to London by a continued succession of houses as Westminster now is, it will scarcely be imagined, as was however the fact, that it was at one time a separate and distinct village, a mile distant from London: but still less will it be conceived to have been, as it actually was, an island cut off from it by a branch of the river Thames, and originally denominated Thorney Island, from the circumstance, as it is said, of its being overgrown with thorns and brambles.^a The branch of the Thames by which this separation was effected, entered from the east, at the spot in Channel, or Canon Row, as it is now called, where Manchester Buildings now stands, and, running westward, intersected King Street, and pursued its course down the present Gardener's

^a Reges, Reginae, Nobiles, & alii in Ecclesia collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, 4to. Lond. 1600, in the Preface. Widmore's Hist. of Westm. Abbey, 4to. Lond. 1751, p. 2.

Lane. From the west end of Gardener's Lane it turned southward, and, after passing down what is now called Prince's Street, but was then Long Ditch,^b crossed Tothill Street a little westward of the Gatehouse; then taking an eastern direction, it ran along by the south wall of the Abbey garden, where College Street now stands, to the Thames; and this is still the exact course of the common sewer which was erected over it.^c Its connexion with the main land was by means of a bridge which Matilda, the queen of Henry I, erected over the stream in King Street, at the east end of Gardener's Lane.^d

Although Maitland, from whom this account is taken, has so decidedly fixed the spot near Manchester Buildings as that at which the cut from the Thames entered, there is great reason for thinking he is mistaken; it will, on the contrary, appear more probable, that it was considerably more to the north, and, indeed, almost close to the south wall of the present Privy Garden, formerly the southern boundary of the palace of Whitehall. Manchester Buildings is almost close to Westminster Bridge, and its east end comes out a very few feet from the Middlesex end of the Bridge, consequently it is only a very small distance from the north side of New Palace Yard. But in an authentic instrument, dated in 1394, the contents of which will be more fully stated hereafter, a piece of ground is mentioned as extending northward from the present north side of New Palace Yard, and comprizing in that extent, including the width of the present Bridge Street, 567 feet. Of this ground the northern boundary is there said to be a ditch unquestionably entering from the Thames, which skirted Channel, or Canon Row, on its north and west sides,^e and might, probably, thence pursue its course to Gardener's Lane. Now, on applying a scale of feet formed from that given by Strype to that part of the map of St. Margaret's parish in Strype's Stow, it is found that 567 feet from the north side of New Palace Yard, would considerably exceed Manchester Buildings, and extend almost up to the south wall of Privy Garden. In the List of the several sewers under the jurisdiction of the commissioners for Westminster and part of Middlesex, printed at the end of

^b Stow, in his Survey, edit. 4to. 1618, p. 481, speaks of Long Ditch as running down King Street, and says it was so called because it almost insulates the City of Westminster.

^c Maitland's Hist. of London, p. 1328.

^d About the middle of Canon Row was the watercourse denominated Long Ditch, over which, at the end of Gardener's Lane, Matilda, consort of Henry I, erected a bridge. Maitland, p. 1341.

^e Vide infra.

the Statutes relative to the Sewers within Westminster and part of Middlesex, 12mo. Lond. 1796, two sewers are noticed material to the present inquiry. One of these, College Street sewer, is described as beginning in James Street, Pimlico, and emptying itself at Millbank, near Abingdon Buildings; the other, King Street sewer, as beginning in Downing Street, Westminster, and emptying itself near the north end of Channel Row, and at Westminster Bridge; which certainly agrees better with the fact here supposed than with Maitland's assertion. It has been before remarked, that from Gardener's Lane, King Street, this branch of the Thames turned southward down Long Ditch, now Prince's Street, and so made its way to College Street, and thence to the Thames. Maitland has called the street from which Manchester Buildings turns to the water, Channel Row; but Stow^f denominates it Canon Row, and says it had this name because it belonged to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel. Howel^g says it is corruptly called Channel Row; but, considering that the cut from the Thames entered here, and that the piece of ground did not till the time of Edward III. become the property of the dean and canons of St. Stephen's,^h it is much more probable that Channel Row was the original and correct name, and the other a subsequent corruption.

At this early period no houses existed in the Strand, which, as its name implies, was at first only an open plainⁱ sloping down to the river, but intersected by several little cuts or channels, through which the water from the hills on its north side was conveyed into the Thames; and over these rivulets, wherever they occurred, bridges, consisting probably of no more than one small stone arch, were erected, to continue the road and preserve a communication. One of these, called Strand Bridge, was between Surry Street and the present Somerset Place;^k another, named Ivy Bridge, between Salisbury Street and where the Adelphi now is;^l and a third was, it is said, discovered, not long since, opposite the end of Essex Street. These watercourses and bridges are, in fact, still existing, but being converted into sewers, and covered with streets, are no longer visible; and where the spot, called Charing Cross, now is, was, in ancient time, the village of Charing, equally separate and detached from both London and Westminster, and nearly equidistant from each.

^f Edit. 1618, p. 841.

^g Londinopolis, p. 350.

^h Vide infra.

ⁱ Ilive's Survey of London, 8vo. Lond. 1742, p. 1176.

^k See the map of the parishes of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary, Savoy. Strype's Stow, book iv, p. 106.

^l See the map of St. Martin's parish. Ibid. book vi, p. 66.

In process of time, however, the residence of the court, which had before that time been sometimes at the Tower, and frequently elsewhere, at a distance from London, had, about the time of Henry III, become more usual at Westminster. The courts, particularly the Common Pleas, which before had been held wherever the king then was, in town or country, had also, by the statute of Magna Charta in 1225, 9 Henry III, been rendered stationary at Westminster, which had also become the most usual place of holding the parliament. Many of the bishops especially, and others of the nobility, therefore, for the purpose of more convenient attendance when the parliament was held there, were induced to erect palaces on the edge of the river, and by so doing to connect, by a line of buildings, the two villages of Charing and Westminster with the city of London.^m

Of these it is not consistent with the plan of the present work, professedly dedicated as it is to another subject, to give any thing more than a very brief account; and, indeed, a departure from the line of the principal inquiry, so far as to do even this, may, perhaps, by some persons, be thought to need an apology, had it not been for the purpose of introducing views, from original drawings, made while those buildings were still standing, of erections of importance no longer existing. Little more, therefore, is here to be expected than their names, the original dates of their erection, and a precise description of the spot which they occupied; but where further information is necessary, such occasional intelligence will be added as, in some instances, has never yet appeared in print, and in others, is not generally known.

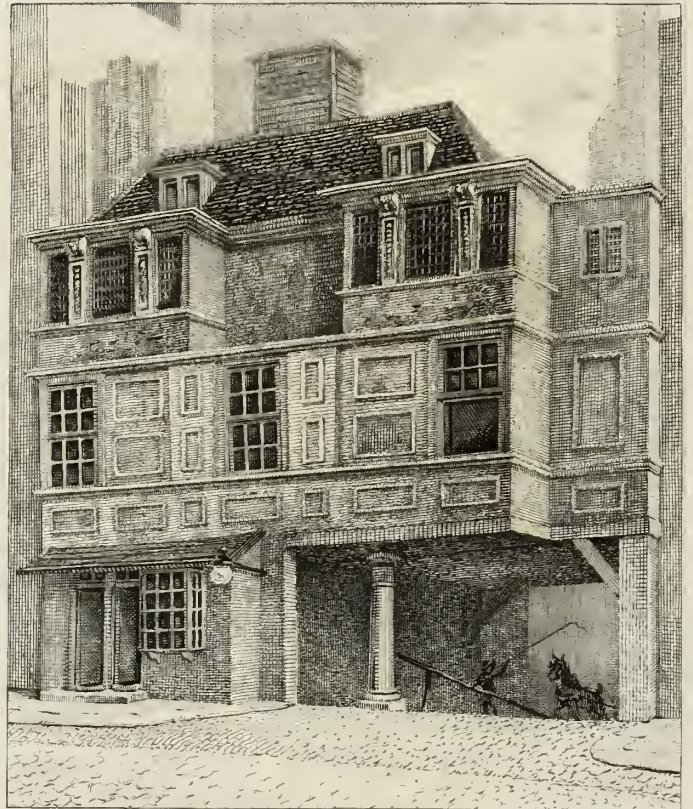
None but edifices as old as the time of Edward III, or thereabouts, or at least such as have taken the places of buildings of that date, were originally meant to be here inserted; and the south side of the Strand, beginning from Temple Bar, was intended to be first described, as containing the greater number. From both these rules it has however been found necessary to deviate, for the insertion of a view of an house which has, within a very few years, been pulled down. It stood on the north side of the Strand, near Temple Bar; and though not old, was yet rendered sufficiently illustrious by the temporary residence of the duke de Sully, when ambassador here. At that time it is said to have been inhabited by Christopher Harley, count

^m Howel has remarked, that from Dorset House in Fleet Street, to Whitehall, all the great houses built on the Thames were episcopal palaces, except the Savoy and Suffolk House. Howel's *Londinopolis*, p. 348.



Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.

Duke de Sully's House in the Strand.



Drawn by Nathaniel Smith 1790 & etched by J. T. Smith.

Durham House, Strand.



Drawn & etched by J. T. Smith.

Guard Room, Scotland Yard.



Drawn & etched by J. T. Smith.

Part of the old Palace of Whitehall from the Water.

Beaumont, ambassador from France, in the year 1605; in which year he lost an infant daughter, who is buried in St. Nicholas's chapel, in Westminster Abbey:ⁿ and the duke de Sully, who came over as ambassador extraordinary, resided here for a few days after his arrival, till Arundel House, then situated where Arundel Street now is, could be prepared for his reception. The house, as appears in the view in the opposite plate, was ornamented in front with the fleurs-de-lys, and other devices; but these were probably added to it in some later repair, in commemoration of the above fact. It was standing till lately, but was removed to make room for the present modern houses.

On the south side of the street, or that next the water, and beginning from Temple Bar, the first in local situation, though not in chronological order, was Exeter House, erected, as it is supposed, by the then bishop of that see, about the reign of Edward II. It was afterwards called Paget House, then Leicester House, and since Essex House, as having been, at different times, inhabited by William lord Paget, Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, and the earl of Essex.^o

Near this, and, as Ilive^p says, between Essex House and Milford Lane, was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost, called S. Spirit; but of the time and occasion of its foundation, Stow confesses himself ignorant.^q

To the west of this last was the bishop of Bath's house, or inn, as it was usual to call such residences. The time of its original erection does not appear, but it was rebuilt by Thomas Seymour, lord admiral, the brother of the duke of Somerset, lord protector, in the reign of Edward VI;^r and having, from the residence of the famous earl of Arundel afterwards in it, acquired the name of Arundel House, is known to have stood where Arundel Street now is. Here, as has before been mentioned, the duke de Sully was lodged when he came over as ambassador extraordinary from France to this country.

Beyond this, on the side of the street, was a church-yard, in which stood the parish church of the Nativity of St. Mary and the Innocents, in the Strand.^s History is silent as to the date of its erection, but William Wymningham is given as the name of its rector in 1376;^t so that it was then existing, and most probably some time before. Nearly adjoining this church, and between that and the river, was an inn of Chancery, called Chester's Inn,

ⁿ Crull's Antiq. of Westm. Abbey, 8vo. Lond. 1711, p. 72.

^o Stow, 1618, p. 829. Edit. 1633, p. 489.

^p Ilive, p. 1177.

^q Stow, 1618, p. 829. Edit. 1633, p. 489.

^r Ibid.

^s Ibid.

^t Strype's Stow, book iv, p. 105.

because it belonged to the bishop of Chester; but denominated by some, from its situation, Strand Inn.^u An house belonging to the bishop of Llandaff stood also not far from the before-mentioned church, for the enlargement of which house, in the reign of Edward II, a vacant piece of ground, lying near the church of our Lady at Strand, was procured by the then bishop of that see from Thomas earl of Lancaster,^x probably the then owner of the Savoy and the duchy of Lancaster.

At a small distance from the bishop of Llandaff's stood Strand Bridge, which had a lane or way under it leading down to a landing place on the bank of the Thames.^y The precise spot may still be ascertained from the name of Strand Lane, which a turning down from the Strand to the water, between Surry Street and Somerset Place, still retains.

The bishop of Chester's own house, or residence, stood a little to the west of Strand Bridge. It was called equally the bishop of Chester's and the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry's Inn, and was first built by Walter Langton, bishop of Chester, treasurer of England, in the reign of Edward I.^z The reason for this double appellation may be collected from the following circumstances; the present bishopric of Chester was one of the new ones erected by Henry VIII, and that the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, till that time, were frequently called Cestrenses, or bishops of Chester;^a and adjoining this was the bishop of Worcester's Inn.^b But the church of St. Mary at Strand, Strand Bridge, with the lane under it, the houses of the bishops of Chester and Worcester, with all the tenements adjoining, were, in 1549, all pulled down and removed by Edward, duke of Somerset, lord protector, for the purpose of erecting Somerset House.^c This, however, within these few years, has itself been also pulled down, to make room for the erection of a number of public offices, which, in allusion to the former possessor, still bear the aggregate appellation of Somerset Place.

In the high street, opposite the bishop of Coventry or Chester's Inn, stood, at one time, a stone cross, at which, in 1294, and at other times, the justices itinerant sate, without London; but afterwards they sate in that bishop's house.^d This stone cross was repaired in the fourth year of Edward II; as among the patent rolls is an order of that year for that purpose, in which it

^u Stow, 1618, p. 829.—1633, p. 489.

^x Stow, 1618, p. 829.—1633, p. 490.

^y Ibid.

^z Ibid.

^a Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, edit. Richardson, p. 775.

^b Stow, 1618, p. 830.—1633, p. 490.

^c Stow ubi supra.

^d Stow, 1618,

p. 830.—1633, p. 490.

is termed the stone cross beyond the Bar of the New Temple.^c Next to the bishop of Worcester's occurred the palace of the Savoy, erected in 1245, by Peter earl of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, Henry III's queen, on the spot formerly occupied by several houses the property of Brian de Insula, or Lisle, but which had been granted to him by Henry III, in the thirtieth year of his reign.^f

To the Savoy succeeded the bishop of Carlisle's Inn, which in 1618, and also in 1633, was inhabited by the earl of Bedford, and called Russel or Bedford House.^g It is described as extending from the hospital of the Savoy to Ivy Bridge,^h which, in the map of St. Martin's parish in Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 66, is represented as the next turning beyond Salisbury Street to the west; so that it must have been the house which stood on the site of the present Beaufort Buildings, and was at one time inhabited by the earl of Worcester.ⁱ

Close to this house was Ivy Bridge, which is described as situated in the high street, and as having had a way or low going down under it stretching to the Thames, similar to Strand Bridge, before spoken of. It is further said, that the bridge has been taken down, but the lane remains;^k and Strype, as has been before noticed, represents it as being the next turning down to the water westward of Salisbury Street.

At Ivy Bridge Stow^l considers the city of Westminster as commencing; the space from Temple Bar to Ivy Bridge being comprehended within the duchy of Lancaster, a separate franchise. Originally, however, Thorney Island, and Westminster, were co-extensive; and consequently, at that time, Westminster came no nearer to London than the end of Gardener's Lane, King Street.

Continuing the range of houses on the south side of the Strand, or that next the water, the first house that occurred beyond Ivy Bridge, and consequently, according to Stow's division, the first house in Westminster, was Durham House, erected by Thomas Hatfield, bishop of that see from 1345 to 1381, according to Stow.^m Pennant, however, p. 141, says, it was originally built by Anthony de Beck, patriarch of Jerusalem, and bishop of Durham, in the reign of Edward I, and rebuilt by bishop Hatfield. On the site of this house stands the present Adelphi, and on that of the stables belonging

^c Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 73.

^f Stow, 1618, p. 830.—1633, p. 490.

^g Ibid.

^h Stow, 1618, p. 829.—1633, p. 489.

ⁱ Strype's Stow, book iv, p. 112

^k Stow, 1618, p. 833.—1633, p. 491.

^l Ibid.

^m Stow, 1618, p. 836.—1633, p. 494.

to it, a new Exchange was built in 1608,ⁿ but it has since been pulled down, and the spot covered with houses. A view of the only remaining part of the house, as it had been re-erected apparently about the time of James I, has already been given in a former plate: it continued in this state till the year 1790, soon after which it was taken down. Next, beyond Durham House, was one formerly belonging to the bishop of Norwich.^o It was exchanged in the twenty-seventh year of Henry VIII, by the then bishop of Norwich, with that king, for other estates, a prebend in the free chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster, and the prebendal house belonging to it, situate in Canon Row; which, by a private act of parliament, 32 Henry VIII, cap. 47, were granted to him and his successors.^p Queen Mary, as a recompence for Whitehall, which her father Henry VIII, had taken from the see of York, gave to Heath, archbishop of York, and his successors, Suffolk House, in Southwark; but Suffolk House the archbishop sold, and bought with the produce this house formerly belonging to the bishop of Norwich.^q Strype speaks of a fact as happening in 1399, in the chapel of the archbishop of York's house, near Westminster, and refers it to this house;^r but he is evidently mistaken, Whitehall is the place meant, which had been purchased by Walter Gray, archbishop of York, who died in 1255, as an episcopal palace,^s and continued so till Henry VIII obtained it from Wolsey in 1529.^t This house of the bishop of Norwich did not belong to the see of York till queen Mary's time, when archbishop Heath purchased it, and it was held and enjoyed as an episcopal palace by him and his successors till the second year of the reign of James I, when, in consideration of other estates, it was exchanged with that king by Toby Matthew, then archbishop of York.^u

In the time of Henry III, William Maresehall, earl of Pembroke, having, among other estates, given several tenements near Charing Cross, to the prior of Rouncival, or De Rosida Valle, in the diocese of Pampelon, in Navarre; an hospital, or chapel of St. Mary, was founded on the south side of the Strand, between York Buildings and Northumberland House; and this hospital, or chapel, was the chief house belonging to this priory in England. It is said to have been suppressed among the alien priories in the time of Henry V, and to have been restored 15 Edward IV, for a fraternity. In the

ⁿ Stow, 1618, p. 838.—1633, p. 495.

^o Stow, 1618, p. 839.—1633, p. 495.

^p Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 3.

^q Stow, 1618, p. 839.—1633, p. 495.

^r Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 3.

^s Godwin, p. 679.

^t Stow, 1618, p. 839.—

1633, p. 495. Godwin, 679.

^u Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 4.

Year Books, in the reign of Henry VII, mention is made of the master, wardens, brethren, and sisters, of Rounceval, who continued till the general suppression: but the site was granted, 3 Edward VI, to sir Thomas Carwarden.^x In the large old map of London, engraved by Vertue, the spot where this hospital stood is pointed out, which seems to have commenced nearly opposite St. Martin's Lane, and to have reached to Scotland Yard. Stow says it was by Charing Cross.^y

Near this hospital when standing, and over against Charing Cross, was also an hermitage, with a chapel of St. Catharine, of which Stow^z gives no further account. This being the extent of the Strand towards Charing Cross on the south side, it will be necessary to return again to Temple Bar, and pursue the course on the north, or opposite side of the street to that already described; in doing which, it will be found that the buildings were neither so numerous nor so important as those on the south. It is a remark of Strype's, that in former times there was not, as now, a continued street of buildings between London and Westminster, but much vacant space of fields and open grounds between;^a and this remark may be confirmed by the evidence of records, a long list of which had been made by the present author, which, as nothing of importance depended on the fact, it was thought useless to insert. Strype has further observed, that at that time the way along it was often bad, a fact which he substantiates by mentioning a precept from king John to the sheriffs of London for its repair. From Temple Bar to the Savoy it appears to have been paved about 1385, as in the eighth year of Richard II toll was granted for that purpose; as it was also 24 Hen. VI, An. 1446: but the paving went no further than the Savoy till the latter part of queen Elizabeth's reign, when sir Robert Cecil having built an house beyond the Savoy, at Ivy Bridge, levelled and paved the highway near adjoining.^b

And indeed till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of that of James I, it does not appear to have been completely inhabited. Before this time, the few houses that existed there, were probably, in general, either inns for the accommodation of such persons as were brought from the country on business depending before the courts of law at Westminster, or else cottages with a small portion of ground; as frequent notices occur, in the records of different periods, of the transfer of such property, described as situated

^x Tanner's Notitia Mon. fol. edit. 1744, p. 316.

^y Stow, 1618, p. 839.—1633, p. 495.

^z Ibid.

^a Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 1.

^b Ibid.

in the street called the Strand, several instances of which could be pointed out were it at all material.

Probably also the Strand might be one of those many places where the buildings were increased by the accession of the Netherlanders; who, in the time of queen Elizabeth, came over and settled in London and the adjacent parts, in consequence of the dissensions abroad. In the latter part of her reign, however, or in the former part of that of her successor, it appears to have been considered as an elegant situation. Christopher Harley, count Beaumont, when ambassador here from Henry IV of France, in 1605, was lodged in a large timber house, which stood on the north side of the Strand, just without Temple Bar, a view of which has been already inserted. Lord Monteagle, who discovered the powder plot, lodged in the Strand:^c and the Palsgrave, in the time of James I, when he came over to marry the princess, James the first's daughter, was lodged at Essex House,^d which will very well account for Palsgrave Place in that neighbourhood. Ben Jonson, in his comedy of *Epicæne, or, The Silent Woman*, Act I. Sc. 4, introduces Sir Amorous La Foole as commending Clerimont's lodging, by telling him, it would be as delicate a lodging as his own if it were but in the Strand: and Wilson, in his *Life of James I*, speaking of Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador, says that Drury Lane and the Strand were the places where most of the gentry lived; the Covent Garden being then an inclosed field.^e

As the line of the main street of the Strand, and not any of its divariations or turnings off, is intended to be here followed, the first object which, in that direction, merits attention, is the parish church of St. Clement Danes, which, though rebuilt, is, in point of foundation, of great antiquity. The body of Harold, bastard son of Canute, after it had been interred at Westminster, and, by the order of Hardicanute, Canute's successor, taken up and thrown into the Thames, was found by some fishermen, and, at length, deposited here, for which reason, as some say, it was called St. Clement Danes;^f Harold having been one of our Danish kings. Some have related that it obtained that appellation on account of a massacre of the Danes, which, as they say, took place here in the time of king Ethelred, in revenge for their cruelty to the monks of Chertsey, and just as the Danes were meditating their return to their own country.^g Others have referred it to the circumstance of this church standing

^c Stow's Chron. edit. 1615, p. 876.

^d Baker's Chron. edit. 1670, p. 435.

^e Anecdotes of distinguished Persons, 12mo. Lond. 1796, vol. 4, p. 319.

^f Stow, 1618, p. 833.—1633, p. 491.

^g Ibid.

within that circuit or compass of ground which had been assigned to the few remaining Danes when the rest of their countrymen had been driven out of this kingdom; the extent of which circuit is stated to have been between the Isle of Thorne, now Westminster, and Caer Lud, now called Ludgate.^b

From the church of St. Clement Danes to Exeter Change, no building of any antiquity occurs to be noticed. The site of this last was, however, originally a part of Covent Garden, so called corruptly, instead of Convent Garden, as having been the garden to a convent, or monastery. No account, it is true, has yet been met with of any such foundation actually existing on this spot; but bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, speaks of the friars of the order of St. Mary de Areno as having an habitation, near Durham house probably, says he, by the gift of Sir William de Arnaud, or Amand, knight, 51 Henry III, where they continued till 10 Edward II,ⁱ and it is therefore not improbable, as Tanner supposes it to have been near Durham House that this might have been the spot, though on the opposite side of the way. In confirmation of which it is also to be observed, that among the Close Rolls, 11 Edward II, m. 19,^k is a grant to the abbot of Westminster of a mansion formerly belonging to the prior and brethren of the order of St. Mary de Areno at Westminster, and that Covent Garden was actually a part of the property of the abbot and convent of Westminster till it was exchanged by them with Henry VIII, in 1536, for the great wood called Hurley Wood, in Berkshire.^l

At the period now spoken of, the parish church of St. Martin in the Fields was, as its name imports, not surrounded, as at present, by a multiplicity of buildings, and situated in a street, but it actually stood in the open fields. St. Martin's Lane leading up to it, though since converted into a regular street, was also at that time nothing more than a country lane, probably with a hedge on one or both sides of it; and so the upper part of it appears in the great map of London engraved by Vertue.

Beyond St. Martin's Lane, Strype, on the authority of the first edition of Stow, has placed the chapel of our Lady, called The Pew; but remarks that, in his second edition, Stow had described it as near St. Stephen's chapel.^m Stow's correction of his mistake ought surely to have been adopted by Strype; and as this last was, in fact, its real situation, an account of it, on

^b Strype, book iv, p. 113.

ⁱ Tanner's *Notitia Mon.* p. 316.

^k *Ibid.*

^l Widmore's *Hist. of Westm. Abbey*, p. 127.

^m Strype's *Stow*, book vi, p. 2.

the present occasion, will be postponed till the chapel of St. Stephen is treated of.

Stow mentions an house for distraught and lunatic people, as at one time standing near St. Martin's Lane. What was its antiquity, by whom it was founded, or when suppressed, Stow says he was not informed; but adds, it was said that some time a king of England, not liking such a kind of people to remain so near his palace, caused them to be removed farther off to Bethlehem, without Bishopsgate, of London; and to that hospital, says he, the said house by Charing Cross doth yet remain.^a From one of the officers of that hospital it has been lately learnt that the spot was where a part of the stable of the Golden Cross Inn, Charing Cross, and some of the houses at the south end of St. Martin's Lane, now stand.

Next occurred the Mews, so called because the king's falcons were there kept by the king's falconer. Of this term, now so common, few persons, it is supposed, know the exact meaning; it may be necessary to mention, therefore, that Du Fresne, in his Glossary, explaining the Latin word *Muta*, says, it is a disease to which hawks are subject, that the French call it *La Meue*, that the hawks change or mute their feathers every year, and that then they are frequently so sick as to be in danger of dying. *Muta*, he says, is also the building in which falcons are shut up when they mute or change their feathers. In the thirteenth year of Edward II the king granted to John de la Beche the custody of the king's houses de *Mutis* at Charryng, near Westminster, with the appurtenances.^o In the 23d year of Edward III it is found that Ralph de Maners, the king's falconer, had the custody of the king's Mews at Charinge granted to him:^p and Richard II, in the first year of his reign, appointed Sir Simon Burley, knight, master of the king's falcons at the Mews, near Charing Cross, by Westminster. In the subsequent reigns this building continued to be used for its original purpose and destination; but in 1534, 28 Henry VIII, the king's stables at Bloomsbury, or Lomesbury, as it was then called, having been accidentally burnt, the house called the Mews, near Charing Cross, was rebuilt; and in the reigns of Edward VI and queen Mary converted into stabling. From this building, its first use, and subsequent application, it has of late years been customary to give to any range of buildings erected for stabling, the appellation of a Mews.

^a Stow, 1618, p. 836.—1633, p. 493.

^o Records at the Tower.

^p Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 1582.

Of this house Stow says, that in his time it was the farthest building west on the north side of that high street.⁹

The site of the village of Charing is even now unequivocally ascertained by the name of Charing Cross, which that part of the street still bears, in allusion to a cross erected there by Edward I, in the twenty-first year of his reign,[†] in memory of its being one, and indeed the last, of those spots where the body of his deservedly beloved and truly excellent queen rested in its way to Westminster Abbey for interment. A range of houses on each side of what is now the street, was probably at that time the whole of the village; and to some, at least, of these houses there appear to have been gardens, probably behind, and which, on the west side of the street, abutted on what is now St. James's Park. It was then only land belonging to the abbot and convent of Westminster, who, in 1531, exchanged it with Henry VIII,[‡] and surrounded, as it is supposed, with an high stone wall. The cross at Charing, when standing, as it was till the year 1647, though Strype erroneously says it was pulled down in 1643,[§] was of white marble, and of the form represented in the cut on the next page, which is given from a very scarce quarto pamphlet, entitled, 'A Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse, comforting each other as fearing their fall in these uncertaine times. By Ryhen Pameach, 4to. printed 1641.'^{||} Two bishops are represented in the act of supporting it, and over the tallest of the two are these words:

Helpe Wren, or we
are undone men.

To which the other answers:

It shall not fall,
To ruin all.

Dr. Matthew Wren was bishop of Ely from 1638 to 1667, in which last year he died at the age of seventy-one. Before his promotion to Ely he had been successively bishop of Hereford and Norwich.^{*}

⁹ Stow, 1618, p. 836.—1633, p. 493.

[†] Stow, 1618, p. 839.—1633, p. 495.

[‡] Widmore's Hist. of Westm. Abbey, p. 123.

[§] Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 77.

^{||} For the ability to insert this the publisher and author are indebted to Mr. Manson the bookseller, who kindly lent the book, that the cut might be engraven from it.

^{*} Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, edit. Richardson, p. 276.



The author of the above-mentioned tract, whose name is disguised by the transposition of the letters of which it consists, was Henry Peacham, a master of arts, of the university of Cambridge, well known as the writer of a small quarto volume, entitled, 'The Complete Gentleman,' a book of Emblems in small quarto also, and a small quarto tract, with the title of 'The Worth of a Penny;' and from this dialogue between the Cross in Cheap and Charing Cross, the following particulars, as to the history of this latter, may be collected. In 1641 the cross, at its top, had been down fourscore and odd years; and this fact is pointed out in this dialogue, but so obscurely, that the evidence for it requires to be stated: Cheap Cross, at the opening of the dialogue, says she is so crossed that she fears her utter ruin and destruction is at hand; to which Charing Cross replies, 'Sister of Westcheap, crosses are incident to us, and all our kindred; the time hath been when I have been crossed too, but I have been free, without, these fourscore and odd years.' Cheap Cross then proceeds thus: 'Happy are you, and long may you so continue.'—CHARING CROSS. 'But what's the greatest cross that hath befallen you?'—CHEAP. 'Nay, sister, if my cross were fallen, I should live at

‘ a great deal more heart’s ease than I do.’—CHARING. ‘ I believe it is the ‘ cross upon your head, that hath brought you into this trouble, is it not?’

There is great quibbling in this part, and indeed in the rest of the dialogue, on the different senses of the word cross. In some instances, in the above passage, it is to be understood as meaning crosses and afflictions, in others, the form of the cross with which both crosses were originally ornamented. This last is the only sense that can be consistently applied to that part where the fourscore and odd years is mentioned; because, in a subsequent part of the dialogue, enumerating the dangers she had encountered, she says, the greatest danger of all she was in, was in the time of king James, for that she was eight times begged. James I. came to the crown in 1603,^y and, consequently, it could not in 1641 be fourscore and odd years, or any thing like that time, since she had experienced crosses and afflictions.

From this tract it further appears that Charing Cross had been searched and undermined by her enemies many a time, but that it was ever too hard for them; that it was made all of white marble, which was not perceived by every one, and so cemented with mortar, made of the purest lime, Callis sand, whites of eggs, and the strongest wort; that it defied all hatchets and hammers whatsoever; that first, in Henry the eighth’s days, it was begged, and should have been degraded; for having, as it had, a stately ascent of many steps, it should have been taken off from them.

In Edward the sixth’s time, when Somerset House was building, this cross was in danger: after that, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, one of her footmen had like to have run away with it; but the greatest danger of all it was in, was in the time of king James, for it was eight times begged. It appears further from this tract, that this cross was so weather-beaten and torn as to be not worth the begging; but the following were the uses to which it is there said it was destined. Part of it was bespoken to make a kitchen chimney for the chief constable in Shoreditch; an innkeeper in Holborn had bargained for as much of it as would have made him two troughs, one to stand under a pump to water his guests horses, and the other to give his swine their meat in. ‘ The rest of my poor carcass,’ continues the Cross, ‘ should have been ‘ carried, I know not whither, to the repair of a decayed stone bridge, as I ‘ was told, on the top of Harrow hill.’ It then relates the occasion of erecting this and the other crosses by Edward I, which, as being well known, it is unnecessary here to repeat.

^y Baker’s Chron. p. 424.

So much for the history of this cross to the year 1641, as given in this very curious pamphlet, to which may be added, that in 1647 it was pulled down, and some of its stones were employed as pavement before Whitehall;^z but soon after the restoration of Charles II it was replaced by that exquisitely beautiful statue of Charles I which still stands there, and occupies the precise spot where the cross had originally been.

Below Charing Cross, on the left or eastern side, was a palace for the residence of the king of Scotland when he came to Westminster to attend the parliament,^a of which, it seems, he was considered a member, as instances occur, among the records in the Tower, of writs issued to summon him for that purpose; one of these is to be found among the Close Rolls of the twenty-second year of Edward III, part 1;^b and in a print taken from a copy in the collection of the earl of Buchan, from an ancient limning formerly in the College of Arms, London, which Mr. Pinkerton has inserted in his *Iconographia Scotica*, is a representation of Edward I sitting in parliament, with Alexander, king of Scots, on his right, and Llewellyn, prince of Wales, on his left hand. The spot still retains the appellation of Scotland Yard: of the guard-room since erected on a part of it, a view has already been inserted; and among its present buildings, the foundations, at least, of some of its original stone walls may, by care and diligence, be distinctly traced. Strype, on the authority of a pamphlet entitled ‘King Edward VIth’s Title to Scotland,’ printed An. 1548, says of this place, that it was first given by king Edgar, a Saxon king, who reigned about the year 959, to Keneth, or Kynald, king of Scotland, from whom he had received homage for that kingdom; and enjoined the said king Keneth once every year to repair unto him in England for the making of laws, which, in those days, was done by noblemen and peers. To which end the said king Edgar gave that king this piece of ground lying beside the new palace of Westminster, for his residence when he came up; upon which this Keneth built an house, which by him and his posterity was enjoyed until the reign of king Henry II, in whose time, upon the rebellion of William, then king of Scots, it was resumed into the king of England’s hands. After that the house went to decay, but the ground where it stood is called Scotland to this day.^c

^z Lilly’s *Observations on the Life of King Charles I*, p. 81.

^a Stow, 1618, p. 840.—1633, p. 496.

^b Transcripts from the Patent and Close Rolls in the hand writing of John Grafton, MS. penes Craven Ord, Esq.

^c Strype’s *Stow*, book vi, p. 4.

It is much to be wished, on the present occasion, that Strype, instead of giving the substance of this account, had inserted the very words of his author, and that it had appeared whence this author himself had derived his intelligence; and whether in giving the local situation he had only followed the original description, or, to make it more intelligible, had introduced particulars not existing before his own time: for, according as the words, ‘the new palace of Westminster,’ are to be referred to one or another period, their signification and importance will be very different. If the expression were Strype’s own, or that of the author of the tract which he has cited, it might imply the palace of Whitehall. No instance is, indeed, recollected where that has been called the new palace of Westminster; though, by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII, cap. 12, it was enacted, that Whitehall, and the soil of the ancient palace, should be thenceforth the king’s whole palace at Westminster, and be called and named the king’s palace at Westminster for ever;^d but if, on the contrary, they are the words of any record or authority prior to the twenty-first year of Henry VIII, when that king obtained Whitehall,^e they could only mean the old palace in Palace Yard, and would then furnish a sufficient ground for asserting that it had been built by king Edgar; neither in contradiction to this supposition could much stress be laid on the use of the word ‘beside,’ as denoting that the boundaries of each must have been contiguous; because, in all probability, the record or authority on that occasion was in Latin, where the word in question was expressed by the Latin preposition, ‘juxta,’ which may just as well mean ‘near,’ or ‘in the neighbourhood of,’ as it may ‘bordering upon,’ or ‘by the side of.’^f

Matthew Paris, edit. 1640, p. 600, speaking of the death of Hubert de Burg, earl of Kent, the owner of Whitehall, mentions his noble palace, and says it was not far distant from the palace of earl Richard, near Westminster; and among the Patent Rolls of the eleventh year of Henry VI, part 1, is a grant to John Rysby of the office of keeping the palace called Prince’s paleys at Westminster, with the wages of three pence a day, in the same manner as Simon Bralien, deceased, held it while he lived.^g Earl Richard was unquestionably Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, brother of Henry III:^h but it is neither clear where either of the two palaces, if they

^d Strype’s Stow, book vi, p. 5.

^e Ibid.

^f Calepin’s Dict. edit. 1681.

^g Transcripts from the Patent and Close Rolls before cited, Hist. of the Kings of England, edit. 1677, p. 95.

^h Sandford’s Genealog.

were distinct buildings, was situated; nor whether, in fact, they were not one and the same. In the neighbourhood of Whitehall, which is the only guide mentioned, no traces of any building remain so likely as the palæe in Scotland Yard to answer the description of earl Richard's palace; and if it is recollected, that that by the rebellion of the then king of Scots, had in the time of Henry II, been resumed into the king's hands,ⁱ it will appear far from an improbable conjecture, that it might afterwards have been used for the residence of several members of the royal family in succession. Among others it might have been occupied by Richard, earl of Cornwall; and from the circumstance of its illustrious inhabitants, be known in the time of Henry VI, and the custody of it then granted, by the appellation of the Prince's palæe at Westminster.

A little beyond Scotland Yard, on the same side of the street, was the palæe of Whitehall, originally the property and residence of Hugo, or Hubert de Burg, earl of Kent, chief justice of England in the reign of Hen. III. Among the old charters in the Tower are several grants to Hubert de Burg of houses, a court, chapel, &c. in the town of Westminster, and of land called More, which, it is there said, lies between the hospital of St. James, and the the moor or marsh of John Chancellor. Dugdale says in his Baronage, vol. i, p. 699, among other particulars, that in consideration of 140 marks of silver, Hubert de Burg purchased from the monks of Westminster the inheritance of certain houses, with a court and free chapel, wherein to celebrate divine service for himself and family, within the liberties of Westminster; paying yearly to them, and their successors, a wax taper of three pounds weight, upon the feast day of St. Edward. And Matthew Paris, edit. 1640, p. 600, speaking of the death of Hubert de Burg, earl of Kent, relates, that he gave at his death to the Friars Predicant, among other things, his noble palæe, which is not far distant from the palace of earl Richard near Westminster.^k His death happened in 1242, and the Preaching or Black Friars of Holborn soon after sold it, as an archiepiscopal palace, to Walter Gray, archbishop of York, who died in 1255.^l He, and his successors in that see, so enjoyed it till the time of cardinal Wolsey, from whom Henry VIII obtained it in 1529,^m and converted it into a regal palace, fixing here his residence; because, as the act of parliament for that purpose ⁿ states, the old

ⁱ Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 4.

^k Mat. Paris, edit. 1640, p. 597.

^l Godwin, p. 679.

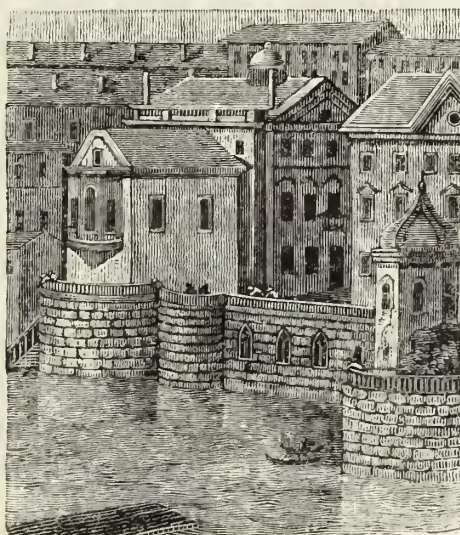
^m Stow, 1618, p. 839.—1633, p. 495. Godwin, 679.

ⁿ 21 H. VIII, cap. 12.

Strype, book vi, p. 5.

palace at Westminster, meaning that in Palace Yard, was then, and had been long time before, in utter ruin and decay.^o

From the time of king Henry VIII, down to January 1697,^p when it was consumed by fire, this palace is known to have been resided in by the several successive monarchs of this realm. Rooms, to the amount of seventy in number, were, till very lately, remaining; and a plan of the whole, as it was in the year 1680, was made by John Fisher, a surveyor at that time, and afterwards engraven by Vertue. Some of these rooms were in the same state, or nearly so, as when it was the residence of the court; but others internally altered, and granted out to various inhabitants. A part of the old palace, next the water, was occupied by the late duchess dowager of Portland; a view of which, from the water, has been already given in a former plate; but all these rooms have, since the drawing was made for this work, been pulled down, and other houses or dwellings have been erected on the site. The present duke of Richmond's house, in Privy Garden, stands also on a spot of ground formerly belonging to the same palace, as did also an house adjoining, but more towards the water, in which the duke formerly resided. Of this last-mentioned house, which had a cupola, a view is given in the Cut underneath;



and contiguous to that, but close to the water, was a gallery for statues. About 1778, that part next the water was, together with this gallery, pulled down, for the erection of another house, which last house was destroyed by fire in 1791. This gallery was, for a time, accessible to young artists for the

^o Strype, book vi, p. 5.

^p New View of London, p. 578, 625.

purpose of study, and, before its destruction, a picture exhibiting a view of Westminster; and, including that among other objects, had been painted by Canaletti, which is now in the possession of the Hon. Percy Wyndham; from which, by the indulgence of its owner, so much has been copied as represented these buildings.

It is scarcely to be supposed that, in the time of Hubert de Burg's residence here, there was any thing like that noble space which the width of the street opposite Whitehall now affords. On the contrary, the probability seems to be, that there was not, and it is far more likely that it did not at that time exceed the breadth of the present King Street. Passing by Whitehall the way was continued along a street of this same width, which originally had on its eastern side the wall of part of the garden, or orchard, or other ground, belonging to Whitehall,¹ as may be seen in Fisher's plan before mentioned; and on the western, the wall of that enclosure since converted into St. James's park: but when Henry VIII had acquired possession of Whitehall, he, in 1531, by exchange with the abbot and convent of Westminster, procured to himself this enclosure, part of which he converted into the before-mentioned park;² and on the rest he erected a tennis-court, a cock-pit, a bowling-alley, a long stone gallery, for some time occupied by the late duke of Dorset, but now by lord Whitworth, and other buildings, many of which are wholly, or in part, still remaining. These he connected with the palace on the opposite side by two gateways across the street; one of them at the north or hither end of King Street, which was demolished in 1723;³ the other nearer Charing Cross, adjoining the north east corner of the before-mentioned gallery. Hans Holbein is said to have designed this latter gate,⁴ which, after having been long used as the State Paper Office, was, in 1750, removed to widen the street. By these gateways, and the before-mentioned walls, the street was confined to the breadth of King Street, which, most probably, was the width of the way in the time of Hubert de Burg, Henry VIII having, in this instance, apparently done nothing more than erected two gateways over a street already formed, for the purpose of uniting his new buildings on the west with those which existed before on the east side of the way.

Of these two gates a description is given in the *New View of London*,

¹ Strype's *Stow*, book vi, p. 5. *Stow*, 1633, p. 496.—1618, p. 841.
of *Westm. Abbey*, p. 123.

² *Widmore's Hist.*

³ See the *Antiquarian Society's* print of it.

⁴ See the print of it published by the *Antiquarian Society*.



Drawn by T. Sandby Esq. R. A.

Engraven by J. Jeakes

*Whitehall Gateway, with additions, as intended to have been
erected at Windsor.*

*From a drawing by T. Sandby, Esq. R. A. now in the possession
of W. John. Hanson, bookseller.*

printed, in 1708. Introduction, p. 11. One of them is stiled Westminster Gate, and said to be an ancient piece of building, opening out of the Cock-pit to King Street, in the north part of Westminster. ‘The structure is old, with the remains of several figures, the queen’s arms, roses, &c. whereby it was enriched. It hath four towers, and the south side is adorned with pilasters and entablature of the Ionic Order. There are also in Westminster the gates opening out of New Palace Yard and Tuthill Street.’ From the omission to mention it here, it is evident that the gate at the end of King Street, leading into the Sanctuary of the Abbey church of Westminster, must have been removed before this time.

The other, termed Cock-pit Gate, is said to be an extraordinarily beautiful gate considering its antiquity: ‘it is built of square stone, with small squares of flint boulder very neatly set. It has also battlements and four lofty towers, and the whole is enriched with bustos, roses, portcullises, and queen’s arms, both on the north and south sides. There are no gates hung at present, but the hinges shew there have been; this is an aperture from the Cock-pit into the broad part of Charing Cross, before Whitehall Gate.’

Views of both these gates have been engraven and published by the Antiquarian Society; but of that which has been said to have been designed by Holbein, it has been judged proper here to insert an engraving, in aquatinta, from the original drawing containing the additions which were at one time intended to have been made to it. Very few persons, if any, besides those whose information has been supplied for this work, are at all acquainted with the subsequent history of this edifice after its removal from Whitehall; and the following particulars are therefore given from the relation of the workman employed, and the only person, perhaps, now living, to whom they were known.

On the taking down the gate it was begged and obtained by William, duke of Cumberland, the son of George II, and then ranger of Windsor parks and forest, with intention to erect it at the end of the long walk in the great park. For this purpose Mr. Thomas Sandby, an architect by profession, and also deputy-ranger of the great park, was employed to design, as he did, wings to it: and from his original drawing, now in the possession of Mr. John Manson the bookseller, who very kindly communicated it for the use of the present work, the interesting and curious view in the opposite plate has been obtained. The stones of the gate were accordingly removed, but the intention for erecting it at the end of the great walk not taking effect, they were

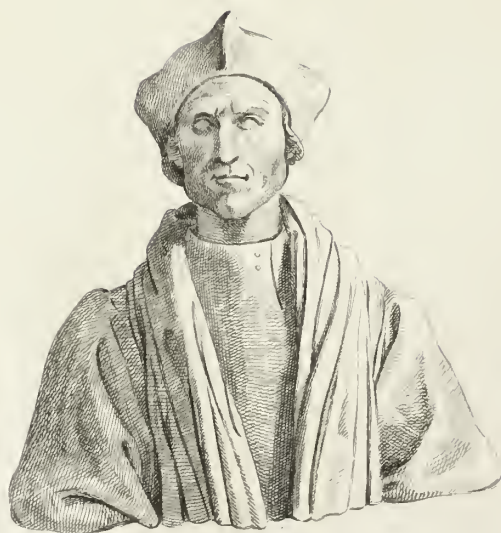
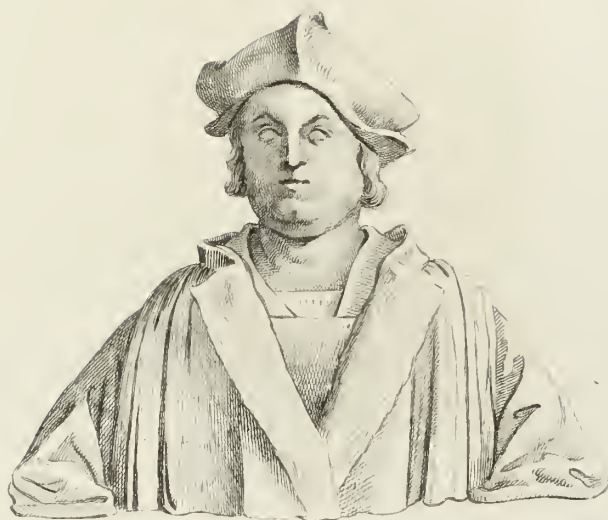
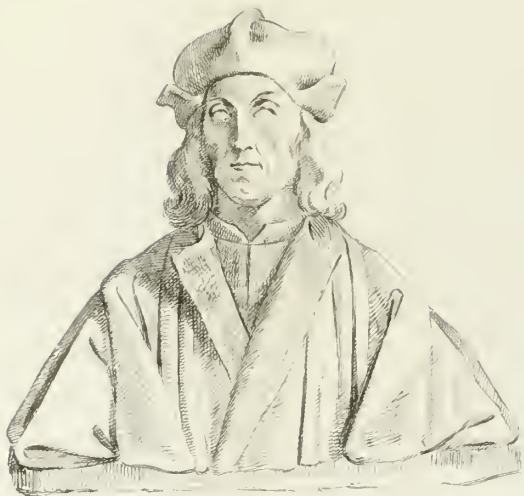
many of them, by the duke's direction, worked up by Mr. Slingsby, now stone-mason to the king, and still living at Windsor, in several different buildings erected by the duke in the great park there. A medallion from it is in one of the fronts of a keeper's lodge near the head of the Virginia Water, near World's End gate, as it is corruptly called, instead of the Wold's End gate; Wold, in Saxon, from whence our English is well known to be derived, signifying equally a plain, a down, or an open champaign ground, hilly and void of wood.^u A similar medallion, part of it also, is in another cottage, built about thirteen or fourteen years ago, and inhabited by a person named Bradley and his wife; which cottage is also in the great park, and accessible from the road from Peascod Street by the barracks. Other stones form the basement as high as the dado or moulding, and also the cornice, of the inside of a chapel at the great lodge; which chapel was begun in the duke's life, but unfinished at his death, in consequence of which event it remains in the same state.^x

Mr. Pennant, p. 99, speaking of this gate, describes it as built with bricks of two colours, glazed, and disposed in a tessellated fashion. The top, he says, as well as that of an elegant tower on each side, was embattled, and adds, that on each front were four busts in baked clay, in proper colours, which resisted to the last every attack of the weather; possibly the artificial stone revived in this country. These, he tells his reader, he has been lately informed, were preserved in a private hand. This gate was not of brick, as Mr. Pennant has said, but of small square stones and flint boulder;^y but that there were in it such busts as Pennant describes, is evident both from the Antiquarian Society's print, and the drawing from which this view in the present work was taken. As Mr. Pennant's account, however, is so vague and superficial, some pains have been exerted on the present occasion to ascertain the facts; and, in the course of the enquiry it was learnt, that the busts were in number four on each side, that they had ornamented mouldings round them, and that they were of baked clay, in proper colours, and glazed in the manner of Delft ware, which had preserved them entire. From another quarter intelligence was obtained that after the gate was taken down, three of the busts were in the possession of a man who kept an old iron shop

^u Somner's Glossary.

^x For the knowledge that any information of this kind was to be had, and for procuring it for this work from Mr. Slingsby, the author and proprietor are indebted to Benjamin West, Esq.

^y Hatton's New View of London, 1708. Introduction, p. 11.



Drawn by J. T. Smith.

Etched by Isaac Mills.

Busts originally placed in the gateway at Whitehall.

in Belton Street, St. Giles's; and that the busts were supposed to have been stolen (when the gate was taken down), and were afterwards sold to this man, who had them three or four years. Mr. Wright the coachmaker, who then lived in Long Acre, seeing them in the shop, bought them, and employed Mr. Flaxman the sculptor, then a boy, to repair them. They were in Terra Cotta, and coloured and gilt. The dress of one of the busts was painted dark red, and the ornaments gilt; among which were alternately the Rose and H, and the Crown and R in gold. Mr. Flaxman repaired them for Mr. Wright the purchaser, about thirty-four years ago; which, as this account was given in or about the year 1803, would be about 1769.

On mentioning these particulars to another gentleman,^z he recollected that the Mr. Wright above mentioned, had lived in an house called Hatfield Priory, at Hatfield Peverell, near Witham, in Essex, and suggested the probability of these busts being in the possession of his descendant, who still lived there; and, on writing to a friend in that neighbourhood,^a it was learnt that they were actually there. By this friend's means permission was obtained to see and copy them, and in the year 1803, Mr. Smith went down for that purpose. They were then, and still are, in the possession of Peter Luard Wright, Esq. his descendant; and Mr. Bennet, a clergyman, who has the living there, has been repeatedly told by Mr. Wright, the purchaser, that they were busts of Henry VII, Henry VIII when sixteen, and Fisher bishop of Rochester. By the indulgence of Mr. Wright, the present possessor, drawings were made from them by Mr. Smith, and from those drawings the plate on the opposite page is engraven. They are of Terra Cotta, larger than life, and very probably by Torregiano, who executed the monument of Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey, but have been repainted in oil of a Terra Cotta colour.

Another of the busts which were formerly in this gate, is still in the front of one of the keepers' lodges in Windsor Great Park, where the author and proprietor of this work, through the kindness of Mr. West, who went with them and pointed it out, saw it in the month of September 1805. The way to this lodge is over a stile on the left hand from the road leading down Peascod Street, Windsor, by the barracks; but as it seemed to be an head of one of the Roman emperors, and was not by the same hand, it was not thought worth copying. Another also, probably of the same kind with this, is said to be in the front of a similar lodge, near the head of the Virginia Water, in Windsor Great Park.

^z Henry Hoare, Esq.

^a The Rev. Mr. Foote Gower, who kindly invited the proprietor to come down to him, and went over with him to Hatfield Peverell.

It is a well known fact that Inigo Jones made designs for re-building the whole of Whitehall; and prints have been engraven professing to have been taken from those designs. Of these there are three sets, all differing from each other; one of them, consisting of views of the fronts, is inserted in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*, printed in 1717. Another set, amounting in all to fifty-seven plates, and comprehending the elevations of the fronts, and also of the several portions of each on a larger scale, together with plans of the whole, constitutes two-thirds of the first volume of Inigo Jones's *Designs*, published by Kent, in large folio, in 1727; and the third set, consisting of four large prints, exhibiting the four fronts, was published by lord Burlington, in 1748 and 1749. All these taken together, lord Orford has said he believes were from no finished design; and the first set here mentioned he in particular declares to be, in his opinion, evidently made up from general hints.^b In such a variety of contradictory representations, it is much to be wished some pains were taken to ascertain the fact which set is the most to be relied on, as the original drawings are in existence in the library of Worcester College, Oxford.^c Mr. Dallaway says those in the *Vitruvius Britannicus* are not genuine;^d but he has not said whether either, and if either, which of the other two sets is correct. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Sir Christopher Wren also made three sets of designs for the same purpose: one in the reign of Charles II, the other two in that of king William, after the fire in 1697; and also a plan and elevation for a new Parliament House at Westminster, with which the proposed buildings at Whitehall were meant to communicate. The designs for Charles II were three in number; one of the sets for king William, eight; and the other four.^e

For the purpose of introducing two very curious views, representing the most material part of St. James's Park, and many of the buildings part of, or belonging to, the palace of Whitehall, as they were in the time of king Charles II; which, like many others in the present work, have been very liberally and kindly communicated by their possessors: it has been judged proper to quit at Whitehall the line of the main street by a temporary deviation into St. James's Park, on the opposite side of the way.

Of these two views the uppermost is supposed to be the oldest, and some particulars in it deserve especial notice: for at the north end of Westminster Hall are placed three poles, with heads evidently on them, which were cer-

^b *Anecdotes of Painting*, 8vo. Lond. 1782.—vol. ii, p. 266.

^c *Pope's Works* by Warton, vol. vii, p. 322, as cited by Mr. Dallaway in his *Anecdotes of the Arts*, p. 64.

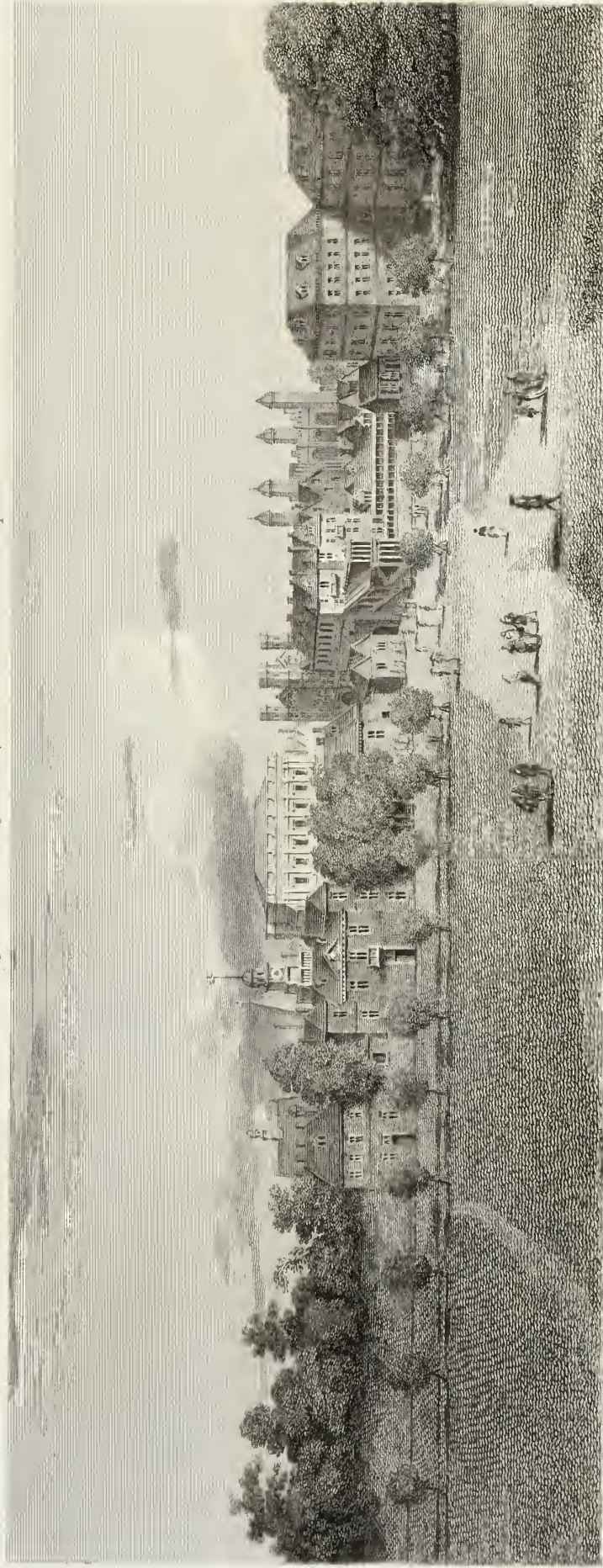
^d Dallaway, *ibid.*

^e See them particularized in Wren's *Parentalia*, p. 334.



*View in St. James's Park, looking towards Whitehall.
From a Drawing in the possession of William Stevenson Esq F.R.S.*

Engraven by S. Rawle



View in the same

From a Picture in the Possession of Charles Gower, M.D. one of the Physicians to the Middlesex Hospital.

London Published as the Act directs. 1st June 1804. by John Thomas Smith, Newman Street, Oxford Street

Engraven by S. Rawle

tainly those put there as being supposed the heads of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, as appears from the following account inserted in a modern quarto pamphlet, entitled, Narrative relating to the real embalmed head of Oliver Cromwell, now exhibiting in Mead Court, in Old Bond Street, 1799. ‘ After
 ‘ the restoration, viz. in January 1661, the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, his
 ‘ son-in-law Henry Ireton, who had been lord deputy of Ireland, and John
 ‘ Bradshaw, who, as president of the pretended high court of justice, had
 ‘ pronounced sentence of death on king Charles the First, were, by a vote
 ‘ of the House of Commons, passed on the 8 Dec. 1660, taken out of their
 ‘ graves by John Lewis, a mason, as appears by his receipt as follows :

“ May the 4th day 1661, rec. then in full of the worshipfull
 “ Sargeant Norfolke * fiveteen shillings for taking up the corpes of Cromell
 “ and Ireton & Brasaw rec. by mee.

“ JOHN LEWIS.”

‘ The coffins containing the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, were taken
 ‘ up on Saturday the 26 January, 1660; and on the Monday night fol-
 ‘ lowing were drawn in two several carts from Westminster Abbey to the
 ‘ Red Lion Inn in Holborn, where they remained all night; Bradshaw was
 ‘ not taken up until the morning following; and on the anniversary of
 ‘ king Charles’s death, 30th January, 1660, all the three coffins were
 ‘ conveyed upon sledges to Tyburn, and the bodies there taken out and
 ‘ hanged at the three several angles of the gallows until sunset. They were
 ‘ then beheaded, the trunks thrown into a deep pit under the gallows, and
 ‘ the heads set upon poles on the top of Westminster Hall.’ The anonymous
 author of this tract mentions, p. 7, Mr. Sainthill’s manuscript, quoted in
 Noble’s Memoirs, vol. i. p. 290, in which manuscript he says the author men-
 tions his being an eye-witness of the state of the bodies, and that Cromwell’s
 was in green cere-cloth, very fresh embalmed. In the same pamphlet, and
 page 7, it is said that the tradition respecting the head of Oliver Cromwell
 was, that on a stormy night, in the latter end of the reign of Charles or James
 the second, it was blown off from the top of Westminster Hall, and that it was
 taken up and soon after presented to one of the Russell family.

This particular enumeration of facts was necessary in order to fix the date
 of this view to the time of Charles II; and from the circumstances before-
 mentioned it appears, the drawing from which the engraving was taken,
 could not have been made before January 30, 1660, which, as the year did

* Supposed to be of the Heralds’ Office.

not then change till the 25th of March, would now be accounted 1661: but as it also represents the canal, which was cut and planted by Charles II,^f it is probable it is not older than the middle of his reign. In the other view, in a front situation, is represented a man walking with his hat on, and his hands behind him, so like Charles II in figure and appearance, as to leave scarcely any doubt of its being intended for him, especially when it is observed that every man there introduced, (of which, besides the figure in question, there are five) is, together with the only boy in it, all uncovered, and with their hats in their hands. That Charles II was accustomed to walk in St. James's Park is evident from an address to him from the House of Lords, drawn up in Oct. 1678, and in which, among other things, they beseech him to give orders that all persons forbidden as aforesaid, [viz. mean and unwarranted people,] should be made to abstain from following his majesty in St. James's Park, and that all the private doors there should be walled up.^g The former of these views, besides other buildings of no moment, gives the upper part and turrets of what is now Northumberland House; the upper part of Wallingford House, where the present Admiralty now stands; the Banqueting-House; the gate said to be Holbein's, at Whitehall; the Cockpit; the gate at the north end of King Street; the clock tower in New Palace Yard; the gate on the west side of New Palace Yard; Westminster Hall; the tower of the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster; and lastly, Westminster Abbey itself, in the state in which it appeared before its present towers were in 1735 erected. Four persons are also represented in this view apparently in the act of striking a ball through a ring at the top of a tall pole, which was one method of playing at the game called the Mall.

In the latter of these two views, the only buildings of note are, the Old Hall of the Palace of Whitehall, the Banqueting-House, Holbein's Gate, the old Horse Guards, the Stone Gallery mentioned above as being now lord Whitworth's, and the Tilt Yard, no longer existing; near which is a staircase leading from the Palace into the Park.

One of the two gates erected by Henry VIII for the purpose of connecting the buildings on the opposite sides of the street, has been already described as standing at the hither or north end of King Street, very near the end of the present Downing Street; and though this, while it was standing, as it was till 1723,^h

^f Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 77.

^g The Whole Series of all that hath been transacted in the House of Peers concerning the Popish Plot, 12mo. Lond. 1681, p. 13. ^h See the Antiquarian Society's Print.

was the only access from Charing Cross to Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, and the two Houses of Parliament; nor was it till the building of Westminster Bridge, the first stone of which was laid in January 1738-9, and the last in November 1747,ⁱ and the consequent opening of Parliament Street, for which the destruction of the palace of Whitehall by fire in 1697 had made way, that any more convenient passage to either of those places was found out. King Street then, as well as now, seems to have consisted of none but inferior buildings, but might, probably, when originally erected, not have been so inadequate in width to the purpose of a free passage, as it latterly proved, considering the mode of conveyance then used was on horseback, and not as now, in coaches and such vehicles.

In King Street, as has been before noticed, was, at the end of Gardener's Lane, a bridge. Further down on the west side of the street, very near its south end, was a turning, still existing, and known by the name of Thieving Lane, from the circumstance of its having been, while the privilege of sanctuary existed, the customary passage for thieves, and other offenders, when led to the Gatehouse prison of the abbot of Westminster, situated at the east end of Tothill Street; the reason for which custom seems to have been, that had they once entered, as they must have done in going any other way, the sanctuary of the abbey, they would have been liberated. A little below that was, as now, a turning into The Little Sanctuary, and the street was terminated at its south end by a gatehouse which led into the sanctuary of the abbey church of Westminster. On the east side of King Street, near the bridge, was a small passage running eastward, called St. Stephen's Alley, and leading into the present Canon Row, where the houses of the canons of St. Stephen's chapel at one time were.^k Nearly opposite to the end of the present George Street, was a turning on the east side of the street also, which led to the market; and on the same side of the way, where Union Street now is, stood a stone gateway, erected by Richard III in 1484,^l the top of which may be seen in the uppermost of the two views of St. James's Park, before inserted; and through this gate, which was probably erected in the place of one more ancient, the way led to New Palace Yard, but in 1706 this gate was removed.^m

New Palace Yard, so called because William Rufus had intended and begun to erect a new palace in it, of which the present Westminster Hall

ⁱ Maitland, 1350.

^k Stow, 1618, p. 841.—1633, p. 496.

^l Stow, 1633, p. 524.—1618, p. 894.

^m Maitland, p. 1341.

was meant as a part, is correctly described by Stow,ⁿ as being a large court before the entrance of the palace, and was anciently enclosed with a wall, in which were four gates. That on the west side has been already mentioned as situate at the east end of Union Street; the second was on the south side, at the end of St. Margaret's Lane, now called St. Margaret's Street; the third on the east side, or that next the river, which, with a bridge, or landing place, there is still remaining; and the fourth gate was on the north side, and led to Canon Row and the Woolstaple.^o Of that on the east side leading to the water, the only one now remaining, a view, as it appears from the river, is inserted in the opposite plate.

On the west and north sides, it is probable, that originally there was nothing but a stone wall, though at present they, like the rest, are surrounded with houses; but in Edward the first's reign,^p Sir Ralph Hengham, chief justice of the King's Bench, having been fined eight hundred marks for altering a record, though from motives only of mere compassion, that sum was laid out in the erection of a stone tower on the north side of New Palace Yard, opposite to the gate of Westminster Hall.^q The spot where it stood is still ascertained by a dial in the front of one of the houses since erected on its site, with the motto, *Discite justitiam moniti*, from Virgil, plainly alluding to the occasion of the erection of this tower. In this tower was afterwards placed a clock, for which reason it was known, till its removal, in or about the year 1715, by the appellation of the Clock Tower at Westminster. In the reign of Henry VI, the keeping of this clock, with the tower called the Clock House, and the appurtenances, was granted to William Walsby, dean of St. Stephen's, with the wages of sixpence a day out of the Exchequer;^r and a view of it may be seen in Hollar's print of New Palace Yard, which bears date in 1647. A fountain, which, as Stow^s says, was used at coronations, and great triumphs, to run with wine out of divers spouts, stood in front of this tower, or near it; and of this fountain also there is a representation in Hollar's print before mentioned, but it has since been removed.

The south side of New Palace Yard was occupied, as now, by the north end of Westminster Hall, and other buildings, some of which were, and are still part of the receipt offices of the Exchequer, and other rooms belonging

ⁿ Stow, 1633, p. 524.—1618, p. 894.

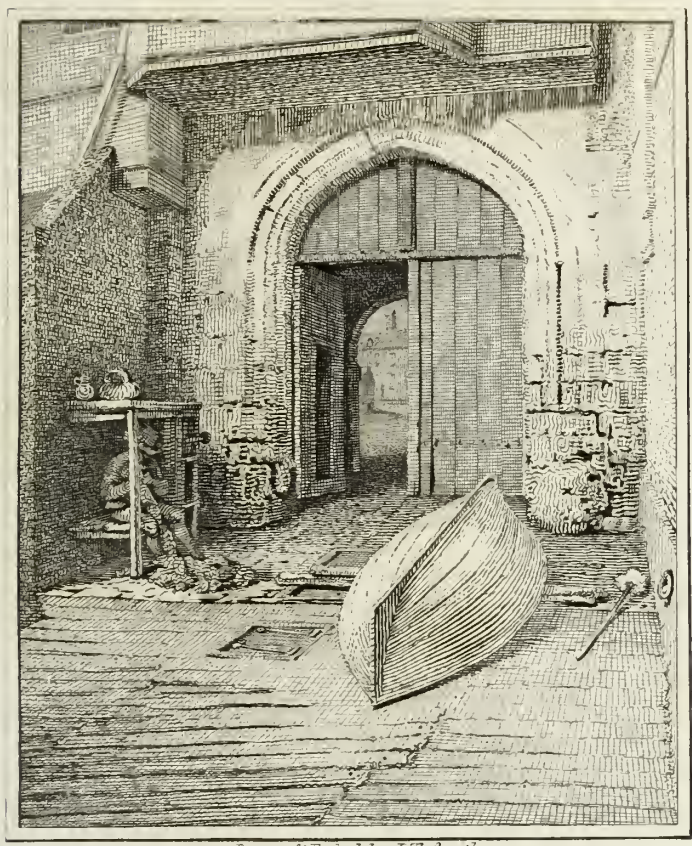
^o Maitland, 1341.

^p Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. Chronica series, p. 32.

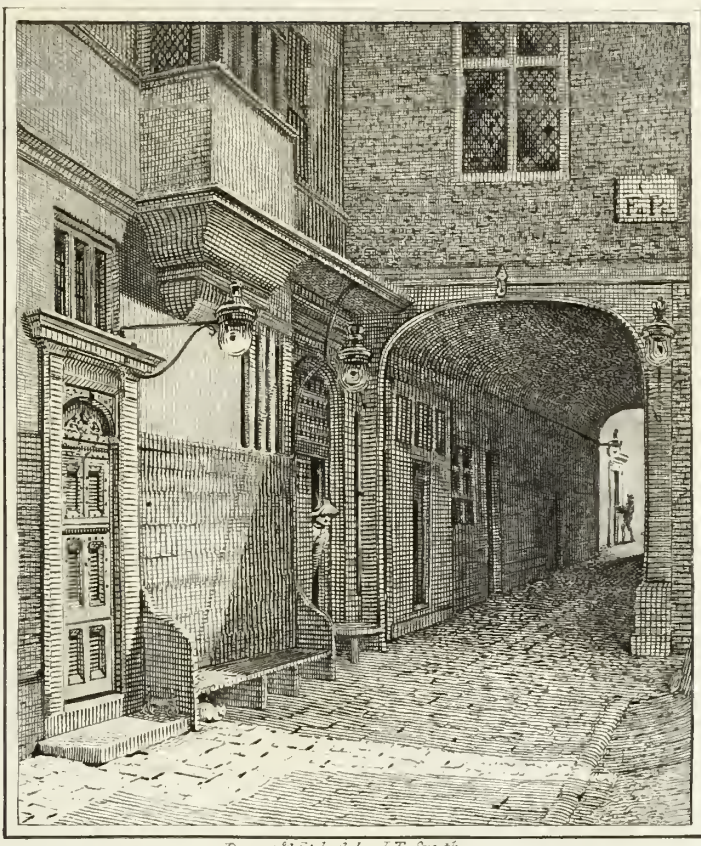
^q Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 5.

^r Stow, 1618, p. 894.—1633, p. 524.

^s Ibid.



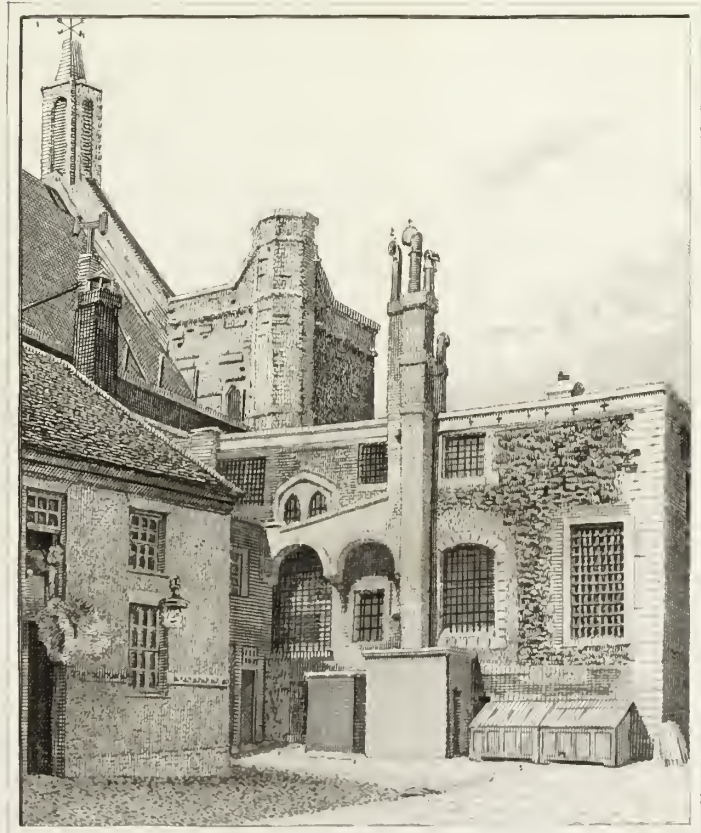
Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.
Water Gate, New Palace Yard, seen from the River



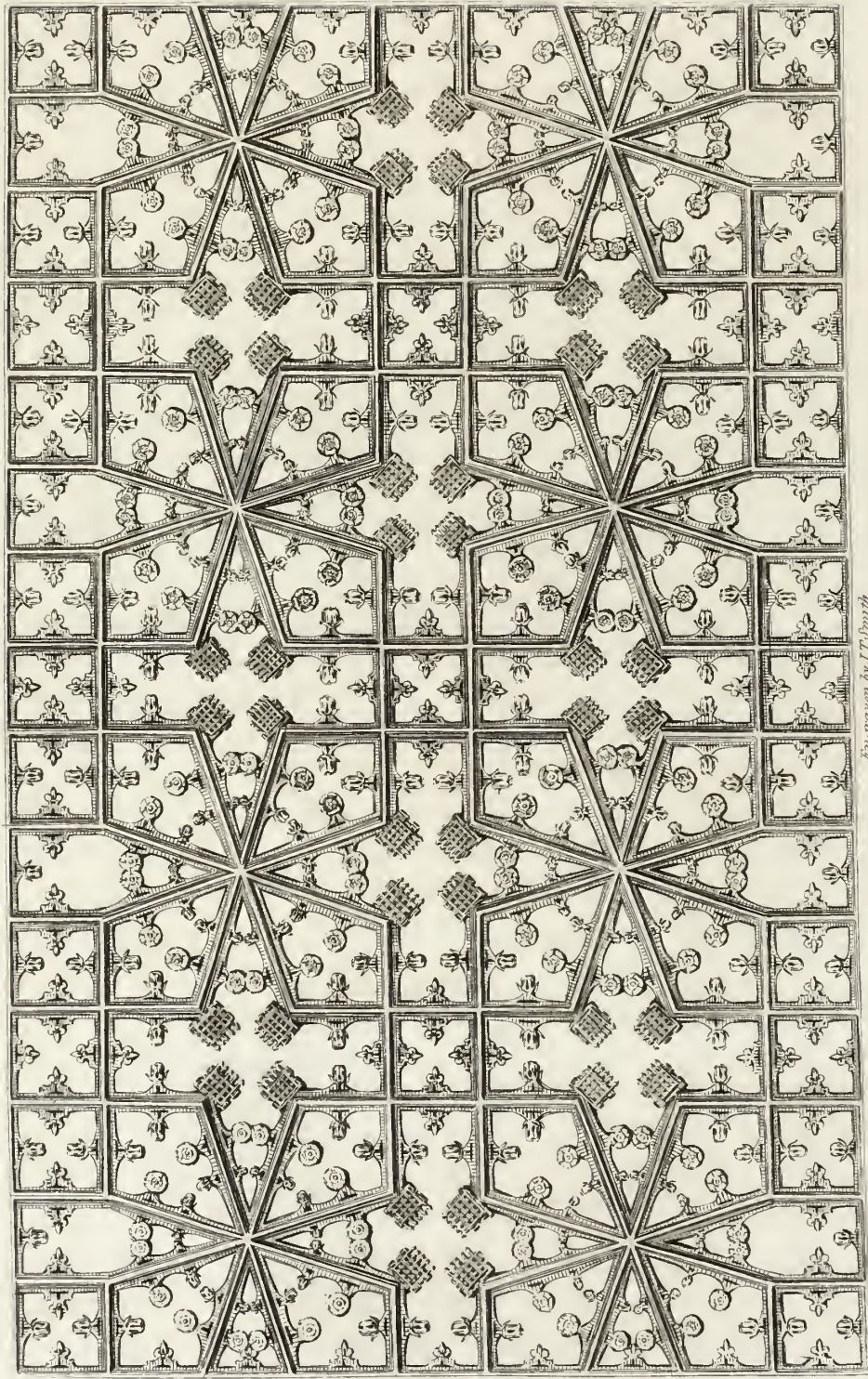
Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.
Entrance from New Palace Yard to the Speakers Court Yard



Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.
The Speakers Court Yard from the South West



Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.
The Speakers Court Yard from the South East



Engraven by J.T. Smith

Ceiling of the Star Chamber

London. Published as the Act directs, 20 January 1805 by John Thomas Smith, No. 36, Newmarket Street, Oxford Street

to the palace; and on the east side, or that next the water, stood other rooms, part also of the palace. But many of these rooms appear to have been rebuilt; those on the south about the time of Henry VIII, those on the east in that of queen Elizabeth, and accordingly this last-mentioned range bears over one of its doors the date 1602, the figures of which are, however, divided for the admission of the device of two roses, which, in allusion to her descent from the houses of York and Lancaster, was one of her cognizance.¹ It is here also placed on a star, the reason for which last circumstance has not appeared, unless it was in allusion to the name of the room to which it led, though, perhaps, it might be one of the multitude of devices she is known to have used.² The door over which this date occurs, may be seen in the view of the entrance to the Speaker's Court Yard, already given, and the room to which it leads was once the famous Star Chamber. The ceiling of this room, which is extremely beautiful, and of oak, and was formerly gilt, is constructed on squares, nine in breadth and fifteen in length. It is apparently not older than the time of queen Elizabeth, as the roses and date on the outside seem to have been carved by the same hand. A representation of it is exhibited in the plate, which is also a specimen of engraving on iron, and not copper, as it was thought the former mode would admit of a greater degree of sharpness in the ornaments. In this ceiling are also the devices of two roses, one placed on the other, portcullises, pomegranates, and fleurs-de-lys. This Star Chamber is said by Strype, book vi, p. 51, to have been the ancient council chamber within the king's palace of Westminster.

In the south east corner of New Palace Yard was, as now, a turning through a gateway under some of these buildings, leading into a square court, called, in the memory of persons now living, St. Stephen's Court; on the further or south side of which were the cloisters belonging to St. Stephen's chapel. These cloisters now constitute one portion of the Speaker's House, and, united with them, was the still existing Chapter House of that chapel; and also a square stone tower, yet in part standing, which last also adjoined to the east side of Westminster Hall.³ Of the entrance to this court from New Palace Yard, a view has already been inserted, together with two of its interior appearance, taken from different spots. The buildings on the south are represented in the opposite plate, as to which it may be necessary to remark, that from Westminster Hall westward, to the tower near the low

¹ Sandford, p. 48.

² Camden's Remains, edit. 1674, p. 456.

³ It has lately been converted into a best staircase for the Speaker.

public house, as being of stone, appears to have been part of the old palace, but that from thence to St. Margaret's Street, as being of brick, is probably not older than the time of Henry VIII, and is supposed to have been erected on the stone wall which originally connected that range of buildings with the stone gate then standing at the north end of the present St. Margaret's Street. Till the year 1793 these buildings extended seventy-two feet farther westward, but the part now wanting was taken down about that time to widen the end of St. Margaret's Street.

Strype, book vi, p. 55, has said, that in Palace Yard were anciently pales, within which were two Messes, the one called Paradise, and the other The Constabulary, both of which were, 13 Henry VI, granted to John duke of Bedford; but the precise spot where they stood he has not pointed out.

On the north side of New Palace Yard, says Stow,⁷ is the south end of St. Stephen's Alley, or Canon Row, and also a way into the old Woolstaple. It does not however appear, from any evidence which has occurred, that the end of Canon Row ever actually came down into Palace Yard, but only reached to the lane leading from the water to the Weigh House. This lane is now converted into Bridge Street; and in that part of the north wall of Palace Yard, opposite to Canon Row, was, probably, in Stow's time, as now, that small arch through which the present passage leads; but whether there was anciently any such gateway or entrance, is doubtful, for the gate before mentioned as existing on that side was, as it should seem from the map of St. Margaret's parish, in Strype's Stow, nearly at the end of the present Parliament Street, but at that time the way to the Woolstaple from Palace Yard. On the north side of the Woolstaple was a passage turning westward to the market, which stood in Howel's time on the spot where the Woolstaple formerly was,^z and from this was a way into King Street,^a as mentioned before. Further to the east, in the lane before spoken of, was the south end of Canon Row, which, at one time, contained the houses for the canons of St. Stephen's chapel; and though these are no longer existing, and houses, comparatively modern, have been built on the site, it still, from its former use, retains its ancient name; notwithstanding, as has been hinted before, there is reason to think Canon Row a corruption, and that it ought to be denominated Channel Row.^b Canon Row reached from the lane above-mentioned, in a northern direction, quite up to the south wall of the orchard or garden of Whitehall palace,

⁷ Stow, 1618, p. 894.—1633, p. 524.

^z Howel's Londinopolis, p. 350.

^a See the map of St. Margaret's parish in Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 40. ^b See before, p. 3.



Drawn & Etched by J. Bryant. Landscape Painter

Buildings on the South side of New Palace Yard

London. Published as the Act directs 1st January 1808. by John Thomas Smith. A^o 30. Newmarket Street. Oxford Street

through which wall was, in Strype's time, a door occasionally used for passage from the one to the other of those places.^c

Returning into New Palace Yard, and passing through the gate on its south side, along St. Margaret's Lane, was the only way to Old Palace Yard. On the left, or eastern side of this lane, were, probably, some of the inferior offices of the palace, as in later times a square existed there called The Fish Yard;^d the spot where this was, is pointed out by the appellation of Old Fish Yard, in a plan hereafter inserted, from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Simco; and one of the houses nearly adjoining was, so lately as the year 1732,^e known by the appellation of the King's Fishmonger's. The only old room among these is one adjoining to the south west corner of Westminster Hall. It is supposed to be as old as the time of Richard II, because it resembles the hall itself, as altered by him, and is used as a waiting room for the servants of the members of the House of Commons. On the west side was, probably, nothing more than a continuation of that stone wall by which New Palace Yard was enclosed on the west, through which wall was a passage leading to the east entrance of St. Margaret's church; and this passage, in the erection of the houses since placed there, has still been preserved. St. Margaret's Lane was terminated at the south, as at its north end, by a gateway, which led into Old Palace Yard;^f for that, like the new, was surrounded by buildings and a wall in which there were gates.

Of Old Palace Yard, as distinct from the new, Stow makes no mention whatever; neither is it noticed in the folio edition of 1633, or by Strype himself, though they all speak of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and the buildings thereabouts. On the west side, near the chapel of our Lady, above the high altar of Westminster Abbey, was at one time a tavern, latterly called The White Rose, though, probably, of much earlier erection than the assumption of that badge as a party distinction; near which, or adjoining either that or the before-mentioned chapel, was also an house or tenement, which in 1399 had been leased to Geoffrey Chaucer for fifty-three years, from Christmas 1399, if he should so long live, at fifty-three shillings and four-pence yearly,^g with

^c Strype, book vi, p. 63.

^d Strype's Stowe, book vi, p. 66.

^e Report from the Committee appointed to view the Cottonian Library, fol. Lond. 1732, p. 6.

^f See the large Plan engraved by Vertue.

^g The lease, which has been printed by Godwin in his Life of Chaucer, only describes it as a tenement, with its appurtenances, situated in the garden of the Chapel of St. Mary, Westminster.

a clause against his lodging in it any invader of the church's privileges;^a an advantage however which he did not long enjoy, as he died on the 25th of October in the next year.ⁱ The length of the term of this lease may seem absurd to those who, adopting as correct the year 1328,^k the date in general assigned for the birth of Chaucer, will, of course, suppose him to have been at this time seventy-one; but decisive evidence has been produced to shew, that in the tenth year of Richard II, 1387, he was forty years of age and upwards, meaning by that only a few months or days more, consequently he was not born till 1347, and in 1399 was only fifty-two instead of seventy-one; but if he had lived to the age of one hundred and five, the lease would have run out. This document consists of a deposition of Chaucer's in that year, in a cause depending in the Court Military, or Court of Honour, or High Court of Chivalry, which can only exist when there is a Lord High Constable of England,^l between Sir Richard Le Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, for ascertaining the right to bear a particular coat of arms: it was taken on the 12th of October, in that year, before John de Derwentwater, one of the commissioners for examining the witnesses, in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster; and in it Chaucer states himself to be at that time forty years of age and upwards.^m All persons properly acquainted with such instruments, know very well, that the word upwards is only meant to include odd months and days, in order that, as the deposition is on oath, the witness may not be guilty of perjury; and that it is never intended or used to imply so much as even one year, but only the fractional parts, such as months and days. The account which Chaucer has given of his age ought therefore to be considered to be as precise, exact, and correct, as if he had decidedly sworn to his being forty, without noticing, by the word upwards, the fractional parts; and his death is acknowledged by his biographers to have been considerably accelerated by the fatigue, anxiety, and vexation, attending the solicitations and law suits, in which he was obliged, after the deposing of Richard II, to engage, for the establishment and renewal of grants made to him by that prince: these grants, with all others of a similar nature, having been declared void by Henry IV, his successor in the kingdom.ⁿ In 1502, the tavern called The

^a Gough's Anecdotes of British Topography, vol. i, p. 768.

ⁱ Biographia Brit. edit. 1748, 1303.

^k Ibid. 1294.

^l Shower's Cases in Parliament.

^m Rotulus Processus in Curia militari in causa armorum inter Ricardum Le Scrope, chevalier, et Robertum Grosvenor, chevalier, 13 Ric. II. Inter Miscellanea in Turre Londinensi, as cited by Godwin, vol. i, p. 479.

ⁿ Biograph. Brit.

White Rose, this house of Chaucer's, and the chapel of our Lady itself, were, however, all pulled down, for the erection of the present chapel of Hcn. VII,^o which stands on the spot once occupied by them.

A little beyond this was a passage between the chapel of our Lady, just mentioned, and the north wall of a close of land at one time belonging to the abbot and convent of Westminster, leading, as now, to that entrance of the abbey; which, from the interment there of some of the most celebrated of the poets of this country, and the erection of monuments to the memory of others, has of late years, at least, been denominated Poets' Corner; and from this passage to the south west corner of Old Palace Yard, where the Parliament Office now is, was probably only the east wall of the before-mentioned close.

Of the Parliament Office, now accessible only through a modern brick house, it is necessary to remark, that it is, in fact, a square stone tower standing behind, but concealed from view by the brick houses in front. It, or rather a great part only of it, was anciently the property of the abbot and convent of Westminster, and was, together with the close above spoken of, conveyed 51 Edward III, 1377, by them to the king, in consideration of a licence granted by him to them for purchasing lands to the extent of forty pounds a year, notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain,^p by which ecclesiastical persons were restricted from purchasing, or receiving as a gift, any landed property. In the entry of this instrument of conveyance, this tower, which is still standing, was described as situate at the corner of the private palace;^q and as it therefore so precisely ascertains a fact of importance, not otherwise disclosed, it has been thought fit here to insert a translation from the passage in the manuscript in which it is registered. Widmore, p. 174, speaking of this transaction between the king and the convent, says, the king had from them a part either of a tower which was afterwards the king's jewel house, and is at present the Parliament Office, or else of the ground on which this building stands, and he says he has put the authority in his Appendix, because there may be some doubt as to the meaning of the writer. As, however, an enclosed piece of land adjoining the tower is granted with it, there seems little reason for Widmore's doubt, and the greater probability is, that both the building and ground were intended.

The original entry here referred to is in Latin, and occurs in a manuscript

^o Stow, 1618, p. 848.—1633, p. 499.

^p Widmore, 174.

^q Widmore, 174, & 231.

old Chartulary of the church of Westminster, entitled, *Niger Quaternus*, preserved among the archives of that church. From the entry, as given by Widmore in his *History of Westminster Abbey*, p. 231, the following is a faithful translation. ‘ In the fifty-first year of the reign of king Edward III, ‘ on the seventh day of June, our lord the same king gave to the abbot and ‘ convent of Westminster licence to purchase lands, tenements, and rents, to ‘ the value of forty pounds per annum, notwithstanding the statute of Mort- ‘ main. And this licence was granted in consideration of a great part of a ‘ certain tower in the corner of the private palæe towards the south, together ‘ with a certain enclosure adjoining the tower aforesaid on the west, within the ‘ close of the abbey, and the soil of St. Peter, granted to the king. But be- ‘ tween the tower aforesaid, and the wall of the Infirmary, where is now the ‘ aforesaid enclosure, was a foot and carriage way up to the corner of the ‘ tower, &c.’

Of this writing Widmore gives the title in Latin; and it is as follows when rendered into English :

‘ The king’s licence, granted to the abbot of Westminster, for purchasing ‘ lands and tenements to the value of forty pounds, in consideration of part of ‘ the tower called the Jewel House, &c.’

As the foot and carriage-way mentioned above as leading up to the tower is still existing, in the form of a stable-yard, or mews, and extends from College Street in the direction here described; and as the present College garden, which is only separated from this passage by a wall, is known to have been originally the garden of the Infirmary, there can be no doubt as to the building meant. Two views of it are given in the plate on the opposite page; that exhibiting its south-west appearance was taken from the north or upper

† N° XX. From the *Niger Quaternus*, folio 79.

Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii quinquagesimo primo, septimo die Junii, idem dominus rex licentiam dedit abbati et conventui Westmonasterii, perquirendi terras, tenementa, et redditus, ad valorem quadraginta librarum per annum, Statuto, &c. ad manum mortuam, &c. non obstante. . . . Et hæc licentia concessa est pro magna parte cujusdam Turris in angulo Palatii privati versus austrum, una cum quadam clausura juxta Turrim prædictam ex parte occidentali, infra clausum abbatiae et solum Sancti Petri, domino regi concessum. . . . Erat autem inter Turrim prædictam et murum Infirmary, ubi nunc est clausura prædicta, via pedestris et carectaria usque ad angulum Turris, &c.

The title of this writing is,

Licentia regis data abbati Westm. perquirendi terras et tenementa ad valorem 40l. pro parte Turris vocatæ le Jewel House, &c. Widmore’s *Hist. of Westm. Abbey*, p. 231.



Aquainted by F.C. Lewis

Drawn by Canaletto

Etched by J. T. Smith

Old Palace Yard from the South, from a Drawing in the possession of Thomas Allen Esq. F. A. S.



Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith

North West View of the Tower, now the Parliament Office



Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith

South West View of the Tower, now the Parliament Office

end of the foot and carriage-way before spoken of, and consequently represents, together with the tower itself, a part of that enclosure which was granted with it.

The Jewel House seems in the time of Edward VI, and probably before, to have been used as a wardrobe; for, among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 1419, is an inventory of several particulars of female dress, taken Oct. 31. an. 4 Edward VI, and some of them are described as being in the secret wardrobe at Westminster, and some in the old Jewel House at Westminster.⁸ Strutt, who mentions this fact in the place referred to in the note, has, in another part of the same volume, p. 333, described this manuscript as an inventory of the apparel belonging to Henry VIII, remaining in the old Jewel House at Westminster, and refers to it as being MS. Harl. lib. 1419.

It is clear from the evidence above produced that the Old Palace at its south western extremity joined this tower, which, after it became the property of the king, was used, as has been before noticed, as a jewel house, and is now the Parliament Office. From this tower the palace ran eastward cross the end of the present Abingdon Street, having in it, however, a gateway, where that street now stands, and was at length united to other buildings on the east side, part of the same palace, forming by these means the south side of Old Palace Yard. In queen Elizabeth's time, a wall, with a gate in it, was still remaining across the present Abingdon Street;⁹ but of this southern range of buildings no part is now standing, except the before-mentioned tower, the exact situation of which, and its connexion with other buildings, may be precisely ascertained from the view of Old Palace Yard from the south, given in the opposite plate. The drawing, from which it was taken, was made previously to the erection of the modern range of houses extending on the south side of Palace Yard, from the corner there to the north end of Abingdon Street, and, consequently, before 1754; as in that year a wall of nine feet thick, which must have been that on the south side of Palace Yard, and therefore a part of the old palace, was found, on pulling down a house in Palace Yard, Westminster, in order to build an office for the clerks of the House of Lords.¹⁰

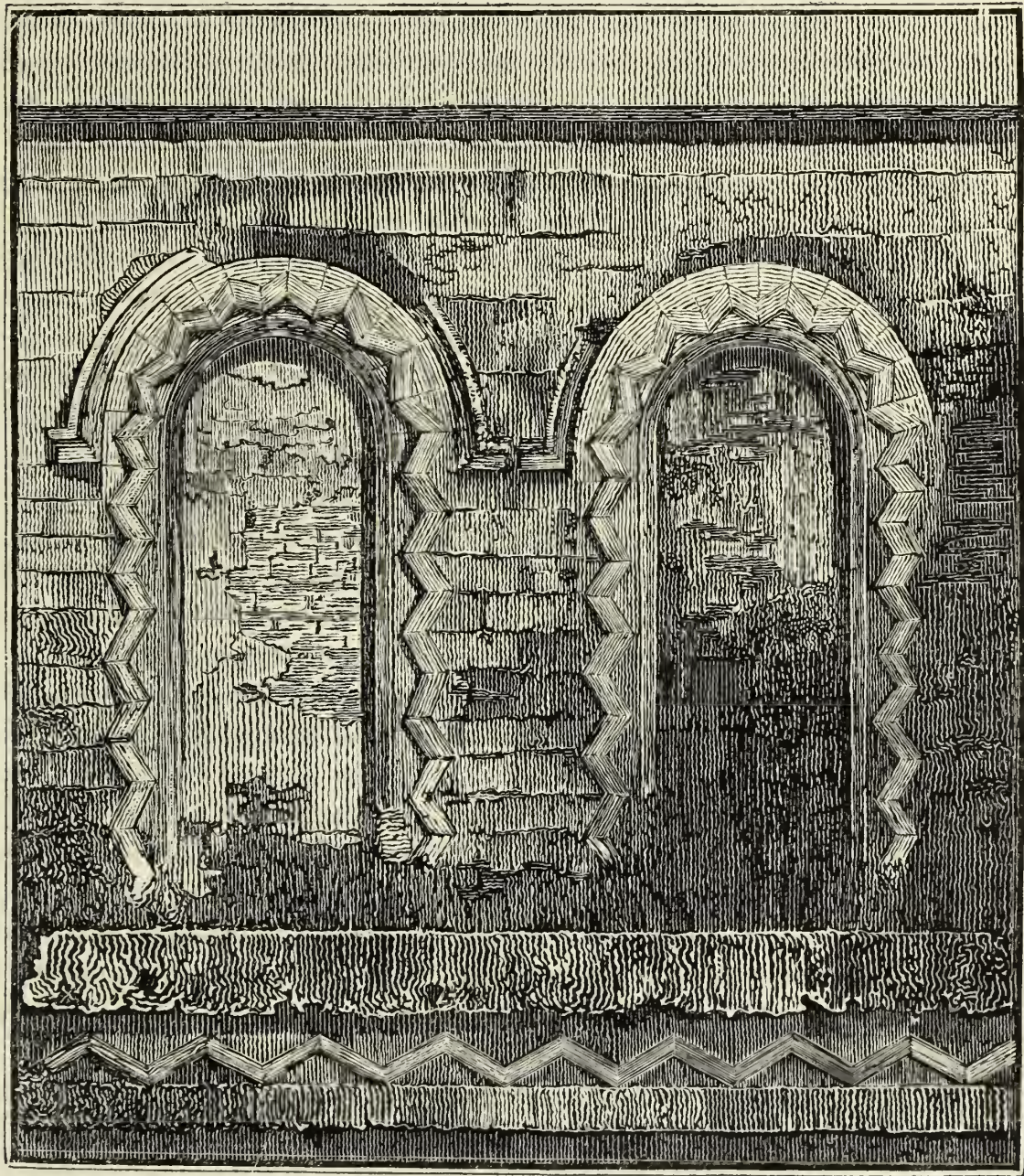
⁸ Strutt's *View of the Dress and Habits of the People of England*, 4to. Lond. 1799, vol. ii, p. 367.

⁹ See the large Plan of London, engraven by Vertue.

¹⁰ Mastin's *History and Antiquities of Naseby*, 12mo. Cambridge 1792, p. 176.

On the eastern side was, and is still, a turning down, now called Parliament Place, which, at one time, led to the water; but all access of that kind is now completely cut off by a modern brick wall erected cross at the end of it. Great part of Parliament Place is like the rest of the ground thereabouts, an embankment gained out of the river; and it is certain that originally that stone wall, on which several buildings are, in the view of Cotton Garden hereafter inserted, represented as resting, was continued nearly in a strait line to the king's slaughter house, which stood opposite to the end of the present College Street; as traces of it in that direction have been found. Since the drawings for this plate was made, the wall, and all the buildings resting on it, have been pulled down. Originally it was, perhaps, in some instances, the extreme wall of buildings there, but had, probably, in it a gateway, through which was the way to the stairs at the water side. To the north of this passage, but still on the eastern side of Palace Yard, stands the end of the Prince's Chamber, into which the entrance used by his Majesty as the way to the House of Lords, immediately leads. Further on on the same east side stands the Court of Requests, of late, since the union of this kingdom and Ireland, converted into an House for the Lords; but the principal entrance to it is from the passage at the south end of Westminster Hall, which passage at once serves to connect that Hall with the two Houses of Lords and Commons, and as a way to them all from Old Palace Yard. Behind the Prince's Chamber, and the Court of Requests, or present House of Lords, whichever of the two it is called, are situated in different directions, the old House of Lords, the Painted Chamber adjoining it, and many other nameless rooms, which, together with the Prince's Chamber, the Court of Requests, and a number of cellars under the whole mass of building, were unquestionably parts of the old palace. At the south end of the Court of Requests are three arches, formerly windows, apparently as old as the foundation walls of the building, and, probably, therefore of the time of Edward the Confessor, if not before; two of these, which were all that were then visible, are given in the cut on the next page, in the state in which they appeared in the year 1800, when the drawing for that cut was made: but they have since been opened and converted into windows. A third arch of the same kind, and filled up in the same manner with these, was afterwards discovered, but it has since been built against, so as not to be visible externally. They were thought

sufficiently curious to merit being engraven, and a wooden cut of them is therefore here given.*



The situation of all these rooms will be better comprehended from inspecting the plan on the opposite page, which was taken from a drawing communicated

* It is but justice to notice that the very beautiful Specimens of Wood-Cutting which appear in this Work, were executed by Messrs. William and John Berryman.

to the proprietor by Mr. Simco, and supposed to have been made about the time of the coronation of George II.

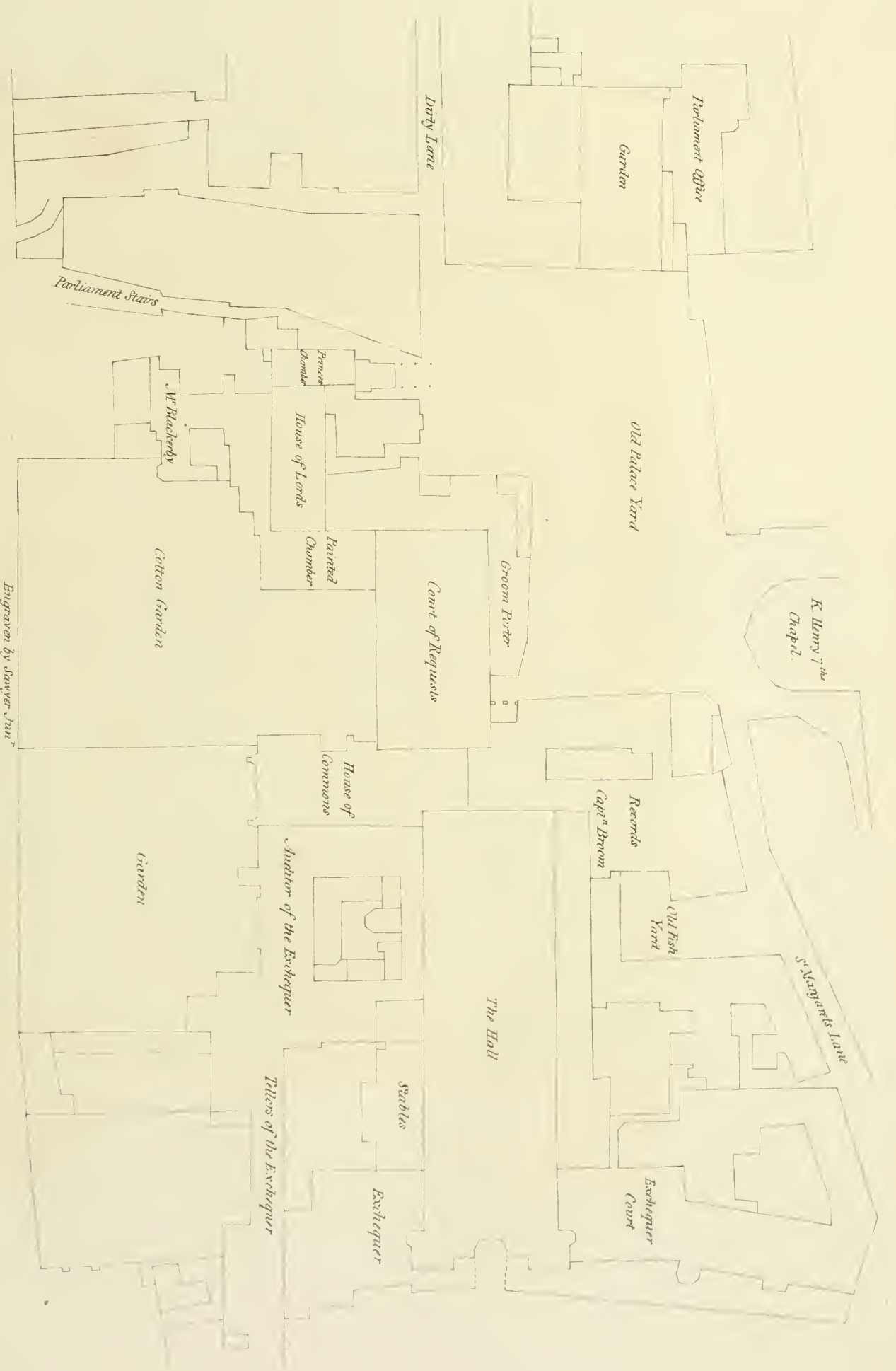
Near the north end of this same eastern side, is a way through a dark passage under the buildings, to Cotton Garden; and on the left hand of this passage was a turning leading into Westminster Hall, at the south east corner, just below the steps up to the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench; but this latter passage or turning is now blocked up.

The buildings on the north side of Old Palace Yard, it is supposed, were originally nothing more than the south end of Westminster Hall, and the old room before mentioned as the waiting-room for the servants of the members of the House of Commons; which is now converting to some other purpose. It is imagined that close under these was a foot path directly leading to the front or west end of St. Stephen's Chapel, now the House of Commons, which was then open to Old Palace Yard. Afterwards, about the time of Henry VIII, as it is conjectured from the appearance of the walls thereabouts, several rooms were erected there, which have since been removed to make way for the present committee-rooms for the Commons, and for making a new entrance to their house; the principal way to which, as well as to the Court of Requests, now the House of Lords, is through the buildings now standing on that very spot, but was before that alteration through Westminster Hall.

Of the Abbey of Westminster, or the circumjacent buildings formerly part of the monastery, no account is intended to be here given; because the utmost limits that could, on the present occasion, be allowed for it in a work, like the present, destined to another purpose, could not fail of proving much too narrow to admit of its being done any otherwise than very defectively. But if the present work should be so fortunate as to meet with a favourable reception, it is in contemplation to publish, in the same form and manner as this, a complete history of that foundation and its dependencies; for which purpose a very great quantity of original and authentic intelligence is already collected.

Through the gate before mentioned as formerly existing on the south side of Old Palace Yard, along a lane afterwards called Lindsey Lane, because the earl of Lindsey's house^y stood on the west side of it, where the garden of

^y In 1708 this house called Lindsey House, near the Old Palace of Westminster, was in the occupation of the lord Carnarvon. New View of London, 627; but it was taken down a little before 1720.



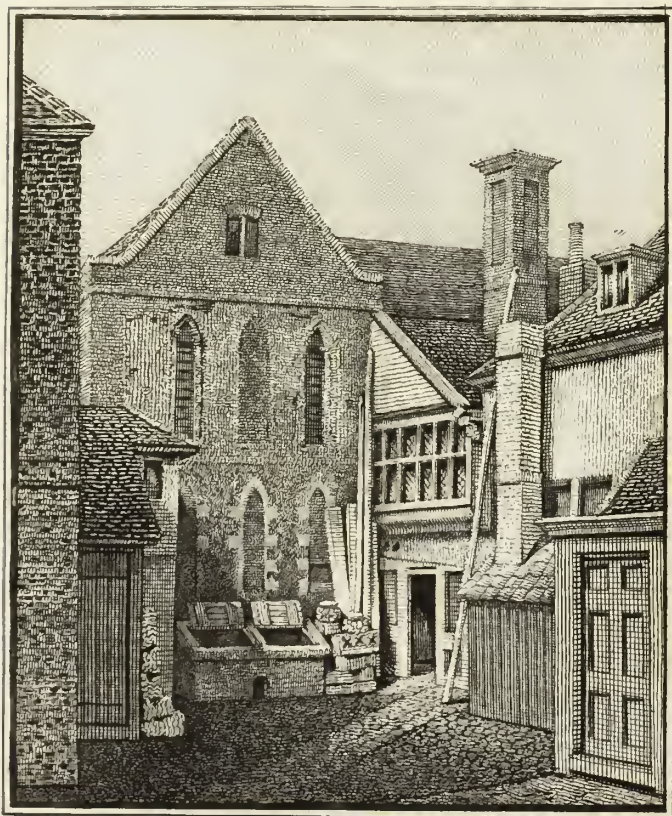
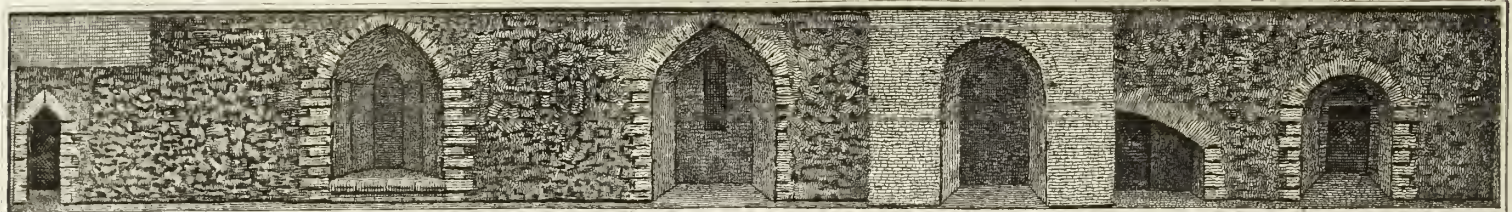
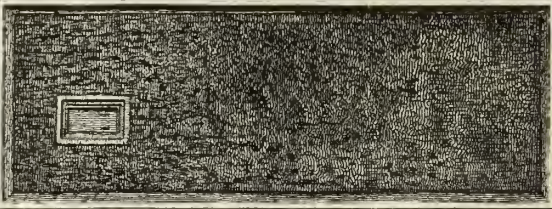
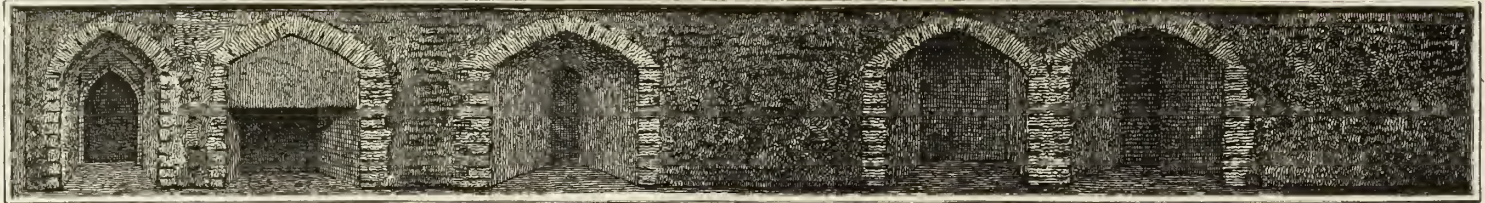
Engraven by Sawyer Junr



Plan of the Palace of Westminster
 From a Drawing in the Possession of Mr. Turner, Bookbinder.

London: Published as the Act directs 1st January, 1804, by John Thomas Smith, N^o. 36. Newmarket Street, Oxford Street

Views of the four sides of a Cellar under the old House of Lords.



Drawn & Etched by J.T. Smith.

East end of the Princes Chamber.

South side of the Princes Chamber.

the old palace had before been; the way led to Millbank, so named from a water-mill belonging to the abbot of Westminster, situate at the end of the present College Street, and turned by the stream which passed along that street, and so eastward into the Thames. Opposite the end of College Street was also the king's Slaughter House for the supply of the Palace of Westminster, the stone foundations of which were still remaining about seventy-two years ago. This stream, as has been before noticed, was the southern boundary of the ancient Westminster, or Thorney Island; and cross it was a bridge uniting Millbank to Lindsey Lane, since converted into Abingdon Street, which is still remaining under the pavement. It was seen there a few years since, on occasion of opening the ground; it still crosses that common sewer which extends along College Street to the Thames; and discharges itself into that river through a large stone archway visible from the water.

At the south east corner of Old Palace Yard, close by the end of the Prince's Chamber, is a passage, of late years called Parliament Place, which has been mentioned before, and formerly led from Old Palace Yard to the water; but the end of it, as has been also already noticed, is now stopped up by a modern wall built cross it. On the left hand, in this passage, is the south side of the Prince's Chamber, a view of which is given in the opposite plate. Beyond this, at the east end of the Prince's Chamber, is a small enclosed court, a view of which will also be found in the same plate; and in the further corner of that court, very near the Prince's Chamber, is a doorway, through which, and turning to the left through another doorway, is the immediate way into the cellar where the powder plot was intended to have taken effect.

Of this plot, and its object, the general circumstances are sufficiently known; but there are some other particulars respecting it, which, on the present occasion, require to be noticed. When the action itself had been determined on by the conspirators, Percy, one of them, hired for their use an house at Westminster, near adjoining the Parliament, and there they began to make their mine about the 11th of Dec. 1604.^z This house, from the description, must have stood on the spot now occupied by one which was formerly the Ordnance Office, and which serves now as an entrance, for the peers, to the House of Lords. Its situation is a little north of the king's entrance to the Prince's Chamber, and its south east corner is joined by the Prince's Chamber

^z Guy Fawkes's Confession, inserted in the Bishop of Lincoln's Relation of the Gunpowder Treason, small 8vo. 1679, p. 41.

and a cellar under that, which cellar at that time belonged to the house then standing there, and was undoubtedly that where this business commenced. Guy Fawkes in his confession, says, that when they came to the very foundation of the wall of the house, which was about three yards thick, and found it a matter of great difficulty, they took to them Robert Winter.^a He adds, it was about Christmas when they brought their mine to the wall, and about Candlemas they had wrought the wall half through.^b

While they were working upon the wall, they heard a rushing in a cellar of removing of coals.^c This noise was in the next room, and fearing they were discovered, they sent Fawkes to see what was the matter, who, on his return, brought word that it was a cellar where coals had been laid, and were then selling, and that the cellar was to be let.^d Upon this intelligence Percy immediately went and hired it, as being most fit for their purpose, because it was directly under the parliament;^e and they then laid into it twenty barrels of powder, which they covered with billets and faggots to prevent discovery.^f It was about Lent when they laid in these twenty barrels; on the twentieth of July they added ten more; and on the twentieth of September four more hogsheads:^g but Sir Edward Coke, in his speech at the trial, says there were thirty-six barrels.^h

To any one unacquainted with the place the quantity of powder must seem greatly beyond what was necessary for the purpose, till the astonishing thickness of the stone walls is considered. Fawkes describes a foundation wall as nine feet thick, and other walls have been found, on measurement, six feet eight inches and an half; the size of the cellar is seventy-seven feet long, by twenty-four feet four inches wide; and if the force of the powder had not been sufficient to blow all these stone walls to pieces, the explosion would have found its way out at the doors without affecting the buildings above. The whole was intended to have been fired by a train, or match, which would burn a certain time before it took effect; and while that was burning, and before the explosion as he hoped, Fawkes was to have made his way through the door-ways before described, cross the court and down Parliament Passage to the water, where a boat was to wait for him, and carry him cross to Lambeth, in hopes that, the water being a non-conductor, he should escape the shock, which, it is

^a Guy Fawkes's Confession inserted in the Bishop of Lincoln's Relation of the Gunpowder Treason, small 8vo. 1679. p. 41.

^b Ibid. p. 41.

^c Ibid. p. 41.

^d Ibid. p. 42.

^e Baker's Chron. edit. 1670, p. 430.

^f True and Perfect Relation of the Proceedings against Garnet and his Confederates, 4to. Lond. 1606, Sig. D.

^g Ibid. Sig. D b.

^h Ibid. Sig. H 3 b.



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith.

A Downway in one of the cellars under the old House of Lords.

London. Published as the Act directs 1st January 1804, by John Thomas Smith, N^o. 30, Newman Street Oxford Street.

supposed, would have levelled and destroyed all London and Westminster like an earthquake. The exact spot where Winter, Rockwood, Cayes, and Fawkes, four of the conspirators, were executed, is perhaps not generally known; but the authority mentioned in the note relates that they were brought from the Tower to the Old Palace in Westminster, over against the Parliament House, and there executed.ⁱ

Separate views of the four sides of this cellar, which, from every appearance, is imagined to have been the kitchen of the old Palace, and was erected by Edward the Confessor, as the earl of Northampton, who presided at the trial of Garnet the jesuit, for the powder plot, says he found by ancient record,^k are given in the plate before referred to. Of these the uppermost is the north end, the next the west side; the third the south end, and the last the east side. At one end of this last is a door-way, with a triangular arch as it is called, a view of which, on a larger scale, is given in mezzotinto on a separate plate; and at the other end is a square door-way, within a semi-circular arch, and it was through this last, and the other door-way, represented in the view of the east end of the Prince's Chamber, that Guy Fawkes meant to have effected his escape.

In what manner this plot was providentially discovered, by means of a letter to lord Montecagle, the son of lord Morley, and who, probably, was a member of the House of Commons, warning him to be absent, and delivered to his servant in the street, has long been known; but it remained, till very lately, undiscovered, that this intimation came from a lady, and that affection for a brother prompted the warning, while love for an husband, unfortunately privy to the plot, suggested such means as were best calculated to secure him from detection. This lady, who, on more accounts than one, deserves to be remembered and celebrated, was Mary, the wife of Thomas Abington, of Hinlip, in the county of Worcester, and eldest of the three daughters of lord Morley; and consequently eldest sister of lord Montecagle.^l Greenwel, a jesuit, though not tried, as being probably out of the way, is represented as meeting at master Abington's house with Hall, another jesuit,

ⁱ See a very scarce pamphlet in quarto, entitled *The Arraignment and Execution of the late Traitors*, 4to. Lond. 1606, Sig. C 2. The Address to the Reader has the initials T. W. In the same tract, Sig. B, they are said to have been executed in the old Palace in Westminster, over against the Parliament House, on Friday 31 Jan. This must mean Old Palace Yard.

^k True and perfect Relation, &c. before cited, Sig. Eee. b.

^l Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol iii, p. 307.

and advising him to incite such as he could to rise in open rebellion.^m It does not appear when this meeting took place, but there can be very little, if any doubt, that the master Abington here mentioned, was the same who married lord Monteagle's sister, especially if it is recollected that they had adherents in Worcestershire;ⁿ that after the discovery of the plot some of the conspirators took refuge in master Littleton's house, at Walbach, in that county; that the sheriff of Worcestershire, with a strong party of assistants, surrounded and assaulted the house, and that some of the conspirators were killed and others taken.^o Neither is it probable that this was the first instance in which that house of Abington's had been used in a similar manner. On the contrary, though all their meetings cannot have been noticed in the proceedings against them, but only such as forwarded their scheme, and some even of these last are without any specification of place, it is far more likely there had been frequent consultations there among some at least of the conspirators; and that he was sufficiently privy to the plot to have been convicted.

Mr. Green, in his *History of Worcester*, vol. ii, p. 102, says, Mr. Abington's wife, daughter of lord Morley, is supposed to have written that letter to her brother, lord Monteagle, which warned him of the impending danger of the powder plot, and was also meant to save him from the intended massacre; but as no reasons are there given for the supposition, it was thought necessary to state the above facts.

When the popish plot, in the reign of Charles II, was discovered, the recollection of the then House of Lords was immediately turned to the powder plot in the time of James I; for being informed that there was some timber and other materials laid up in some room or cellar under part of the Court of Requests, which might be of dangerous consequence; they ordered, 28 Oct. 1678, that it should be, and it thereby was recommended to the lord great chamberlain of England, to take special care that the said timber, and other materials, should be forthwith removed; and that for the future no timber, firewood, coals, or any other goods, should be lodged and kept in any of the rooms or cellars under any part of the House of Peers, nor in any of the rooms or cellars under or adjoining to the Prince's lodgings, the Painted Chamber, or the Court of Requests.^p

^m True and perfect Relation, &c. Sig. S 4. ⁿ Ibid. ^o Baker's Chron. edit. 1670, p. 430.

^p The whole Series of all that hath been transacted in the House of Peers concerning the Popish Plot, 12mo. Lond. 1681, p. 14.

On Friday the first of Nov. 1678, the gentleman usher of the black rod attending the House of Lords, acquainted them, he was informed that on Wednesday night last there was heard great knocking and digging in the earth, in some cellars near adjoining to that house, which disquieted many of the inhabitants in the old Palace: whereupon the lords named in the order were appointed a committee to examine the persons who heard a noise of knocking and digging earth on Wednesday night last, between twelve and three of the clock, near that house; and their lordships were to desire Sir Thomas Chichley to appoint some persons skilful in mining, to watch and use their utmost endeavour to make a discovery thereof, and report to the House.^a

In consequence of this, on Saturday 2 Nov. 1678, the earl of Essex reported from the committee to inquire after the noise of digging in the night, upon the report of Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir Jonas Moor, that the vaults and cellars under and near the House of Lords, were of such a nature, that there could be no assurance of safety; and the only remedy at present was, that the cellars of the houses near that house, and the Court of Requests, might be cleared, and a passage made out of one into the other, so that soldiers and centinels might walk day and night there, and have a trusty officer over them. Hereupon the House made the ensuing order:

‘ Upon report made by the earl of Essex from the lords committees
 ‘ appointed to enquire into the insecurity of this house, by reason of the vaults
 ‘ and cellars under and near it, of what hath been offered to them for the better
 ‘ securing of the sitting of the parliament; it is ordered by the lords spiritual
 ‘ and temporal, in parliament assembled, that all the cellars and vaults under
 ‘ and near adjoining to the House of Peers, Painted Chamber, and Court of
 ‘ Requests, be forthwith cleared; and that all timber, fire-wood, coals, and
 ‘ other materials, of what kind soever, be removed out of the said cellars and
 ‘ vaults, and that passages be forthwith made through all the said cellars and
 ‘ vaults, to the end that soldiers and sentinels, with trusty officers over them,
 ‘ may continually, night and day, walk to and fro, and watch in the said cellars
 ‘ and vaults, till further order; and that Mrs. Dehaure, who liveth in the brick
 ‘ house in the Old Palace Yard adjoining to the Court of Requests, be, and
 ‘ she is hereby required forthwith to quit her habitation in the said house, to
 ‘ the end that a guard may be kept therein till further order: and it is further

^a The whole Series of all that hath been transacted in the House of Peers concerning the Popish Plot, 12mo. Lond. 1681, p. 14.

ordered, that it be, and it is hereby recommended to the lord great chamberlain of England, or, in his absence, to the surveyor-general of his Majesty's works, to take special care that the said cellars and vaults, and the house in which the said Mrs. Dehaure liveth, be speedily cleared, and that the said passages be made in the said cellars and vaults for the purposes aforesaid.'

It is now the practice for the lord great chamberlain of England, with proper officers, previously to the opening of every new Session of Parliament, to make a search for combustibles in all the rooms and cellars under, or nearly under, either house of Parliament.

In another view also than merely as connected with the powder plot, is the cellar now under consideration, entitled to notice. It has been ascertained by the earl of Northampton to be of the time of Edward the Confessor, which, indeed, without his authority, could have been shewn; for the Painted Chamber, which is almost over it, is acknowledged to be, and has always been so understood, of his time, a stair-case leading down from that towards the powder plot cellar, has all the appearance of the same age, and the walls of the cellar itself afford no reason for supposing them of any other period. On three sides of the four, pointed arches occur, of different shapes, constructions, and proportions, it is true, but evidently pointed, and with every mark and indication of being as old. The Prince's Chamber also, as may be seen in the two views in the same plate with this cellar, affords also several examples of pointed arches; and other instances of pointed arches of an equal, and some of an earlier age, will be mentioned in a subsequent page of this work.

One of the cross or partition walls near this cellar had been composed of stone rubbish, among which rubbish the ornament given on the next page was found, in attempting to ascertain the thickness of the wall. It was of Terra Cotta, apparently formed in a mould, and from the regularity of its mouldings, is supposed to have been a part of a cornice, but was thought so beautiful as to deserve the representation of it here given in wood, which was executed by Mr. William Berryman.

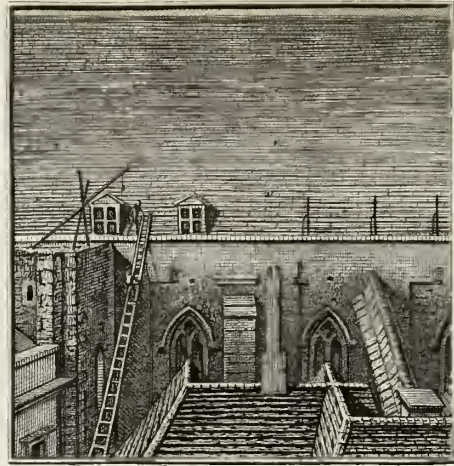
' The whole Series of all that hath been transacted in the House of Peers concerning the Popish Plot, 12mo. Lond. 1681, p. 14.



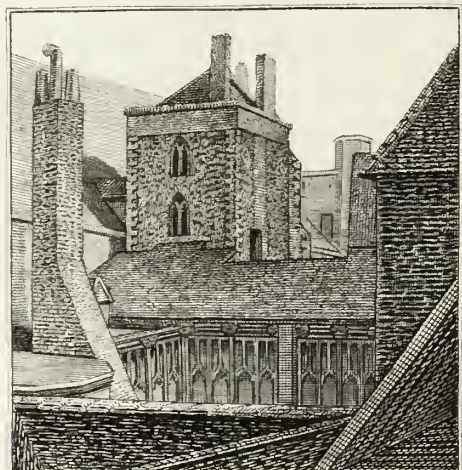
N. E. Side of the Bell Tower of St. Stephen's Chapel



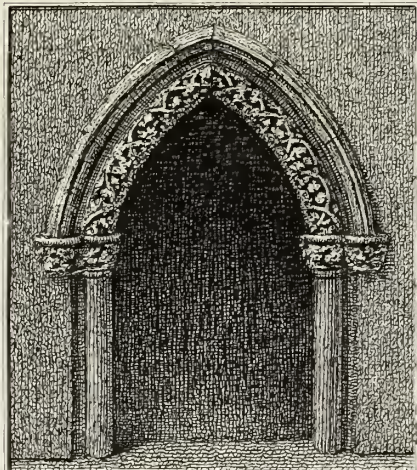
Inside view of the same Bell Tower.



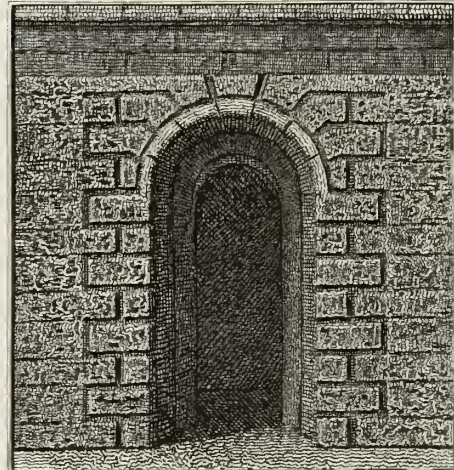
E. View of Westminster Hall from one of the uppermost Rooms at the Speakers.



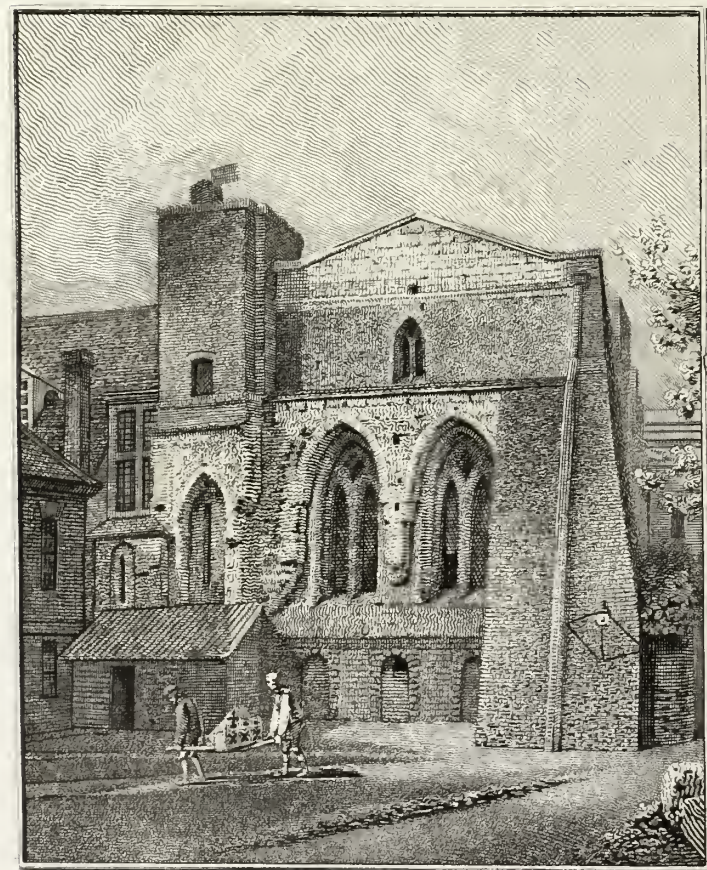
S. E. View of the same Bell Tower taken from the House of Commons.



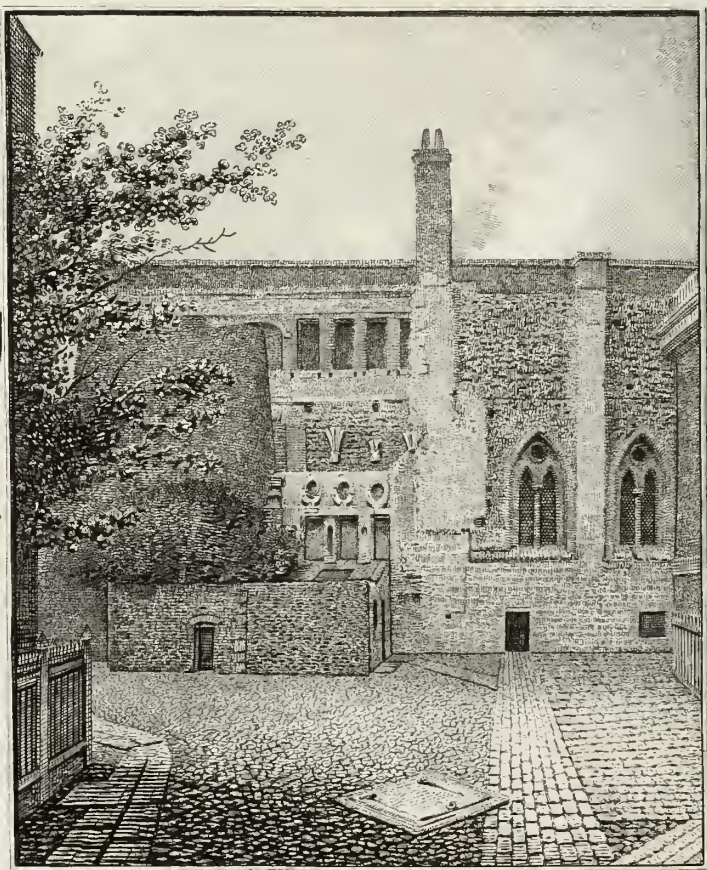
Internal view of a door of the Chapel under St. Stephen's.



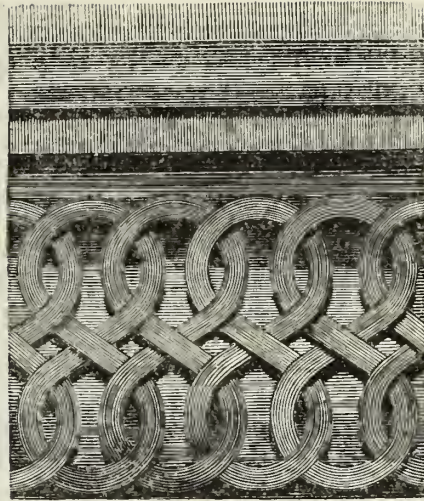
Central door at the E. end of the Painted Chamber



East end of Painted Chamber.



North side of Painted Chamber.



Beyond the court in Parliament Place already described, is a door in the wall on the left hand, which leads into Cotton Garden, and by so doing exhibits precisely the same view as that in the plate of Cotton Garden inserted in a subsequent part of this work; though it is there given with the fragments of the walls and ornaments taken down from the House of Commons, which, at the time when the drawing was made, were lying on the ground, as they are there represented.

Entering through this door, and passing the range of buildings on the left, to be seen in the view of Cotton Garden just referred to, the way leads by the east end and north side of the Painted Chamber, so called, as in consequence of the alterations still carrying on in that neighbourhood, it has been lately discovered, because its walls were really painted. A view of its east end, with the windows as they were before the last alterations, another of its north side, and an engraving of the centre door at its east end, are all given in the opposite plate, but the other subjects in that plate must be postponed till an account has been first inserted of the House of Commons, to which they belong. The Painted Chamber is known to be as old as the time of Edward the Confessor; and the arched door-way at the east end, as being an arch turned, as it would be if now erected, with a key-stone, and regular masonry, and of a very ancient date, was thought a sufficient curiosity to merit a separate representation on the same plate. In the north side, a door-way in the building itself is seen, to which is a paved path or foot-way, and it leads through some other vaults and cellars, to that before described, as the intended spot for the execution of the powder plot. More to the east of this door-way, are indications against the wall, that some building had joined it at right angles;

and persons now living remember a range of building joining the Painted Chamber, and extending towards the south side of the present House of Commons; in that range was the room in which the Cotton library was at one time kept, and which had been formerly, as it is supposed, a private oratory of Edward the Confessor.[†] The library was remaining there in Strype's time,[‡] but in 1722 was removed to Essex House, in Essex Street; in 1730 to Ashburnham House, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, where, in 1731, it was in part destroyed by a fire;[‡] afterwards to the Old Dormitory, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, and at length to the British Museum, where it now is. Against this part of the Painted Chamber are also the remains of two shields, containing the arms of the Cotton family, which in the engraving are given separately, in the space between the two views of the east end and north side. In the dexter side of the uppermost is the Spread Eagle, the armorial bearing of the Cottons,[‡] as there is also in the first quarter of the lowermost shield. That, and all the bearings in the lowermost shield, are given as the Cotton arms, under the print of Sir Robert Cotton, prefixed to Smith's Catalogue of the library, folio 1696.

Of the age of the Painted Chamber there can be little doubt, if the tradition which Howel has related of it be true, that Edward the Confessor died in it.[‡] Baker has given this as a fact, without either citing any evidence to support it, or hinting any suspicion of its accuracy;[‡] and, indeed, it is very probable, though no early authority for it is at present recollected, as he is known to have died at Westminster,[‡] and consequently in the palace there. In the ceremonial also of the marriage of Richard, duke of York, second son of Edward IV, in 1477, the Painted Chamber is spoken of by the appellation of Saint Edward's Chamber;[‡] and Sir Edward Coke, in his fourth Institute, edit. 1644, p. 8, says, that the causes of Parliament were in ancient time shewed in the Chamber Depeint, or St. Edward's Chamber. It was not however till lately that the reason for the appellation 'Painted' was found out; when, on

[•] New View of London, p. 652.

[†] New View of London, p. 623. Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, p. 252.

[‡] Report from the Committee appointed to view the Cottonian Library.

[‡] See the cuts from the monument of Dame Mary Billing, whose first husband was William Cotton, as given in Weever's Funeral Monuments, fol. edit. p. 494 and 495, from the tomb in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. [‡] Howel's Londinopolis, p. 356. It should be 354.

[‡] Baker's Chron. edit. 1670, p. 19.

[‡] Knyghton inter Decem Scriptores col. 2337.

[‡] Anstis's Observations on the Knighthood of the Bath, 4to. Lond. 1725, among the authorities at the end, p. 33.

removing the tapestry paintings, containing a multitude of large figures, and representing battles, were discovered on its walls. Neither written evidence, nor oral tradition, existed as to the period when these were done, nor was there any reason from any thing that was generally known, to suppose there ever had been any such paintings till the disclosure above mentioned. They were, however, certainly as old as 1322, and probably older; for, in a manuscript Itinerary of Simon Simeon, and Hugo the illuminator, in the year 1322, existing in the library of Bennet College, Cambridge, and mentioned by Mr. Gray, in a letter 25 Feb. 1768, to lord Orford, then Mr. Walpole, a passage occurs, of which the following is a translation. ‘At the other end of the city (London) is a monastery of black monks, named Westminster, in which all the kings of England are constantly and in common buried; and to the same monastery is almost immediately joined that most famous palace of the king, in which is that well known chamber, on whose walls all the histories of the wars of the whole Bible are painted, beyond description, and with most complete and perfect inscriptions in French, to the great admiration of the beholders, and with the greatest regal magnificence.’^c

This passage not only ascertains the fact that the paintings were there so early as 1322, but points out their subjects. Strong reasons however exist for thinking them of the time of Henry III, as in the twenty-first year of his reign a mandate occurs for paying to Odo the goldsmith, clerk of the works at Westminster, four pounds and eleven shillings for pictures to be done in the king’s chamber there,^d which very probably was this room. Mr. Warton

^c Lord Orford’s Works, 4to. Lond. 1798, vol. v, p. 376. The whole passage, as it stands in Mr. Gray’s letter, as given by lord Orford, is as follows: ‘I had been told of a manuscript in Bennet library, the inscription of it is *Itinerarium Fratris Simonis Simeonis, et Hugonis, Illuminatoris, 1322*. Would not one think this should promise something? They were two Franciscan friars that came from Ireland, and passed through Wales to London, to Canterbury, to Dover, and so to France, in their way to Jerusalem. All that relates to our own country has been transcribed for me, and sorry am I to say, signifies not a halfpenny; only this little bit might be inserted in your next edition of the Painters: “*Ad aliud caput civitatis (Londoniæ) est monasterium nigrorum monachorum, nomine Westminsterium, in quo constanter et communiter omnes reges Angliæ sepeliuntur; et eidem monasterio, quasi immediate, conjungitur illud famosissimum palatium regis, in quo est illa vulgata camera, in cujus parietibus sunt omnes historiæ bellicæ totius Bibliæ ineffabiliter depictæ, atque in Gallico completissime et perfectissime scriptæ, in non modica intuentium admiratione et maxima regali magnificentia.*” Mr. Warton, in his *Hist. of Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 216, has given this passage from the words ‘*eidem monasterio,*’ to the end, with some variations, though apparently from the same manuscript.

^d Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 11.

says that the palace of Westminster was consumed by fire in 1299, but immediately rebuilt, he supposes, by Edward I, citing for the fact the authority of Stow. So that, adds he, these paintings must have been done between the years 1299 and 1322, but there is no reason for thinking the fire reached this part. On the contrary, it seems to have been in the western, because the abbey and some of its buildings were injured by it.^e Some persons on their discovery had the good fortune to see these paintings, but they have since been whitewashed, and it is much to be wished, that at some future time, the Antiquarian Society would exert their influence and interest for the removal of this coating of whitewash, and give to the public engravings from such curious and valuable remains of ancient art. Barnes, in his *History of Edward III*, Cambridge 1688, p. 720, speaks of a parliament as meeting 21 May 1364, in the Painted Chamber; so that it seems to have had its present appellation as early as that time.

Besides the before-mentioned external views of this room, an internal one is here also inserted, taken while the tapestry continued up; and as this, in some of the copies of the present work, is a specimen of a new mode of producing prints, it has been thought proper to give a description of the process, which it is conceived will prove in itself sufficiently interesting to merit attention, even where on account of an accident which will be explained, it cannot be accompanied with an impression from the stone, but only of one copied from it.

Every one tolerably conversant with the usual mode of engraving in copper, is sufficiently aware that a drawing of the subject must first be made and transferred upon the copper-plate, which is previously covered with a thin and equal coat of wax. It is then etched with a needle, and when that process is completed, the next is biting it in, as it is called, which is done by pouring aquafortis on the face of the plate, and permitting it to remain till it is supposed to have sufficiently operated in those parts only where the etching needle has removed the wax, for the wax is an effectual preventative to the corrosion of the aquafortis. When the plate is thus sufficiently bitten in, the whole is finished up with a graver, which is generally a work of great labour and time. To work it off, the plate having been covered on its face with printer's ink, and that ink wiped off in all but the hollows, has then a sheet of wet paper

^e Widmore's *Hist. of Westm. Abbey*, p. 80. He however places it in 1297. Another authority dates it 1298. Vide *infra*.



laid on its face, and being placed between blankets, is passed through a rolling-press, the pinch of which, as it passes through, gives the impression.

In wood-cutting the process is just the reverse: the block, which is of box, or other hard wood, is generally about an inch thick, that being the height of printing letters, among which it is often placed; and the engraver having transferred the drawing upon the block, cuts away those parts which are not intended to give any impression, and leaves those standing, but cut into lines, that are to mark the paper; so that in engraving on copper it is the hollows, or receding parts, and in wood-cutting the prominent parts, which produce the effect. Wood cuts also are worked by the common printer's press, used for letter press, and not by a rolling press.

From both these methods, that intended to be here described is essentially different; the material which produced the impression now under consideration, was a stone about two inches thick, of a light cream colour, and of an absorbent nature, though its grain was close: it came, it is said, from some part of Germany; but some of the same kind, or near it, had been found in the neighbourhood of Bath. An outline of the intended subject was made on paper, and transferred upon the stone in the usual mode of transferring drawings from one paper to another. This outline was afterwards put in on the stone with a common quill pen, dipped in a prepared kind of black ink, compounded of black mixed with varnish; and with this same pen and ink the whole was finished up. Both the stone and prepared ink were furnished by the patentee, Mr. P. André, then of Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square, for a patent had been obtained for this mode of taking prints from stone; and the drawing might as easily have been at once made on the stone, without sketching the outlines, as here first on paper. The patentee was also provided with a prepared kind of black chalk for making chalk drawings in the same way; and the stone, when drawn on in either way, was worked off by a machine similar to that used by calenderers, for glazing of linen.

In this process there could be no deception. At one time four persons, among whom was the author, were present, and saw the whole; two of them, medical men of distinguished abilities, and very skilful chymists, and the other two fully acquainted with every branch of copper-plate printing.

Great advantages seemed promised by this invention, which was discovered by a German gentleman, named Aloys Senefelder; as it saved the time and trouble of a first finished drawing, and as it certainly preserved all the spirit and correctness of the original design, without any loss, which often

happens in both in an engraving; and, indeed, in many cases it was, in fact, the original design itself made at once on the stone. It was also expected it would furnish many more impressions, without retouching, than a common plate could; for, by sluicing the stone with aquafortis to clear away any dirt on its face, and more effectually to fix the ink immediately before printing the stone, and washing it all over with a sponge and fair water, the printer's ink, when applied with the ball, adhered to no parts of the stone but those actually covered by the lines made by the pen. There was, therefore, no superfluous ink to require, as in the case of a copper-plate, to be removed by the hand, and consequently that friction was saved.

That these expectations were, in a great measure, just, cannot be denied, but there were certainly some other circumstances which, in part, reduced their effect; for it was found, on experiment, that it required almost as much time to finish up a drawing on the stone as it would to have engraven it on copper; and that the stone was not capable of admitting very delicate strokes, or great nicety of execution, because it was too absorbent. However this method might still have been of use to perpetuate and multiply original sketches, had it not been unfortunately discovered, by accidental negligence, that without great care and unremitting attention the prepared ink used in the drawing was liable to adhere to the printer's balls with which the printing ink was put on, and that if it did so, the adhesion was so great, as to fetch off with the balls on removal, a part of the ink of the drawing. This unfortunate defect was most fatally experienced in the working off the print now under examination. Three hundred impressions were taken off, and the stone laid by for the night, when the pressmen left work, without sufficiently attending to the state in which it was left. For want of washing with water to keep it moist, the ink with which the drawing was made became dry, and the balls too tenacious, so that when they were applied to the stone, they tore up from the stone pieces of the drawing in the attempt to remove them.

The three hundred impressions, procured in this way, have been inserted in the first three hundred copies of this work, and, consequently, all the subscribers within that number will be possessed of an impression from this stone; but after that number the impressions were taken from an engraving on copper, and the difference may be ascertained, because these last contain two figures of men, and also an inscription under the print, which those from the stone have not.

From Cotton Garden, where the east end and north side of the Painted



Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.

*Inside of the Painted Chamber as it was in the Year 1800 before the old tapestry
was removed.*

London Published as the Act directs. 29. November 1806. by John Thomas Smith, No. 50. Newnam Street, Oxford Street

Chamber, the room now spoken of, are visible, the path leads through a dark passage strait on into Old Palace Yard, which dark passage has been before described as coming out into Palace Yard at the north east corner, and having in it a turning leading into Westminster Hall at its south east corner; but this turning has, as before noticed, been very lately stopped up.

Of the Palace of Westminster, Stow says, the antiquity is uncertain, but that Edward the Confessor resided and died here;^f and Norden has related, that in the time of this prince a palace at Westminster was destroyed by fire, which had been inhabited by Canute about the year 1035.^g Edward the Confessor, therefore, probably rebuilt it; and Lambard conjectures that the old palace at Westminster had been the king's house ever since the reign of this king.^h Stow says it is not to be doubted that William the Conqueror built much here; and in this palace the courts of law were usually, or at least frequently, held during the residence of the king there, till in or about the year 1097,ⁱ when William Rufus, to free himself from the inconvenience, and with intention, as it seems, to re-edify the whole by degrees, built, as part of his plan, the present Westminster Hall, giving it the denomination of the New Palace. His object, perhaps, in making it of its present size, which, from the small portion of it now occupied by the courts, seems more than adequate to the apparent use for which it was intended, might probably be, that it should also serve for the holding of parliaments, which were not then, as now, divided into two separate houses of lords and commons; and it appears, that in the time of Richard II, this was the place for holding the Parliament.^k It was also to be used for the coronation feasts, and other great feasts and entertainments; or, in other words, for all other purposes to which the great hall in the king's palace had usually been applied. In short, it is to be considered as the great hall of the old palace rebuilt on a larger scale, and not on the same spot, perhaps, and as a part only of what he intended, rather than as a complete and distinct building, as it now is. Large, however, as it is, it seems to have fallen short of his intention in respect of size, for he is said to have projected a room of much greater dimensions; and when some persons had objected against this for its excessive size, he declared it was not more than half big enough, and but a bed-chamber to the palace which he

^f Stow, 1633, p. 519.—1618, p. 884.

^g Preparative to his Spec. Brit. 4to. Lond. 1723. part i, p. 44,

^h Topograph. Dic. p. 391.

ⁱ Lambard Topograph. Dict. p. 391. Stow, 1633, p. 519.—1618, p. 884.

^k Norden, p. 44, on the authority of Tho. Walsingham, Hist. Angl.

intended to build.¹ Of this intended building, it is said, a diligent observer may trace the foundations extending from the river Thames to the common highway.^m William Rufus's plan of rebuilding the whole, seems, in some measure, to have been adopted, and carried on by king Stephen, who is said to have built the chapel of St. Stephen, where the House of Commons now sit,ⁿ probably intending it as a chapel for the palace in the room of one which existed before.

In 1163 this palace is represented in such a state of decay as to have been ready to fall down;^o but from the present state of its foundations still remaining, the extraordinary strength, solidity, and thickness of the stone walls, of which it was constructed, and above all, the circumstance of its having been repaired with great speed and celerity, this account must have been very much exaggerated. That it was, however, at that time in such a state as to need repair, seems certain, because it appears that it was then actually repaired with great speed and dispatch by Thomas a Becket, chancellor of England,^p a fact for which it is difficult to account, unless it is supposed, as was probably the truth, that the repair was entrusted to him by the king, and completed under his direction, but at the king's expence.

Something towards the repair of this palace, but what is not known, was done here in the reign of king John, as it appears from a record inserted by lord Orford, *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i, p. 4, in a note, that in 1209 the sheriffs of London and Middlesex allowed to Elias, an engineer, and who, lord Orford takes occasion to remark, was certainly an architect, ten marks for the repair of the king's house at Westminster. Henry III, who resided so much in this palace, and was so occupied in erecting buildings in its neighbourhood, can scarcely be supposed likely entirely to neglect or overlook the necessary repairs or improvements of his own habitation. On the contrary, it is far more probable, that without being separately distinguished, they formed, from time to time, a part of the works which he was carrying on at Westminster. Orders for decorations there are extant, in different periods of his reign;^q and in his forty-seventh year, A. D. 1263, this palace had been very much damaged by a great fire which happened in it.^r

¹ Mat. Paris, edit. 1640, p. 53.

^m Stow, 1633, p. 520, (on the authority of Mat. Paris)—1618, p. 884.

ⁿ Stow, 1633, p. 523.—1618, p. 892.

^o Stow, 1618, p. 884.—1633, p. 520.

^p Ibid.

^q See Lord Orford's *Anecdotes of Painting*, 12mo. 1782, vol. i, p. 6, &c.

^r Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 48.

Another fire, which began in the lesser hall of the king's house, once more in 1299, 27 Edward I,⁵ destroyed, or very much injured this palace, and many other houses and buildings adjoining; and, indeed, to so great a degree had it suffered from this accident, that in the month of March, 1300, a parliament was held in the house of the archbishop of York, at Westminster, because, as the authority expressly notices, the king's palace there had been nearly consumed by fire in 1298.⁶ Stow says that this fire was in 1299, the 27 of Edward I; that it began in the lesser hall of the king's house, which must have been the present Court of Requests, and that the same, with many other houses adjoining, and, with the queen's chamber, were consumed, but after that repaired. Edward III, in 1347, rebuilt the chapel of St. Stephen;⁷ and Richard II, in 1397, repaired Westminster Hall, carried up the walls two feet higher, altered the windows, and added a new roof and a stately porch, and rebuilt divers lodgings, at a great expence. The money for this purpose he levied on strangers, by compelling such as had fled, or been banished from their own country, and were desirous of settling in this kingdom, to purchase a licence for that purpose, at a considerable expence. Stow says that at this time John Boterell was clerk of the works.⁸ The original contract for this purpose, dated in 1395, was, and perhaps is still, in the custody of the clerk of the Pells. Rymer has printed it in his *Fœdera*, vol. vii, p. 794, and in it Richard Washbourn and John Swalwe, i. e, Swallow, masons, undertake to raise the walls of the great hall two feet higher than they then were, with Ryegate stone and marble, to strengthen it. The whole was to be done according to a model made by the advice of master Henry Zeneley, and delivered to the said masons by Watkin Waldon, his warden; and for every foot of assize in length they were to have twelve-pence. Henry Zeneley is, most probably, Henry Yevele, a citizen and mason of London, who, with Stephen Lote, another citizen and mason of London, was employed in the same year in the mason's work for the tomb of Ann, Richard the second's queen.⁹

This palace, in the reign of Edward IV, was again much decayed, but

⁵ Stow, 1618, p. 886.—1633, p. 520.

⁶ See the Observations on the Wardrobe Account of the 28th year of king Edward I, p. 41, prefixed to *Liber Quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobæ anno regni regis Edwardi Primi vicesimo octavo*, 4to. Lond. 1787.

⁷ Stow, 1633, p. 523.—1618, p. 892. See this date corrected in a subsequent page.

⁸ Stow, 1618, p. 887.—1633, p. 521.

⁹ See Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. 7, p. 795.

was afterwards repaired by Richard III, who also erected the stone gate in New Palace Yard, at the end of Union Street, most probably in the place where another had formerly stood. For this repair, in the year 1484, a commission was directed to Thomas Daniel, surveyor of the king's works, to take and seize for use within this realm as many masons, bricklayers, and other workmen, as should be thought necessary for the hasty expedition of the king's works within the Tower of London and Palace of Westminster.² Strype, book vi, p. 47, says also, speaking of this palace, that it seems to have gone to decay in the time of king Edward IV, for that he found Richard III began repairing it. He gave, says Strype, an order to Thomas Tirrel, keeper of the Park of Wildegolet, within Essex, to suffer no manner of person to bezil or purloin, or carry away out of the said park, any timber, boards, laths, shingles, or any other stuff, ordained for the works at Westminster, and other places, but suffer such as they should send thither to fell and carry away as much stuff as they shall think behoveful for the said work, Anno 2do 16 March, Westminst.³ For this Strype cites the authority of a Ledger book of K. R. 3, Harleian Library. The above mentioned gate was left unfinished, and at length, in 1706, taken down.^b

By another fire, which happened in 1512, a great part of this palace was burnt, and not rebuilt;^c and another fire in 1549, unnoticed either by Stow or Strype in his edition of Stow, but mentioned by Strype in his Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii, p. 195, which was chiefly in the kitchen and offices, and said to be the effect of great feasting, did it also much damage. The fire of 1512 seems, however, to have so much injured it, that the reason assigned by Henry VIII for removing to Whitehall, in 1532, was, that the old palace was then, and had been long time before, in utter ruin and decay.^d Notwithstanding this, however, the old palace at Westminster is reported to have been afterwards inhabited by queen Elizabeth; and the inner room, in which the Court of Exchequer frequently sit, has been traditionally affirmed to have been her bed-chamber. The outer room, at the top of the steps from Westminster Hall, where, on other occasions, the same court now continues to sit, has also been said to have been used by her as a concert or breakfast-room;

² Ilive, p. 171, on the authority of Strype, who says he found the fact in an old Ledger book of Richard III.

^a Strype, book vi, p. 47.

^b Maitland, 1341.

^c Stow, 1618, p. 889.—1633, p. 522.

^d See Statute 28 Hen. VIII, c. 12, as cited by Strype, book vi, p. 5.

and the gallery in it is reported to have been for the musicians; but nothing further has appeared to justify either of these assertions. Over this gallery is a long room still remaining, and filled with records, which is said to have been the nursery of the palace in the time of Henry VIII, and in it Edward VI is affirmed to have been nursed.

Of the old palace many rooms are still remaining, though, perhaps, internally at least, altered; and among these may, with certainty, be enumerated the tower, now the Parliament Office, at one time used as the Jewel House; the old House of Lords; the Prince's Chamber adjoining; the Painted Chamber, and several other rooms thereabouts; the Court of Requests, now used as an house for the lords; the present House of Commons; and Westminster Hall; together with several cellars under the Painted Chamber, the old House of Lords, and the Prince's Chamber; among which cellars, as has been noticed before, is that which was intended as the scene for the execution of the powder plot. Many rooms of it, however, are now no longer existing, or if existing, are no longer applied to the same purposes, and, indeed, of some of those rooms still in being, the ancient use is entirely unknown; but the following notices have occurred relating to ancient rooms, part of this palace.

Henry III, in the twentieth year of his reign, ordered that the king's great chamber at Westminster should be painted of a good green colour, like a curtain; that in the great gable, or frontispiece, of the said chamber, near the door, a French inscription, mentioned in the precept, should be painted; and that the king's little wardrobe should also be painted of a green colour in manner of a curtain.^e

On the second of August, in the twenty-first year of his reign, he commands, that out of his treasury four pounds eleven shillings should be paid to Odo the goldsmith, clerk of the king's works at Westminster, for the purpose of making pictures in his chamber there.^f

Another precept occurs in his twenty-third year, 1239, by which he directs his treasurer and chamberlains to pay out of his treasury or exchequer, to Odo the goldsmith, and Edward his son, one hundred and seventeen shillings and ten-pence, for oil, varnish, and colours bought, and pictures made in the queen's chamber at Westminster, from the octave of the Holy Trinity, in the

^e Rot. Claus. 20 Hen. III, m. 12, as cited by Lord Orford in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i, p. 6.

^f Rot. Lib. 21 Hen. III, m. 5, as cited by lord Orford, vol. i. p. 10.

23d year of his reign, to the feast of St. Barnabas the apostle in the same year, viz. fifteen days.^s

In his twenty-fourth year, 1239, he, among other things, orders that the chamber behind the queen's chapel, and the private chamber of that chamber, should be wainscoted, and the aforesaid chamber be lined, and that a list, or border, should be made, well painted with the images of our Lord and angels, with incense pots scattered over the list or border; and he also directs the four evangelists to be painted in the chamber aforesaid; and that a crystal vase should also be made for keeping his relics.^b

Lord Orford says, a mandate is to be found in his twenty-fifth year, for two windows with pictures in the hall, with the French verse, or motto, before mentioned.ⁱ These must undoubtedly have been paintings on glass; and the same author has remarked, vol. i, p. 8, in a note, that in Aubrey's MS Survey of Wiltshire, in the library of the Royal Society, he says, on the authority of Sir William Dugdale, that the first painted glass in England was done in king John's time, vol. ii, p. 85.

William de Haverhull his treasurer, and Edward of Westminster, were, in his thirty-second year, ordered, among other things, to fill the king's great hall from Christmas-day to the day of the Circumcision, with poor people, and feed them there.^k

Again the same king, in his thirty-third year, enjoins master John de St. Omer to let the wardrobe of the king's chamber at Westminster be painted, as the painting of that wardrobe is begun.^l

Edward of Westminster is also, 35 Hen. III, commanded that the king's jewry at Westminster, and the king's great wine cellar, should be wainscoted, and a low chamber in the king's garden, and a small tower beyond the chapel there, should be painted; and that in the same chamber a chimney should be made, which chamber the king orders to be called Antioch.^m The reason for this last injunction does not however sufficiently appear in this precept; but, probably, was, that the paintings above ordered to be done were intended to be representations of the siege of Antioch, which, in the year 1098, had been taken by the Christians in the first crusade; as a book in French on

^s Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 11.

^b Rot. Claus. 24 Henry III.

ⁱ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 11.

^k Rot. Claus. 32 Henry III.

^l Claus. 33 Henry III, m. 3, as cited by lord Orford, vol. 1, p. 14.

^m Claus. 35 Henry III, m. 10. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 18.

that subject is by a former mandate, 17 May, 34 Henry III, ordered to be delivered to Henry of the wardrobe for the queen's use.ⁿ

Ralph de Dungun, keeper of the king's library, is also ordered, 25 Feb. 36 Henry III, to procure for master William, the king's painter, colours for painting the queen's little wardrobe, and for repairing the painting of the king's great chamber, and the queen's chamber.^o As this precept is dated at Westminster, and specifies no place where these rooms are, it seems as if they should be understood as being on the spot where the court then was kept, and, consequently, part of the palace of Westminster.

Lord Orford supposes, p. 24, that master William, William the monk of Westminster, and William of Florence, all of which descriptions occur among the records from which he has given extracts, were the same person; and remarks, that what arts we had, as well as learning, lay chiefly among the religious in those ages. William of Florence, he says, was of course an Italian.

In his fortieth year the king states, that in the presence of master William the painter, a monk of Westminster, he had ordered that a painting should be done in the wardrobe at Westminster, where he was accustomed to wash his head, of the king who was rescued by his dogs from an attack made on him by his subjects; and Philip Luvell, his treasurer, is ordered, without delay, to disburse to the said master William the cost and expence of making the said picture.^p

Henry III, in the forty-fourth year of his reign, delivered to Nicholas de Ely, archdeacon of Ely, his new great seal, in the king's chamber at Westminster, which had been resigned by the bishop of London.^q

The same king Henry III, in the forty-ninth year of his reign, orders his treasurers and chamberlains to pay out of the treasury to the painters of his chamber at Westminster, seven pounds ten shillings, for the paintings of the chamber of his chapel there, behind his bed there.^r

ⁿ Claus. 34 Henry III, m. 12, as cited by lord Orford, vol. i, p. 16.

^o Claus. 36 Henry III, m. 22. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 20.

^p Rot. Claus. 40 Henry III, m. 7.

^q Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 31.

^r Liberate, 49 Henry III, m. 7. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 25. The words of the record are, 'ad picturas ejusdem cameræ capelle nostræ retro lectum nostrum ibidem faciend.' As there may be some doubt here, as to the place, it has been thought right to give the words; but the punctuation is supposed faulty, and that there ought to have been commas after the words *cameræ* and *nostræ*, in which case it would imply three distinct places; the chamber, the chapel, and behind his bed.

And in the fifty-first year of his reign, 7 Jan. he commands the bailiffs of the city of London to pay to master Walter his painter, twenty marks, for paintings to be done in the king's chamber at Westminster.⁴

Edward the black Prince, who died in 1376, a little before his death made his will in the king's great chamber in the palace at Westminster.⁵

To these may be added that in the Parliament Roll of the 3d of Hen. VIII, the king is described, on the fourth day of February, in that year, as seated in his royal seat in the chamber, vulgarly of the Holy Cross, within his palace of Westminster.

Other notices of ancient rooms in this palace have also occurred in the following authorities.

In a wardrobe account of the first year of Edward III, for the materials provided on occasion of his being knighted, are these articles:

For the decoration of the king's chamber before his knighthood.

For the preparation and decoration of the king's chamber, the night before he was knighted in his palace at Westminster, on the last day of January, in the same year; consisting of red carpets, with shields in the corners, containing the king's arms, five carpets.

On the same day cushions of new sammit for the king's chapel, three cushions.

Cushions of sammit for the same chamber after the king's knighthood, six.

Covers for the benches for decorating the said chamber, of different suits, viz. four red with green, one green, and four murray and blue; nine bench covers.

Also covers for benches for decorating the said chamber, of the suit of the aforesaid carpets, with shields in the corners, containing the king's arms; four bench covers.⁶

Mention of the king's closet, the Parliament Chamber, and the chapel, is made in a ceremonial of creating the prince of Wales knight of the Bath, in 1489; for it is there said that the prince's bath was prepared in the king's closet; and in the entry between the Parliament Chamber and the chapel

⁴ Liberate, 51 Hen. III, m. 10. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. 1, p. 25.

⁵ Sandford's Genealogical Hist. of the Kings of England, edit. 1677, p. 187.

⁶ Anstis's Observations upon the Knighthood of the Bath, among the authorities at the end, p. 13.

there, were the baths of the earl of Northumberland, lord Maltravers, and the lord Gray Ruthyn;^x and all the rest were in the Parliament Chamber. In the same ceremonial it is said, that in the morning when the prince had heard mass, he was, with his company, privately conveyed through St. Stephen's chapel to the nether end of the stairs towards the vicars' lodgings,^y where he took his horse, and the rest, in the pales at the Star Chamber stairs' foot, took their horses, and so they rode about the standard in the pales, into Westminster Hall; and before the King's Bench they alighted from their horses, and so proceeded into the Whitehall.^z When the prince had been knighted, and had offered his sword and taken off his spurs, he was conducted to the king's closet, and put on his robes of estate.^a

At the creation of the duke of York a knight of the Bath, 1494, 30 Oct. the nobility are said to have 'dined in the chamber, and the rest in the hall, and the same at supper.' Lord Henry's bath was in the king's closet, and from him the king went into the queen's closet, where lord Harrington's and lord Clifford's were, and from thence he went into the Parliament Chamber,^b where were twenty baths and beds. After this he went into his own chamber. The next morning the new knights, as soon as they were up, took their way secretly by our Lady of Pieu, through St. Stephen's chapel, on to the stair foot of the Star Chamber^c end, where they took their horses. Sir William Sandys conducted lord Henry into the chapel, where he offered his sword. Lord Henry dined in his own chamber, and the other lords and new knights dined in the Parliament Chamber.^d

Besides these, the following occur among the Patent and Close Rolls.

47 Edward III, Roger Saperton leased to Roger Northdon, for one year, the possession of 'The Flete, with the common place for holding the king's Pleas and the Exchequer.'^e

^x This entry was probably on the spot where the gallery, by the east side of the Court of Requests, now runs. One end of it comes out into the Lobby of the House of Commons; and the other into the Painted Chamber.

^y This must have been through the Sacristy, and it proves there was a staircase into St. Stephen's Court. ^z Now the Court of Requests.

^a Anstis's Observations upon the Knighthood of the Bath, among the authorities at the end, p. 40. ^b Qu. the old House of Lords, or rather the Painted Chamber?

^c From this it seems that the chapel of the Pieu must have been where Cotton House stood, and where Mr. Hatsell's now stands; and they entered through the royal door into St. Stephen's chapel.

^d Anstis's Observations upon the Knighthood of the Bath, among the authorities at the end, p. 42, &c.

^e Transcripts from the Patent and Close Rolls in the hand-writing of John Grafton, MS. penes Craven Ord, esq. fol. 90. b.

27 Henry VI, John Trevelyan, door-keeper of the king's chamber, esq. released to John Randolf, esq. all his right in the custody of the king's Council Chamber within the palace of Westminster, and in the office of door-keeper of the Receipt of the king's Exchequer, and in the occupation of the same office.^f

6 Edward IV, is a grant from Elizabeth, lately wife of William Venour, and daughter and heir of Roger Saperton, among other things, of a mease within the close of the king's palace at Westminster, and of the office of keeping the said palae.^g

43 Edward III, Richard Sutton, valettus regis, as he is termed, is appointed keeper of the king's private palace at Westminster^h for his life.ⁱ

25 Henry VI. Mention is made of an exculpation or vindication, of William, marquis and earl of Suffolk, of himself, before the nobility and peers of the realm in the king's chamber at Westminster.^k

1 Henry V, Henry Berton, valettus regis cameræ, or groom of the king's chamber, as it is supposed to mean, is appointed keeper of the king's clock within the palae of Westminster.^l

11 Edward III. The office of gardener of the palace of Westminster, and tower of London, is granted to John Sanderwyke the king's servant.^m

And on the Statute Roll of the 14th and 15th of Henry VIII, n. 30, is an act for George Roll to hold his place, in which act mention is made of the King's House at Westminster, there called the King's Treasure House, otherwise of late called Hell.

Henry III, by his will, dated on Tuesday next after the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, 1253, at Suthwyk, bequeaths a cross which the countess of Kent had given him, with the white furniture of his chapel, a silver image of the blessed Virgin, and a small tabernacle, or case, to enlose the pyx box, containing the host,ⁿ to St. Edward's church, at Westminster, evidently meaning Westminster Abbey; and another golden cross, and the furniture of his chapel, with the precious stones and other ornaments belong-

^f Transcripts from the Patent and Close Rolls in the hand-writing of John Grafton, MS. penes Craven Ord, esq. fol. 249. a. Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 312. ^g Transcripts, &c. before cited, fol. 288. a.

^h This was on the south side of old Palae Yard. Vide supra.

ⁱ Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 185.

^k Ibid. 290.

^l Ibid. 261.

^m Ibid. 129. This, and the preceding, it is true, do not properly belong to this place, as not mentioning any rooms of the palace, but they were given to shew the existenee of a cloek and garden connected with the palace.

ⁿ Du Fresne's Glossary.

ing to the chapel, and golden image of the blessed Virgin, to his eldest son Edward.^o

Edward III, in his will, made at Havering at Bower, 7 Oct. 1376, gives to Richard, son of Edward late prince of Wales, afterwards king Richard II, a complete bed, with all its furniture, containing his whole arms of France and England, remaining at his palace of Westminster; four other beds which used to be made in four chambers below stairs, in the palace aforesaid, with the entire furniture of the same; two suits of furniture for his hall, one of which is magnificent and noble, but the other light and thin, and fit for carriage; and two entire suits of furniture for his chapel.^p

Richard II, by his will, made in his palace of Westminster, 16 April 1399,^q not six months before he was dethroned,^r directs that all his crowns, drinking vessels, cups, ewers, and golden vessels, and other jewels of gold whatsoever; and also all his vestments, with the whole furniture belonging to the chapel of his house, and also all the beds whatever, and all the garments of Arras,^s should remain to his successor, provided that he should confirm his will, and permit its executors to act freely and fully.

Numerous as these instances have already been in which mention has been made of rooms in this palace, and which could not, on account of the different authorities from which they were furnished, be given in any kind of order, it is necessary here to add, that king Edward III, on the first day of March, 1339, delivered his great seal to Sir John de St. Paul, in the Cage Chamber at Westminster.^t This room was, probably, by the river side, as the following fact seems to indicate. ‘ Mr. Willoughby, in his Ornithology, ‘ book ii, p. 109, gives the following remarkable story, which Gesner says was ‘ told him by a certain friend, of a parrot which fell out of king Henry VIIIth’s ‘ palace at Westminster, into the river of Thames, that runs by; and then ‘ very seasonably remembering the words it had often heard some, whether in ‘ danger or jest, use, cried out amain: “ A boat, a boat, for twenty pound.” ‘ A certain experienced boatman made thither presently, took up the bird, and ‘ restored it to the king, to whom he knew it belonged, hoping for as great a ‘ reward as the bird had promised. The king agreed that he should have

^o Royal and noble Wills, p. 16.

^p Ibid. p. 61.

^q Ibid. p. 194.

^r He was dethroned 29 Sept. 1399. Sandford, Geneal. Hist. p. 202.

^s The original words are, Vestes de aras.

^t Clause 14 Edward III, p. 1, m. 42. as cited by Sandford in his Genealogical Hist. p. 160.

‘ as the bird anew should say ; and the bird answers, “ Give the knave a
“ groat.” ’^u

It was not thought justifiable to omit this fact, though there is some doubt whether Whitehall, or the old palace at Westminster, was the place intended ; and this doubt arises from the circumstance that Henry VIII, in the 28th year of his reign, procured an act of parliament, by which it was enacted, that Whitehall, with the buildings and park, and also the ancient palace, should be from thenceforth the king’s whole palace at Westminster, and be called and named the King’s Palace of Westminster for ever ; and that the said palace should extend to all houses on both sides of the way, from Charing Cross to Westminster Hall.^x

Edward IV died at his palace of Westminster, 9 April, 1483, and after his body had been inclosed in his coffin, it was brought into St. Stephen’s chapel, where three masses were sung. It remained there eight days, and was then conveyed to Westminster Abbey, and finally to Windsor.^y

On the 15th of January, 1477, when Richard duke of York married lady Anne Mowbray, daughter and heiress of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, it is noticed, that on the 14th of January she came to the place of estate in the king’s great chamber at Westminster, that on the morrow, being the fifteenth, she came out of the queen’s chamber at Westminster, and so proceeding through the king’s great chamber, came into the great Whitehall, and so to St. Stephen’s chapel ; which was richly hung, and a state prepared, where sate the king, queen, and prince, the king’s mother, the lady Elizabeth, the lady Mary, and the lady Cecily, the king’s daughters. Mass was then said at the high altar ; and from St. Stephen’s chapel they went into St. Edward’s chamber,^z where there was a stately feast.^a

From the present appearance of some of the buildings, and the known age of others, it should seem, that originally the palace of Westminster formed two sides of a square, and was all comprehended within Old Palace Yard, of which it constituted the east and south sides. Its east side consisted of the Court of Requests, the Painted Chamber, the old House of Lords, the Prince’s Chamber, and several other nameless old rooms adjoining them. Those on the south cannot now be ascertained, as none of them are at present existing, but it is certain that they were remaining in the time of Edward III, that

^u Grey’s *Hudibras*, edit. 1772, vol. i, p. 61.

^y Sandford’s *Geneal. Hist.* p. 391.

^a Sandford’s *Geneal. Hist.* p. 394.

^x Strype’s *Stow*, book vi, p. 5.

^z The Painted Chamber.

they were parts of the private palace, and joined the old stone tower, now the Parliament Office; and that in 1754, when Mr. Rose's and Mr. Cooper's present houses were erected, a stone wall, of nine feet thick, was discovered, undoubtedly part of the old palace.^b Originally also, and before the erection of Westminster Hall, it is supposed that the Court of Requests was the great hall of the palace. In the time of Richard II, it is found described by the appellation of the Whitehall,^c as it is also in 1429: for John of Gaunt is recorded to have sat as seneschal in the Whitehall of the king's palace, near the king's chapel, which cannot agree so well with any room as this, for the purpose of determining claims previous to the coronation of Richard II;^d and in 1429, on the day after the coronation of Henry VI, the prince of Portugal's son was made knight in the Whitehall at Westminster.^e In 1193, the then king is represented as sitting at dinner at Westminster in that hall of his which was called the Little Hall,^f probably this; and the denomination was apparently given to it, to distinguish it from the present Westminster Hall. The original occasion of the Court of Requests as a Court, is given by Sir Edward Coke, in his Fourth Institute, cap. 9, but without ascertaining the time of its commencement; he however speaks of it by the appellation of a Court of Requests, or the White Hall.

Stow says, that at the upper end of the great hall by the King's Bench, is a going up to a great chamber called the Whitehall, whercin is now kept the Court of Wards and Liveries, and adjoining thereunto is the Court of Requests.^g From this, it is evident, that they were both held in the same room; and the going up by the King's Bench, which Stow mentions, means a staircase which came down into the dark passage at the south-east corner of Westminster Hall; for in this passage, which led to Cotton Garden, and Old Palace Yard, but is now stopped up at the end next Westminster Hall, was on its west side, and almost close to the door-way of Westminster Hall; another door, within which was a staircase of thirty-two steps,^h which led up to the north end of the vestibule before the outer door of the lobby of the House of

^b See before.

^c See before.

^d *In alba aula regii palatii Westmonasterii, prope capellam regalem*, are the words of the historian by whom this fact is related; but, from an accidental loss of the reference, in the multitude of papers which have been collected for this work, it is not at present remembered from whom it was taken. The same fact is related by Speed, edit. 1627, p. 603, on the authority of a manuscript in the Cotton Library.

^e Anstis, among the authorities at the end, p. 28.

^f Bromton Chronicon, inter Scriptorum Decem col. 1259.

^g Stow, 1618, p. 892.

^h Hatton's New View of London, 638, speaking of Westminster Hall.

Commons, and which was also its outer door when it was St. Stephen's Chapel. At the other end of this vestibule was, as now, a flight of steps, which led through a door-way into the Court of Requests. This, till lately, was one of the two smaller doors into that room at the north end, but, together with its correspondent door-way, has been closed up in the late alterations.

Sir Christopher Wren is supposed to have made the three door-ways, which, till lately, were at the north end of the Court of Requests, the marks of which still remain, but of these, it is imagined, that that nearest the House of Commons, as corresponding exactly with the vestibule and flight of steps, was an old entrance, and only modernized by Sir Christopher Wren. The present way, at the upper end of Westminster Hall, between the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, was made on occasion of the trial of the earl of Stafford, in 1680, in the printed account of which it is said, that
 ' all things being in readiness, and a large door-place broken through the
 ' upper end of Westminster Hall, into the room which was heretofore the
 ' Court of Wards, their lordships passed from their House first into the
 ' Painted Chamber, then through that called the Court of Requests, thence,
 ' turning on the left hand, into that called the Court of Wards, then entered
 ' at the door so broke down as aforesaid, into Westminster Hall, and passed
 ' through a long gallery, placed between the King's Bench and Chancery
 ' Courts, into this new erected Court in Westminster Hall, and proceeded after
 ' this manner, &c.ⁱ

The staircase which, till lately, came up from the dark passage below into that from Old Palace Yard to the House of Commons, just opposite the north end of the Court of Requests, is known to have been erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and even that is now taken down, and the space above converted into a lobby for the House of Lords. The west wall of this is conceived, on inspection and examination, to be of Henry VIIIth's time.

In a little book, entitled, *Relations and Observations historical and politick upon the Parliament*, began Anno Dom. 1640, printed in 1648, p. 120, mention is made of the two palaces being filled on the sixth of August, 1647, with armed guards, double files, clean through Westminster Hall, up the stairs to the House of Commons, and so through the Court of Requests to the Lords' House, and down stairs again into the old palace.

ⁱ See the Trial of William, viscount Stafford, for High Treason, in Nov. 1680, among the State Trials.

It is evident that the south west view of the chapel of St. Stephen restored, inserted in *The Union Magazine* for January 1801, whoever was its designer, cannot possibly be a correct representation of what that was, because it omits in the front of the screen, towards the north west corner of the vestibule, a similar entrance to that at the south west corner; and because the flight of steps, as there represented, would have been an impediment to the entrance into the chapel under that of St. Stephen; besides that the situation of the Court of Requests, undoubtedly an older room, though modernized, would never have permitted the supposed access there exhibited under the south end of the vestibule.

In 1498, it should appear, there was something like the gallery or passage now existing on the east side of the Court of Requests, as in a ceremonial of creating the prince of Wales a knight of the Bath, in that year, it is said, that in the entry between the Parliament chamber and the chapel, were the baths of the earl of Northumberland, lord Maltravers, and the lord Gray Ruthyn.^k Now, though it is not certain whether the old House of Lords, or the Painted Chamber, where Parliaments used frequently in ancient time to begin,^l be the Parliament Chamber here meant, the mention of the chapel fixes it to somewhere near that spot.

The erection of Westminster Hall, by William Rufus, extended the old palace so much farther northward, to which were also added on the east, several rooms used in the reign of Edward III, and still for the money department of the Exchequer; these are yet existing over the entrance to the Speaker's Court. The front of them is in part to be seen represented in a view of the buildings on the south side of New Palace Yard before inserted; and the back in the two views of the Speaker's Court Yard, from the south west and south east before given, but a portion of the lower part, close to Westminster Hall, has been lately cut away to make another entrance to the Speaker's Court Yard. St. Stephen's chapel had also covered a part of the ground to the north of the palace, but the spot from that to the receipt offices of the Exchequer, over the entrance to the Speaker's Court, was, down to the time of Edward III, vacant; as in the 47th year of his reign, 1353,^m he granted it as such to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel, for the purpose of building them a cloister and necessary habitations. In the reign

^k Anstis's Observations on the Knighthood of the Bath, among the authorities at the end, p. 40.

^l Coke, 4 Instit. p. 8.

^m Vide infra.

of this latter king, the east side of New Palae Yard consisted of the Star Chamber, and under that a chamber belonging to the clerk of the kitchen, both of which have been since rebuilt; and also of stables for his war horses and other horses. These he also, by one of his charters, gave to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel;ⁿ and beyond these was the Water-gate, still remaining on that side, a view of which has been before given.

Of the buildings adjoining Westminster Hall on the west, few, if any, it is believed, are of much antiquity. Part of them, forming about half of that range, which, till 1793, stood there, were of stone, and were joined by a brick octagon tower, in which, of late years at least, was, and is still, a staircase; and the rest extending from that tower to the end of St. Margaret's Street, where they joined a gate, pulled down in 1731, were of brick. The former are supposed to have been built on the old stone wall which reached from Westminster Hall westward, by some of the kings previous to Edward III, because buildings are found mentioned as existing there in his time;^o and the latter were, probably, not much earlier than the reign of Henry VII, or thereabouts. Of this latter range of brick building, seventy-two feet were taken down in 1793, to widen the end of St. Margaret's Street; but Mr. Simco's plan, before inserted, shews the state of it before this alteration.

Two messes, as Strype calls them, though the word was, in all probability, only a contraction for messuages, inclosed within pales and denominated Paradise and The Constabulary,^p have already been noticed from Strype, as existing in Palace Yard, and as having been granted, in the 13th of Hen. VI, to John duke of Bedford;^q and in 1485, 1 Henry VII, 21 Sept. several mansions within the Palace of Westminster, were, by letters patent, granted to Anthony Kene, esquire, for his life. The parcels comprized in this grant are there stated to be all the mansions belonging to the king within the palace of Westminster; together with the eustody of Paradise and Hell, within Westminster Hall; three tenements, which Jacob Frye held and occupied; the custody of Purgatory, within the Hall aforesaid, which Nicholas Whitfield had and occupied; a certain house, called Potans House, under the Exchequer; and also a tower, called Le Grenelates, which John Catesby held and

ⁿ Vide infra

^o Vide infra.

^p The Constabulary was situated between the Chapel of St. Stephen and the private palace. Vide infra. Which, as the private palace joined the present Parliament Office in Old Palace Yard, ascertains the site of the Constabulary to have been near the west end of the present Prince's Chamber.

^q Strype, book vi, p. 55.

occupied; which tower and tenements are there said not to exceed the annual value of 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Matthew Baker had, in 1502, 18 Henry VII, a similar grant of the same particulars, by the description also of Paradise, Hell, Purgatory, and Potans House;³ and another grant of the same was, in 1550, 4 Edward VI, made to Sir Andrew Dudley, knight, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, for his life. This last grant recites a former one of the same king, dated the twenty-eighth day of October, in the third year of his reign, by which they had before been granted to Sir Andrew Dudley for his life. The particulars comprized in this recited grant are described as being all and singular the tenements, messuages, and mansion-houses, called Paradise and Hell, within Westminster Hall, and the lands and tenements which William Fryes lately held and occupied, a house or mansion, called Purgatory, a certain house called Potans House, under the Exchequer, a tower there, and an house in which Thomas Conye lately lived, and an house called Grene lattes.

After stating this former grant, the patent of 1550 proceeds to notice that Henry VIII had taken into his own hands the house called Hell, of the annual value of 4*l.* the house called Purgatory, of the annual value of 26*s.* 8*d.* and also five other houses or messuages adjoining the Exchequer, situate and being within the palace aforesaid, in which Richard Gelly, Giles Slaughter, John Causen, Nicholas Clowde, and Emery Paunsott, lately lived, of the clear annual value of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; which houses or messuages are there said to be occupied for, and converted to, the use of depositing and preserving the records and rolls of the Court of Exchequer, and other uses relating to the Exchequer aforesaid. To recompense therefore the said Sir Andrew Dudley for this loss, an annuity of 12*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* is granted him for his life, payable out of the Exchequer half-yearly, at Easter and Michaelmas; and the first payment is directed to commence from Michaelmas preceding the grant, which bears date the seventeenth of May.⁴

Styve, book vi, p. 52, speaking of Westminster Hall, says, ‘ Under the Hall are certain subterraneous apartments, which are called, one Paradise and another Hell, consisting of tenements, houses, mansions, which, with other tenements and lands, were held in king Edward VIth’s days, by one William Frycs. These were given by that king to Sir Andrew Dudley, bro-

³ See the Grant at length in Rymer’s *Fœdera*, vol. xii, p. 275.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. xiii, p. 34.

⁵ See the Grant at length, *Ibid.* vol. xv, p. 233.

‘ther to the great duke of Northumberland, with other lands and tenements
‘in Westminster, to him, for the term of his life, An. Regn. 3, in conside-
‘ration of services.’^u

Somewhere near the palace of Westminster there were, in the time of Henry III, stew ponds; for, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, Godfrey de Lyston is ordered to buy six hundred luecs [or pike], and to let one hundred of them be put into the king’s ponds at Westminster to stock those ponds.’^x

A stone wall, with some houses, and a clock-house, and also a gate towards the Woolstaple, occupied, in the time of Richard II, the north side of New Palace Yard;^y and a similar stone wall, with a gate at the end of the present Union Street, inclosed it on the west. This wall, by a gate at the north end of the now St. Margaret’s Street, was connected with another like stone wall extending westward from the west side of Westminster Hall; so that New Palace Yard was completely inclosed: and, lastly, at the south end of St. Margaret’s Street, and cross the north end of the present Abingdon Street, were, in like manner, stone walls with gates in them. By these means, with the old palace on the east and south sides; and a close adjoining Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Abbey itself on the west, which close had also a stone wall round it, Old Palace Yard, like the new, was completely inclosed.

There is no reason for supposing that any of the buildings at the south end, or south west corner of Westminster Hall, are, any more than those adjoining its north west corner, either old themselves or erected on older foundations, no traces of any wall more ancient than the time of Henry VIII, having, after close examination and enquiry, been discovered there; it has however been learnt, from those who remember them standing, that before the erection of the present Committe-Rooms of the House of Commons, now on that spot, there was existing a range of brick houses which stood opposite the end of Henry VIIIth’s Chapel, in the direction from west to east.^z This range, apparently from being of brick, not older than the time of Henry VII, if so old, went by the name of Heaven. Heaven here mentioned, and Hell

^u Strype, book vi, p. 52.

^x Rot. Claus. 34 Henry III.

^y See a description of the ground in this part, inserted hereafter, from a Deed in 1394.

^z Ex rel. Mr. Thomas Gayfere, mason to Westminster Abbey, whose great age, long acquaintance with Westminster, and perfect recollection, have enabled him to furnish many useful particulars for this work.

named before, seem both to have been public-houses in the time of James I, and, probably, frequented by low company, especially lawyers' clerks; for Ben Jonson, in his comedy of *The Alchemist*, introduces Doll Common, as personating the Queen of Fairy, and forbidding Dapper, the lawyer's clerk, who is persuaded to believe himself her nephew, to break his fast in Heaven and Hell, as not worthy of the blood he comes of.^a Butler, in his *Hudibras*, Part III, line 224, mentions, 'False Heaven at the end of the Hall;' and on this passage is the following note given by Dr. Grey, as one of the anonymous notes which accompanied the former editions. 'After the Restoration, Oliver's body was dug up, and his head set up at the farther end of Westminster Hall,^b near which place there is an house of entertainment, which is commonly known by the name of Heaven.'^c *The History of Independency*, p. 31, speaks of a victualling-house called Hell, the name of which has occurred before.

On the west side of Westminster Hall, was, in the year 1731, a fish yard, and an house in which the king's fishmonger resided;^d but the range of building called Heaven, the fish-yard, and the fishmonger's house, were removed to make room for the above-mentioned committee-rooms, and the staircase there; the only passages to the House of Commons having, till then, been through Westminster Hall; through Waghorn's coffee-house at the south end of the Court of Requests; and through a coffee-house, afterwards a private house, and now converted to other uses, on the west side of the Court of Requests.

The above notices and authorities, it is to be remarked, are of different periods and ages; but in searching, on the present occasion, through the original accounts of the expences of erecting the chapel of St. Stephen, in the time of Edward III, the names of the following rooms and buildings, and other particulars, part of the palace of Westminster at that time, have been found.

Butlery under Seneschal's chamber.	The king's White Chamber, near the Painted Chamber.
King's hayloft and stable, near the Treasury.	The White Chamber, near the mill.
Chamber of the queen's treasurer and other chambers.	The chamber under the White Chamber, near the mill.
An enclosure between the White Chamber and the door towards the mill.	The penthouse under the White Chamber.

^a *Alchemist*, Act V. Sc. IV.

^b This is a mistake, for the head was placed at the north end of Westminster Hall.

^c Grey's *Hudibras*, 8vo. Lond. 1772, vol. ii, p. 240.

^d See before.

- A door within the king's White Chamber, above the queen's bridge.
- The long Alura [qu. passage or gallery,^e] under the White Chamber.
- The long penthouse, under the White Chamber.
- The White Chamber, near the Painted Chamber.
- The White Hall.
- The White Chamber for the king's arms, near the bridge.
- The king's long White Chamber.
- The low chamber of lord Giles Beauchamp, under the king's White Chamber.
- Chamber and penthouse, under the king's White Chamber, towards the Thames.
- An enclosure under the Cage Chamber, towards the king's kitchen garden.
- Penthouse under the Cage Chamber.
- King's Cage Chamber.
- The Cage Chamber.
- Sottrier ^f between the king's Cage Chamber and the queen's chamber.
- Chambers near the Cage.
- The king's gardens and kitchen garden.
- Chamber of clerk of the king's wardrobe.
- New house between the Exechequer and the gate inwards.
- Great hall.
- Chamber of clerk of wardrobe.
- A new house, near the Exechequer.
- Chamber of a clerk, near the new chapel.
- The chandlery.
- The door of the gardener's chamber.
- The queen's wardrobe.
- The new chamber, near the door of the chamber above the inner gate.
- Two doors near the new chapel, viz. those of the chamber of the clerk of the pantry and the king's butler.
- The long stable.
- The chamber of W. de Killesby, near the king's pond.
- A pond near the stable.
- A chamber near the door of the green chamber.
- The green chamber.
- The chamber near the green chamber.
- A tower above the chandlery.
- A tower near the chandlery.
- New house between the Exechequer and the new gate; made for the hall of the family in Parliament time.
- A low chamber under the eistern, near the Painted Chamber.
- The long Alura [qu. gallery or passage.]
- New house between the Exechequer and inner gate.
- The queen's chambers.
- Chamber of treasurer of wardrobe.
- Painted Chamber.
- The little hall.
- The Alura [or gallery].
- Chamber in the tower over the porter's chamber, near the inner gate.
- Chamber called the counting-house, above the aforesaid inner gate.
- The king and queen's chambers.
- An enclosure between the little hall and the west end of St. Stephen's chapel.
- An old penthouse, near the smith's shop.
- The great Exechequer at the door of, and above the office of the king's remembrancer.
- The great lodge above the stone-cutters.
- The coppe-house, [or tool-house^g] under the king's chapel.
- The kitchen garden, near Killesby's chamber.
- A wall between the transur and the chamber of the clerk of the kitchen.
- The marshal's chamber under the great hall.
- The wall between the door of the great hall, and the chamber near the water-gate.
- Penthouse under the great hall.

^e The word Alura has not been found in any glossary, but is supposed here to mean a passage or gallery, from the French verb *Aller*, to go.

^f qu. a Sub terrace.

^g Copeus in Latin is a mason's tool. See Littleton's Dictionary.

- An inclosure between the door of the little hall and the west end of the chapel.
- Chamber of clerk of the works.
- The Alura [or gallery] between the new chapel and Painted Chamber.
- Upper and lower chamber of the new tower between the king's new chamber and the Thames.
- The chamber of the keeper of the great horses.
- Chamber for the baker.
- Outer ward of the palace.
- A conduit in form of a leopard, within the wall under the hall called Stanneyn.
- A door under the little hall.
- New house near the Receipt of the Exchequer.
- Kitchen in Pergate ward.
- King's closet near the great altar of the new chapel.
- New chamber near mason's lodge.
- A galilee [or porch^b] on the south side of the chapel.
- A new house called Galil, between the great hall and the small joining of the new chapel.
- The great kitchen.
- The king's wardrobe.
- The privy seal house.
- The chancellor.
- New kitchen.
- New tower at the end of the king's garden.
- A clock tower within the palace.
- Chamber near the king's Receipt.
- Exchequer of Receipt, and the king's treasury.
- Wall near the mill.
- A cloister.
- A tower and the clock-house.
- The tower near the king's garden.
- A staircase from the seneschal's chamber into the small court opposite the conduit.
- Seneschal's chamber on the west part of the great hall, Westm.
- Great Chamber of the seneschal.
- Seneschal's chamber opposite the great conduit.
- Cellars under the seneschal's and marshal's chambers.
- King's larder.
- King's buttery [Botillar. Regis].
- King's bridge.
- Cellar in the prince's house.
- King's Exchequer.
- Cellar under the chamber of the great conduit.
- King's stable.
- King's great stable.
- Stable for war horses.
- Cellar under prince's chamber.
- Prince's chamber.
- Door under prince's chamber.
- Folding door under the little hall.
- Tower above marshal's chamber.
- Door of Hell in the Exchequer.
- House called Holle under the Exchequer.
- Council room in the Exchequer.
- Chamber above the Chandlery.
- Court formerly earl of Kent's.
- A house called Stiwardes Hall [qu. the steward's hall.]
- Long house near the great hall.
- Hall of the keeper of the palace.
- Chamber of keeper of the palace.
- Scalding-house.
- Gate near the bridge leading towards the new chapel.
- A prison called the Round-house, near Sturmyne's hall.
- Sturmyne's hall.
- Door of great hall towards the chapel.
- Water-gate.
- Inclosure beyond the Water-gate.
- Wicket of the door of the great hall towards the king's chapel.
- King's chamber.
- Le Godeshouse in the Receipt of the Exchequer.
- Queen's bridge.
- King's low chamber.
- King's bath for hot and cold water.
- King's mews.

^b Galilea, a portico. See Du Fresne's Glossary.

Sneyp-gate near the Round-house.	King's cellar.
King's fewel-house.	Chamber called the Eleemosynary.
A chamber of the queen's palace.	Window between great buttery and le coppe-
Salsaria, i. e. the salting-house.	house.
Salt-house [or salting-house, qu.] under the	Buttery-hatch.
Exchequer.	Chamber of clerk of the kitchen.
Porter's house.	

The building used by the House of Commons for their sittings, has been already described to have been, what it really was, a part of the old palace. It is said to have been originally erected by king Stephen,ⁱ and was rebuilt by Edward III;^k but for the former of these facts no ancient authority has been produced, nor has Hatton, who in his *New View of London*, p. 629, has asserted, that it was a chapel founded by king Stephen, anno 1141, and new built by Edward III, 1347, given any reference to support his assertion. As, however, he has so precisely mentioned the year, it cannot be supposed that he affirmed it without sufficient warrant; and it is undoubtedly true, that those who of late years have had occasion to mention this building, have, it is believed, without a single exception, universally acquiesced in the idea that the original edifice was erected by him. On better evidence it is however known to have been existing as early as the time of king John, who, in the seventh year of his reign, 1206, granted to Baldwin de London, clerk of his Exchequer, the chapelship of St. Stephen's, at Westminster,^l &c. At that time, therefore, or before, it had been already dedicated to St. Stephen, and was, probably, intended as a chapel for the palace, instead of a small one used by Edward the Confessor, which occupied a part of the spot where Cotton House afterwards stood,^m but which might have been thought, or found too small or inclegant, to suit with a royal residence, of which the present Westminster Hall was intended but as one room. That there was a chapel in use here before the erection of this is clear, as Hugo Flory was, in the time of William Rufus, confirmed abbot of Canterbury, in the king's chapel at Westminster.ⁿ As a chapel to the palace, and therefore to be maintained at the king's expence, from time to time, it does not appear to have originally had any endowment, neither does there seem to have been any kind of property belonging to it till the time of its re-foundation, or,

ⁱ See before.

^k Stow, 1618, p. 892.—1633, p. 523.

^l Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 54.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Chronica W. Thorn, inter Decem. Scriptores col. 1795.

more properly, its first foundation and endowment by Edward III. It is however singular, that in some copies of the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* P. Nicholai, which bears date in 1291, it is certainly mentioned by the appellation of *Capella Westmon.* or the chapel of Westminster. The instances occur in the enumeration of ecclesiastical benefices in the deanry of Pontefract, or Pomfret, as it is usually called, in the diocese of York, among which are the following articles:

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ecclesia de Birton, præter pensionem et portionem	23	6	8
Portio Reginaldi in eadem	10	0	0
Ecclesia de Dewesbury, præter pensionem.....	80	0	0
Ecclesia de Wakfeld, præter pensionem.....	33	6	8
Ecclesia de Sandale, præter pensionem.....	26	13	4

And the portion of Reginald is there said to belong wholly to the chapel of Westminster. The other three articles, following that, are there also described as belonging to the chapel of Westminster.^o Of this difficulty, the only solution seems to be the supposition that the copy where these occur, must have been a later transcript of the original, and, probably, subsequent to Edward III's time, as these were part of his benefactions; unless, indeed, the passages referring to the chapel of Westminster, have been interpolations, inserted after the rest were written. Even in the time of Henry III, it was however an object of elegant and expensive decoration; as on the seventh of February, in the 20th year of his reign, 1236, that king gave orders to H. de Patteshull, his treasurer, that the border on the back of the king's seat in this chapel, and the border on the back of the queen's seat on the opposite side of the same chapel, should be painted within and without of a green colour; and that by the side of the queen's seat should be painted a cross, with Mary and John, opposite the king's cross, which was painted by the side of the king's seat.^p In the 24th year of his reign, 1239, the same king orders the treasurer and chamberlains of his Exchequer to provide, among other things, one hundred wax candles, to be placed in the chapel of St. Stephen on that saint's day; and one hundred wax candles for the chapel of St. John on that saint's day.^q And 29 Oct. in the same year, Hugh de Patteshull is ordered to procure to

^o See the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, published by order of his Majesty, in consequence of an Address of the House of Commons, folio, 1802, p. 298.

^p Rot. Claus. A^o 20 Hen. III, m. 12. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 7.

^q Rot. Claus. 24 Hen. III.

be made at the upper end of the chapel of St. Stephen, a new, good, and large door.^r The next mandate that occurs is singular, it bears date 27 Hen. III, 29 Oct. and directs John Maunsel, as the king had signified that he had not in his chapel wages to the amount of two hundred marks, to pawn the more valuable image of St. Mary, but under condition, that it should be deposited in a decent place.^s In his 29th year, 1245, the same king commanded Edward Fitz Odo to have painted on the outside of the king's seat in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, as the chapel is entered from the Hall, the figure of the Virgin Mary; and on the other side of the chancel, towards the garden door, the figures of the king and queen, which are there directed to be got ready against the king's coming.^t This record, in another point of view also, is valuable, as it decidedly shews that one entrance to the chapel, probably at the west end, was from Westminster Hall, and that it had also a door to the garden. This garden, in all likelihood, was on the south side, and lay between the chapel itself and the Painted Chamber; and it is conceived that, near the door above-mentioned, there was a flight of steps down into the garden; the chapel of St. Stephen being then, as now, not on the ground, but first floor of the building.

By another writ, 20 Dec. in his 32d year, 1247, the same king orders W. de Haverhull, his treasurer, and Edward de Westminster, to get made, among other things, a wax candle of one hundred pounds, to be placed in the chapel of St. Stephen; and a wax candle, of one hundred pounds, for the chapel of St. John.^u In his 34th year, 1250, he gives orders to Edward de Westminster, that in the chapel of St. Stephen, the figures of the apostles should be painted round the chapel, the last judgment at the west end, and that the portrait of the blessed Virgin should be painted on a board; and that all these should be ready against the king's coming.^x

From this time to the reign of Edward III, no further mention is made by any author in print, of ornaments or decorations bestowed on this chapel, excepting, indeed, that Mr. Topham, in his Account of the Chapel of St. Stephen, published by the Antiquarian Society, has given the title of one Roll of Expences, which shews that it was repaired by Edward I. The title of the Roll, as he gives it, is as follows: ' Primus Rotulus de operationibus

^r Rot. Claus. 24 Henry III.

^s Rot. Claus. 27 Henry III.

^t Rot. Claus. 29 Henry III, m. 15.

^u Rot. Claus. 32 Henry III.

^x Claus. 54 Henry III, m. 7, as cited, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 15. From what precedes in p. 14, it is evident that this should be 34 instead of 54.

‘ primo factis pro capella beati Stephani in palatio Westmonasterio. In
 ‘ honore Dei, beate Marie Virginis, et beati Stephani incipiente. Rotulus de
 ‘ misis et expensis factis circa fundamentum capelle regis in suo palatio
 ‘ apud Westmonasterium, per manus magistri Michaelis de Cantuaria ce-
 ‘ mentarii, videlicet a die Lune proximo post festum Sancte Marce Evange-
 ‘ liste vicesimo octavo die mensis Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii
 ‘ Regis Henrici vicesimo.’ This is the title exactly as he has printed it, and
 he speaks of this, and one more roll in the time of Edward III, as existing in
 the Exchequer, and as communicated to him by Craven Ord, Esq. As the
 king Edward here mentioned is described as the son of king Henry, there
 can be no doubt of its being Edward I, the twentieth year of whose reign
 was 1292.

So many errors have been found, on examination, in relations of facts
 made by all those who have given any particulars relative to this chapel, that
 it was determined, on the present occasion, to seek for better sources of in-
 formation, by an actual inspection of the original records themselves; and
 although the above-mentioned roll was unfortunately not found, on a search
 made for the purpose of this work, yet eleven other rolls of the same reign
 have been discovered and inspected, and they have furnished, as will be seen,
 an abundance of authentic, curious, and original particulars.

Though all these rolls, with the exception of only two, wholly omit the
 name of the king, specifying the time no further than by the year of his
 reign, and those two simply stile him king Edward; they are, as will be pre-
 sently shewn, unquestionably of the reign of Edward I, and this will be suf-
 ficiently proved, by observing, that one of them professes to contain the
 expenditure for the week, in which the feast of the Annunciation of our
 Lady occurred, in the 21st year of king Edward, and for Easter week next
 following. Easter week, therefore, in that year, must have been the next
 week to that in which the feast of the Annunciation, or, as it is now called,
 Lady Day, was; for when the other accounts proceed, as they do, regularly
 week by week, and each succeeding account follows its preceding without
 any interval, it cannot, with any reason, be contended, that any chasm was
 here designed. Now in 1293, the 21st year of Edward I, Easter Day was
 the 29th of March; in 1347, the 21st of Edward III, it was the 10th of
 April;[†] and Edward II reigned only nineteen years;[‡] so that the peculiarity
 above pointed out, will agree with none but Edward I.

Till the first discovery of the roll mentioned by Mr. Topham, it was not

[†] Du Fresne's Glossary, art. Annus, sub annis, 1293 and 1347.

[‡] Baker's Chron.

known that Edward I had done any thing to this chapel, nor do the eleven rolls above spoken of sufficiently particularize in what his repairs or improvements consisted; but they cannot be thought trifling or unimportant, when it is remembered, that the roll mentioned by Mr. Topham as the first, speaks of them as begun on the 28th of April, in the 20th year of the king's reign, and that the latest of the eleven is numbered so high as 113, and is for the week next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, in the twenty-second. The number of masons at work at the same time was, in one week forty-two, in another ninety-four; squarers of stone in one week fifty-five; smiths in one week ten, in another eleven; carpenters six; plumbers three; and painters, on an average, from eleven to fourteen. Nor is this all the information which these valuable records have supplied, for they most decidedly prove, from an enumeration of the particular items, the use of oil in painting, so early as the 20th year of Edward I, for that is the date of the earliest roll, and prior, by 150 years, to its supposed invention by John ab Eyck. They furnish also the names of painters in this country entirely unknown before, and existing in a period during which, lord Orford confesses, he found no vestiges of the art, though, he says, it was certainly preserved here, at least by painting on glass.* From the colours mentioned in these rolls, such as white lead, red lead, vermillion, azure, gold and silver, it is evident that this could not have been only for house painting. On the contrary, the length of time employed, which was at least from the feast of St. Martin, [11 Nov.] in the 20th, to the week next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, [24 Aug.] in the 22d year of the king's reign; together with the number of the painters, on an average from eleven to fourteen, makes it more probable that the paintings were not even heraldical bearings, but human figures, either portraits, or ideal representations, and historical subjects; such as were afterwards painted on the walls when the chapel was rebuilt by Edward III. That no part of the paintings, done in the reign of Edward I, were remaining in this chapel at the time of the discovery of those, which it is the object of the present work to explain and elucidate, is certain; because the chapel was rebuilt by Edward III, and the only portraits then found in it on such discovery, were evidently of persons who flourished in the time of Edward III. After these observations, nothing further is necessary; than to remark, that the earliest that has been found of these eleven rolls is numbered 29, the next earliest 45, the rest 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and the latest 113, and they contain the following particulars:

* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 36.

In a roll of the wages of the masons, smiths, and other workmen, about the king's chapel at Westminster, in the week containing the feast of St. Martin [10 November] in the 20th year of the king's reign, though the king's name is not mentioned, are the following articles.

	£.	s.	d.
For the wages of Michael the apparitor [or foreman] for a week	0	3	6
Five masons there named, for five days, each 2s. 1d.	0	10	5
Another for four days.	0	1	8
Another for five days.	0	2	1
Twenty-four others there named, for five days, to each for five days 1s. 10½d.	2	5	0
Ten more there also named, for five days, each 1s. 8d.	0	16	8
Another for five days	0	1	3
Total of all the masons	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>

Smiths.

Jacob of Lenesham for a week	0	3	0
Five more there also named, for a week, 2s. each.	0	10	0
Three more for a week, at 1s. 6d. each.	0	4	6
One more for a week.	0	1	3
Total of the smiths	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>

Rob. the carpenter, for five days.	0	1	10½
Adam Le Tulour and his two companions, for five days	0	6	3
To his two boys, for five days	0	2	1
William de Haspel for five days	0	0	10

In a roll of the wages of the masons, smiths, squarers of stone, and other workmen at the works of the king's chapel at Westminster, in the week containing the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady, [25 March] in the 21st year of the reign of king Edward; and for the Easter week ensuing, in the same year, the following particulars occur.

For the wages of Michael the apparitor, for two weeks	0	7	0
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	£.	s.	d.
Three masons there named, for seven days, at sixpence a day each	0	10	6
Another for six days.	0	3	0
Another for four days	0	2	0
Thirteen masons for seven days, each per day 5½d. so to each 3s. 2½d.	2	1	8½
Three more for four days, at 5½d. a day	0	5	6
Twenty-one more for seven days, at 5d. a day each, 2s. 11d. each	3	1	3
Another for four days	0	1	8
Two more for twelve days, at 4½d. a day each	0	9	0
Thirty more masons for seven days, at 4½d. a day, 2s. 7½d. to each	3	18	9
Four more for six days, at 2s. 3d. each.	0	9	0
Four more for four days, at 1s. 6d. each.	0	6	0
Six more for seven days, at 4d. each, so 2s. 4d. to each.	0	14	0
Another for six days.	0	2	0
Another for thirteen days, at 3d. a day.	0	3	3
Three more for seven days, each 1s. 9d.	0	5	3

Total of all the masons 12 19 10½

Squarers of stone and their assistants.

Two for seven days, each per day 5d.	0	5	10
Another for four days.	0	1	8
Twenty-four squarers for seven days, each per day 4½d. so 2s. 7½d. to each	3	3	0
Another for four days.	0	1	6
Nine more squarers for seven days, at 4½d. a day each.	1	3	7½
Another for six days.	0	2	3
Three more for five days, at 4½d. per day each.	0	5	7½
Nine more for seven days, at 4d. a day each, and so 2s. 4d. each.	1	1	0
Four more for two days and an half, each 1s.	0	4	0
One more for seven days	0	2	7½

Total of all the squarers 6 11 1¼

Smiths.

Jacob de Lenesham for two weeks	0	6	0
Another for the same time	0	5	0
Six more for seven days, 2s. 4d. each	0	14	0
Two more for seven days, each 1s. 9d.	0	3	6
Another for seven days	0	1	5½

Total of the smiths 1 9 11½

	£.	s.	d.
Carpenters.			
One for four days	0	1	10
Two for four days	0	2	4
Two for seven days, at 5 d. a day each	0	5	10
Another for five days	0	0	10
Total of the carpenters	0	11	10
Plumbers.			
One for four days	0	2	0
Two more for four days	0	3	0
Total of the plumbers	0	5	0

Twentieth of the king's reign, though what king is not mentioned, for the week containing the feast of St. Martin, [10 Nov.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Half an hundred of gold	0	1	8
Three hundred of silver	0	1	6
Two pounds of tin	0	0	8
One pottle of oil	0	0	5
A candle	0	0	1
Total	0	4	4
Master Walter's wages for a week	0	7	0
John of Soningdon, for six days	0	2	6
John of Carlisle, for the same time	0	2	6
Roger of Winchester, for the same time	0	2	6
Thomas of Worcester, for three days	0	1	3
Roger de Beauchamp, for one day	0	0	5
Roger of Ireland, for one day	0	0	5
Thomas, son of Master Walter, for six days	0	1	6
Henry of Sodingdon, for six days	0	1	3
Total of wages	0	19	4
Total of the whole relating to the Painting	1	3	8

Twenty-first year of Edward, for the week containing the Annunciation, [25 March] and for Easter week following.

Cost of the painting for two weeks.

One hundred of gold	0	3	4
One quartern of azure	0	0	6
One half quartern of sinople	0	0	6
Four pounds of white lead	0	0	7

	£.	s.	d.
One pound of red lead	0	0	2
One pottle of oil	0	0	5
For the wages of Master Walter, for two weeks	0	14	0
Andrew, for four days	0	2	8
John of Sonning, for eight days	0	4	8
John of Carlisle, for eight days	0	4	0
John of Notingham	0	3	4
Thomas, son of Master Walter	0	3	0
Total of the painting for two weeks	1	17	2

Twenty-first year of the king's reign, but no king named, for the week containing the feast of Peter, ad Vincula, [1 August.]

THE PAINTING.

Three hundred of gold	0	10	0
Two hundred of silver	0	1	0
Four pounds of tin	0	1	2
Twelve pounds of white lead	0	1	9
Three pounds of red lead	0	0	6
Four pounds of red vernish	0	1	2
Oil and cole	0	0	5½
The wages of Master Walter for a week	0	7	0
Andrew, for five days	0	3	4
John of Soninghull for the same	0	2	11
Richard of Stowell	}	0	10
John of Carlisle			
William de Briddes			
Thomas of Worcester			
Edmund of Norfolk, for five days	0	2	5
Thomas, son of the master	}	For five days,	each 1s. 10½d.
William of Ros			
William of Oxford			
Matthew of Worcester			
Godfrey of Norfolk	0	9	4½
Total of the whole of the painting	2	10	9

Twenty-first year of the king, but no king named, for the week next after the feast of St. Peter, ad Vincula, [1 Aug.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Seven hundred of gold	1	3	4
One quartern of azure	0	1	0
Oil	0	0	5

	£.	s.	d.
Two pounds of tin	0	0	7
Cole	0	0	1
Master Walter, for his wages for a week ..	0	7	0
Andrew, for six days	0	4	0
Giletto, for four days	0	2	8
John of Soninghull.	0	3	6
Richard of Stocwell. .	}	for six days.	0 9 0
Thomas of Worcester			
William de Briddis..			
John of Carlisle, for four days.....	0	2	0
Edmund of Norfolk	0	2	0
Thomas, the son of the master	}	for six days,	0 9 0
William of Ros.			
Richard of Oxford			
Godfrey of Norfolk.....			
John of Halstede	0	1	6
Total of the painting	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

Twenty-first year of the king's reign, but no king named, for the week containing the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, [15 Aug.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Seven hundred of gold	1	3	4
One quarter of sinople	0	1	0
One pound of green	0	0	5½
Half an ounce of indebas	0	0	2
One half quarter of azure	0	0	6
Four pounds of white lead	0	0	7
Master Walter, for his wages for a week ..	0	7	0
Andrew, for five days	0	3	4
Giletto, for the same time	0	3	4
John of Soninghulle	0	2	11
Richard of Stocwell..	}	for five days.	0 10 0
John of Carlisle			
Thomas of Worcester			
William de Briddis ..			
Edmund of Norfolk	0	2	1
Thomas, the son of the master	}	.....	0 3 9
Godfrey of Norfolk.....			
John of Essex	0	1	3
Total of the painting	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8½</u>

Twenty-first year of king Edward, for the week next after the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, [15 Aug.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

	£.	s.	d.
Four hundred of gold.	0	13	4
Four hundred of silver.....	0	2	0
Half a quarter of azure	0	0	6
Two pounds of tin	0	0	7
Oil.....	0	0	6
Cole	0	0	1
For the wages of Master Walter.....	0	7	0
Andrew and Giletto, for six days	0	8	0
John of Soninghulle.....	0	3	6
Richard of Stocwell..	}	for six days.....	0 12 0
John of Carlisle			
William de Briddis ..			
Thomas of Worcester	}	.....	0 2 6
Edmund of Norfolk			
Thomas, the son of the master	}	for six days	0 6 9
William of Ros			
Godfrey of Norfolk.....			
John of Essex.....	0	1	6
Six hundred of gold	1	0	0
Total of the painting	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>

Twenty-first of the king, without naming him, for the week containing the feast of St. Bartholomew, [24 Aug.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Three hundred of gold.....	0	10	0
Four hundred of silver.....	0	2	0
Five pounds of tin	0	1	5½
Eight pounds of white lead	0	1	2
One quarter of azure	0	1	0
Oil.....	0	0	6
One pound of varnish.....	0	0	3½
Vermillion	0	0	3
For the wages of Master Walter for a week	0	7	0
Andrew and Giletto	0	6	8
John of Soninghull.....	0	2	11
Richard of Stocwell..	}	each 2s. 6d.....	0 10 0
Thomas of Worcester			
John of Carlisle.....			
William de Briddis ..	}	.....	0 10 0
John of Carlisle.....			

	£.	s.	d.
Edmund of Norfolk.....	0	2	1
Thomas, the son of the master }	0	3	9
Godfrey of Norfolk			
John of Essex.....	0	1	3
Total of the painting	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>

Twenty-first of the king, without naming him, for the week next after the feast of Saint Bartholomew, [24 Aug.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Two hundred of gold.....	0	6	8
Four hundred of silver.....	0	2	0
One quartern of azure.....	0	1	0
One quartern of sinople.....	0	0	6
Three pounds of tin	0	0	10½
One quartern of vermilion	0	6	5
Eight pounds of white lead	0	1	2
One pound of myne.....	0	0	2
One quartern of tinctu	0	0	2
One quartern of white varnish....	0	0	2½
One pottle of oil.....	0	0	6
For the wages of Master Walter for a week	0	7	0
Andrew and Giletto, for a week.....	0	8	0
John of Soninghull.....	0	3	6
Richard of Stockwell, for five days	0	2	6
William de Briddis } for six days	0	6	0
John de Carlisle .. }			
Thomas of Worcester, for one day	0	0	6
Edmund of Norfolk.....	0	2	6
Thomas, the son of the master }	0	4	6
Godfrey of Norfolk..... }			
John of Essex.....	0	1	6
Total of the painting	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

Twenty-first year of the king's reign, without naming him, for the week containing the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, [8 Sept.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Two hundred of gold.....	0	6	8
Two hundred of silver	0	1	0
Two pounds of tin	0	0	7
Oil.....	0	0	6
One quartern of azure	0	1	0

	£.	s.	d.
Six pounds of white lead	0	0	10½
Two pounds of red lead	0	0	2
One pound of red varnish	0	0	4
Sinople.....	0	0	6
Vermillion	0	0	3
Cole	0	0	1
For the wages of Master Walter for a week	0	7	0
Andrew and Giletto.....	0	8	0
Richard of Stocwell	0	3	0
John of Soninghull.....	0	3	6
John of Carlisle.. }			
Wm. of Briddis .. }	0	6	0
Edmund of Norfolk	0	2	6
Thomas, the son of the master }	0	3	6
Godfrey of Norfolk..... }			
John of Essex.....	0	1	6
Total of the painting	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11½</u>

Twenty-first of the king's reign, without naming the king, for the week containing the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, [14 Sept.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Two hundred and an half of gold	0	8	4
Four hundred of silver.....	0	2	0
Four pounds of tin	0	1	2
Four pounds of white.....	0	0	7
One pound of red lead	0	0	2
One pound of red varnish	0	0	3½
One quartern of white varnish	0	0	2½
One half quartern of tinctu	0	0	2
Cole	0	0	1
For the wages of Master Walter for a week	0	7	0
Andrew and Giletto, for five days	0	6	8
John of Soninghull, for five days.....	0	2	11
Richard of Stocwell. }			
John of Carlisle.... }	0	7	6
William de Briddis.. }			
Thomas of Worcester, for one day	0	0	6
Edmund of Norfolk, for five days	0	2	1
Thomas, the son of the master } for five days	0	3	9
Godfrey of Norfolk..... }			
John of Essex, for five days.....	0	1	3
Matthew of Worcester, for one day	0	0	4½
The amount of the whole painting	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0½</u>

Twenty-second year of the king's reign, without naming him, for the week next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, [21 Aug.]

COST OF THE PAINTING.					
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
For the wages of Master Walter for a week	0	7	0	Thomas Brimesgrove for a week	6 2 9
John of Sonnyng hull } for a week	0	7	0	Richard of Oxford, for a week	0 2 6
Richard of Essex ... }				Thomas of Clare, for a week	0 2 3
Thomas Flory, for a week	0	3	4	John of Halstede, for a week	0 2 0
Thomas, the son of the master } for a week	0	6	0	Total of wages	1 15 4
William de Briddis }				Half a pound of pure azure	0 16 0
John of Carlisle, for a week	0	2	6	Half a pound of bys azure	0 2 6
				Total	0 15 6
				Total of the whole painting	2 0 10*

* There are errors here in the castings up, but they stand so in the record.

In this state, as repaired by Edward I, this chapel seems to have remained till the beginning of the reign of Edward III, when, probably, more with a view of enlarging and rendering it more splendid, than because it stood in need of any thing more than a slight repair, that prince determined to pull it down, and erect one far more sumptuous on the spot. Stow, in his *Annals*, edit. 1615, p. 254, says, under the year 1353, 27 Edward III, that ‘king Edward altered the chapel, which his progenitors before had founded, of St. Stephen at Westminster, into a college of twelve secular canons, twelve vicars, and other ministers, accordingly, and endued^b it with revenues to the sum of five hundred pound by year.’ For this, he cites in the margin, a charter, which probably might be that of 1 Jan. 1353, hereafter mentioned; but which Stow might, when he wrote the above passage, have mistaken for the original charter of endowment. That it was not so, is evident, as there was an earlier in 1348, and others between that and 1353.^c In his *Survey*, however, Stow says, ‘this chapel was again since, of a far more curious workmanship new builded by king Edward III, in the year 1347, for thirty-eight persons in that church to serve God, to wit, a dean, twelve secular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, six chorists, two servitors; to wit, a verger and a keeper of the chapel. He builded it for them,’ adds Stow, ‘from the house of Receipt, along nigh to the Thames, within the same palace, there to inhabit; and since that there were also buildings for them betwixt the clock-house and the Woolstaple, called the Weigh-house.’^d In many of these particulars Stow is most egregiously mistaken. The chapel does not stand, as he represents it, from the house of Receipt, along nigh to the Thames, but this was

^b Sic orig.

^c See them stated in a subsequent page.

^d Stow, 1618, p. 892.

actually the situation of houses for the vicars,^e which were erected afterwards. Again, they never had any buildings to reside in between the clock-house and the Woolstaple; but they had a grant of a piece of ground, abutting on the lane, which lane led by the clock-house to the Woolstaple,^f and on that piece of ground houses for the dean and canons were afterwards built. The lane led from east to west, and these houses stood from south to north, as will appear hereafter. His blunder arose from not observing, on reading the grant, which was the direction of the boundary line, and which was that of the ground it enclosed; and that the last description which he has given, referred to the lane, and not to the houses.

It is not however only in the local situation of these places that Stow is mistaken, for he has fixed the time of re-building this chapel considerably too late; as the original records, still existing, and extracts from which will be hereafter inserted, evidently demonstrate, that the re-building had commenced in the month of June, in the 4th of Edward III, 1330, if not before. By the month of August, 1348, it must be concluded, that the structure was in such a state of forwardness as to be, in some degree, fit for use; since by patent, dated the twentieth of that month, the contents of which will be more fully stated in a subsequent page, the nature of its foundation was ascertained, and its endowment settled.

For the necessary supply of artists, it appears, that commissions were issued to various persons, authorizing them to procure such as were wanted. In the year 1349,^g for instance, the king issued a mandate, dated 30 July, directed to all and singular sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, and ministers, and all his faithful subjects, as well within liberties as without, to whom that writing should come. It recites, that he had appointed John de Brampton, to provide, procure, and buy, as well in the city of London, as in the counties of Salop and Stafford, in places where it should be most convenient, within liberties and without, as much glass as should be necessary for the chapel in his palace at Westminster; and to procure workmen for the said chapel, and carriages to convey the glass. It also recites, that a power was given for arresting, and keeping in prison, all such as should oppose the execution of this mandate, and directs the aforesaid persons to aid and assist the said John. The reason for issuing this writ is said, on the patent roll, at the end of the entry, to be, that Richard Yonge, before appointed for this business, was dead.

^e Vide infra.

^f Vide infra.

^g Pat. 23 Edw. III, Part II, m. 13 dorso.

A similar writ was issued in the next year, 1350, bearing date the 3d of March,^h reciting, that John de Alkeshull had been appointed to procure, in the kingdom of England, by land and by water, in convenient places, whether within liberties or without, except ecclesiastical property, stone, wood, trees, timber, lead, glass, iron, and tiles, and other necessities, for the king's works in the palace of Westminster, the Tower of London, and the Castle of Windsor, and to provide carriages for the same.

By another similar writ, dated 28 March, 1350,ⁱ it is recited, that John de Lincoln, master for the works in the king's chapel in the palace of Westminster, and John Geddyng, had been appointed jointly and severally, to provide, procure, and buy, in the counties of Surry, Sussex, Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Oxford, Berks, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedford, Bucks, Lincoln, Warwick, Leicester, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Hereford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Cornwall, and Northampton, in the most convenient places, as much glass as should be necessary for the said chapel; and also to provide workmen for the aforesaid chapel, glaziers and others, and carriages for the said glass.

Another similar writ, dated 20 March, 1351,^k recites, that John de Bampton, and John de Geddyng, had been appointed jointly and severally, to procure, provide, and buy, wherever it could be found, as well within liberties as without, as much glass as might be necessary for the king's chapel within the palace of Westminster; and also to procure workmen, glaziers, and others, necessary for the said chapel, and carriages for the said glass. Writs for procuring painters, were, in like manner, issued, three of which were dated the 18th of March, 24 Edward III, 1350;^l and another on the 4th of June, 37 Edward III, A. D. 1363;^m but these will be more particularly noticed hereafter: and in his 46th year, 1376,ⁿ one occurs for obtaining, in like manner, carpenters and smiths, but whether for this, or any other building, has not been discovered, though, from the time, this building seems the most probable. Of the artists employed on this occasion, it is not intended, in this place, to give an account; neither will any enquiry be entered upon as to the person who furnished the design for rebuilding the chapel, or superintended its execution; because the former of these is reserved till it

^h Pat. 24 Edward III, Part I, m. 28.

^k Pat. 25 Edward III, Part I, m. 21.

^m Rymer's Fœdera, vol. vi, p. 417.

ⁱ Pat. 24 Edward III, Part I, m. 26, dorso.

^l Rymer's Fœdera, vol. v, p. 670.

ⁿ Cal. Rol. Pat. p. 187.

is necessary to speak of the paintings themselves; and the latter, till the building has been first described.

It has already been mentioned, that in 1348, the charter of endowment was granted, but it is here requisite to state it more fully, and to notice that it was by letters patent, dated the 20th of August, in that year. In these letters patent, after assigning his motives to the undertaking, which contain nothing particular, or in any way interesting; and speaking, in the words given in the note,^o of having, at his own expence, completed this chapel of St. Stephen, the king ordains and appoints, that, to the honour of Almighty God, and especially of his most blessed mother Mary, and the said martyr, there should be in it one dean, and twelve secular canons, with as many vicars, and other fit servants; and that they should celebrate for him, his progenitors, and successors, for ever, as well nocturnal as diurnal offices, according to the form of his ordinance, to be more fully declared concerning the same.^p 'This, it is supposed, was afterwards done, and that William Edendon, made bishop of Winchester, in 1346, 20 Edward III, and who was the predecessor of William of Wickham,^q in that see, drew up the statutes; as, in a list of obits, celebrated in this chapel, is one to be kept on the 6th of Sept. for bishop Edyngton, the founder of their statutes.'

For the endowment of this his foundation, he then gives to them, and their successors, for ever, in pure and perpetual alms, and exempt from all secular exactions, his great house in Lombard Street, in the City of London, together with the patronage and advowsons of the parish churches of Dewesbury and Wakefield, in the diocese of York, and which he himself had lately purchased, in order to bestow them on the dean, canons, and college.^s 'To these

^o 'Capellam quandam speciosam, in pallacio nostro apud Westmonasterium situatam, in honore 'beati Stephani prothomartyris per progenitores nostros nobiliter inchoatam, nostris sumptibus 'regiis fecimus consummari' Carta Regis Edwardi tertii. Pat. 22. E. III, p. 2, m. 3, as printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii, Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ p. 61. In a subsequent charter, in his 47th year, he uses these words: 'Nos quandam capellam aptæ pulchritudinis infra palacium nostrum 'Westmonasterii construi fecimus opere sumptuoso' Carta Regis Edwardi tertii. Pat. 47. E. III, part i, m. 26, as printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii, Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ, p. 63. Rymer, who in his *Fœdera*, vol. v, p. 361, has inserted the former of these charters, instead of 'Capellam 'quandam speciosam,' gives the passage, 'Capellam quandam spatiosam.'

^p See the original charter of endowment, dated 6 Aug. 1348, 22 E. III, printed at length in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. v, p. 631.

^q Godwin D. Præsulibus Angliæ, edit. Richardson, p. 226. ^r Register Book, Cotton Library.

^s In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1291, now published, p. 298, these churches are thus valued. The church of Dewesbury 80*l.* that of Wakefield 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

donations he adds his special licence to the dean and canons, for the appropriation of those churches, and their enjoyment of them, when so appropriated, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain; and concludes, with a grant to them, of so much money annually from his Exchequer, as, with the profits of the said house and churches, should afford them a fit and competent maintenance, until he should provide them with an income from lands or rents to the annual amount of five hundred pounds, which he promises faithfully and effectually to perform.[†]

It is extraordinary that, in this charter of foundation and endowment, there is no donation to the dean and canons, of the chapel itself, or any spot of ground in its vicinity, on which the necessary buildings for their habitations were at that time standing, or might have been afterwards erected. Till 1353 no grant for this latter purpose seems to have been made, and even then the site of the chapel was not noticed in it.

In pursuance of his plan, the said king, by his charter, dated 12 Dec. in the 25th year of his reign, 1351, granted them an annuity of forty marks, which John de Melton, knight, deceased, used, while he lived, to receive, by the king's grant, for the term of his life, out of the profits of the city of York; and nine pounds and fifteen pence, which the citizens aforesaid used to pay into the Exchequer annually, beyond all other payments due from them; which sums were to be paid to the dean and college, and their successors, until they should have been provided by the king, and his successors, with rents and ecclesiastical possessions to the value of *35 l. 13 s. 7 d.* per annum.[‡]

On the 20th of Sept. in his 25th year, he, by his charter, gave them the advowson of the church of Bledelowe, in the county of Bucks,[§] valued in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, p. 33, at *20 l.*; and, at the instance of the dean and canons themselves, in his 30th, his licence for annexing, re-uniting, and appropriating, a portion of the tythes of the church of Birton, the advowson of which is, by this licence, said to have been lately given by the king to the said dean and canons.[¶] In his 32d year, he conferred on them, by a charter, dated the 24th of May, a certain tower of his at Bokelesbury, in London, called Sewtes tour, in pure and perpetual alms:[‡] and by a charter, dated 1 January 1353, 27 Edward III, after noticing that, in honour of the virgin

[†] See the original charter. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. v. p. 631, and in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. iii, p. 61. [‡] See it at length, *Monasticon Anglic.* vol. iii, p. 62.

[§] *Mon. Anglic.* vol. iii, p. 63.

[¶] *Mon. Anglic.* vol. iii, p. 92.

^{*} *Ibid.*

Mary and the protomartyr St. Stephen, he had caused to be made, of sumptuous work, a chapel of adequate beauty, within his palace of Westminster; and that he had placed in it a dean, and a certain number of canons, secular chaplains, and servants, as is more fully contained in other letters patent granted by him; he gave to them a piece of ground within his palace, towards the north, extending in length between the walls of the said chapel, and the chamber of Receipt of his Exchequer, and in breadth from the wall of his great hall of Westminster to the Thames, whereon might be erected a cloister, and other houses, necessary for the said chapel, together with free ingress to the said chapel, and egress from the same, day and night, through the gate by the royal bridge,^a where the entrance to the said chapel then was, and of which gate they were to have keys.

He also granted to them that chamber, within the said gate, which had formerly belonged to the clerk of his kitchen; and also those houses, within his aforesaid palace, formerly used as stables for his war horses, and other horses; his garden there, extending in length and breadth between these houses, and a house formerly the earl of Kent's, in the town of Westminster, adjoining the said garden; and also the said house itself, with its appurtenances, as fully and freely as he himself had them from the gift and grant of John, late earl of Kent. By the same charter he also gave them, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, all those tenements in the said town of Westminster, which had been the property of Roger de Heytone, his surgeon, lately deceased, and which the heirs of the said Roger had released to him. After this, he granted them licence, that any persons coming from abroad, or, by reason of devotion, to visit this chapel, should have free ingress and egress through his great hall of Westminster, during daylight, without any hindrance or contradiction from any one of his servants of the aforesaid palace; and that the dean and canons should, for that purpose, have keys to the door of the said hall; and concluded, by exempting them from all aids for knighting the king's eldest son, and from other aids, taxes, and contributions, not material to be here particularized.^b

To those who know the local situation of the spots of ground and buildings in the neighbourhood of the present House of Commons, it will be evi-

^a In a charter of the 2d year of Richard II, printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vi, p. 202, and reciting the grants contained in this, the bridge here mentioned is termed the Queen's Bridge.

^b See the original at length. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. iii, p. 62.

dent, that the chamber mentioned as the clerk of the kitchen's, and the houses spoken of as being some of them stables, must, from the description of them above given, have been that range of building which occupied the east side of New Palace Yard, and extended northward up to what is now Bridge Street. The garden joining these houses, and reaching to the earl of Kent's, appears from a composition or agreement, in 1394, between the abbot and convent of Westminster, and the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, and more particularly noticed hereafter, to have been situated where Canon Row now is, and to have included the breadth of the present Bridge Street; and the earl of Kent's house, comprized also in the above grant, is found, from the same authority, to have stood at the north end of Canon Row, or, adjoining what was afterwards a part of the garden or orchard of Whitehall palace; so that the possessions of the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, in and about their own chapel, extended, in a connected line, from the chapel itself up to Whitehall, and at that time were all the way, like the chapel itself, and, indeed, a great part of the palace of Westminster, close to the edge of the water; the Speaker's present garden, and the other spots there contiguous to the river, having been, with certainty, discovered to be mere modern embankments.

On the 10th of Oct. in the 43d year of his reign, he, in like manner, bestowed on them a house, with the appurtenances, called Le Reole, in his city of London, of the value of 20*l.* per annum, in part satisfaction of the sum of 184*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* which the said dean and college used to receive annually out of the Exchequer, as part of the endowment of the chapel aforesaid.^c

To these must be added, on the authority of a recital in a charter of the 2d year of Richard II, printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii, p. 202, that king Edward afterwards granted them, though at what time is uncertain, a rent of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of some houses within the Woolstaple, Westminster, in part satisfaction of five hundred pounds annually, before granted them. In this last grant is, however, a clause, that if this rent of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should, in part, or wholly cease, or the said dean and canons be in any way deprived of it, the deficiency should be made up by a payment at the Exchequer, from time to time, to the amount of the loss.^d

From recitals also in two charters, of the 12th and 21st years of Rich. II, it appears, that the same king Edward conveyed certain manors, lands, tenements, and rents, which the king had purchased in Kent, and other counties,

^c *Monast. Angl.* vol. iii, p. 63, tit. *Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ.* ^d *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. vii, p. 202.

to John Duke of Laneaster, and others, to be granted by them to the dean and canons of this chapel.^c The particulars of these will more properly be mentioned in a subsequent page, when an account is given of the charters that contain these recitals. It has, indeed, been said by Newcourt, in his Repertorium, vol. i, p. 745, that king Edward III, settled various manors, lands, &c. on John duke of Lancaster, and others, in trust, by his Will, for the farther endowment of this college, and also of other religious houses of his foundation; but it is evident he has mistaken. The conveyance to John duke of Lancaster, was a separate transaction, and not his Will, as will appear hereafter, when it comes to be more fully stated; and in this king's Will, which has of late years been printed, and bears date the 7th day of Oct. 1376, the only mention of St. Stephen's chapel is in a clause by which he directs and expressly ordains, that his college of his free chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster, founded by him, should be finished, and in all respects duly completed, according to the plan of the first foundation of the same.^f

Not satisfied, as it seems, with the donations and immunities which he himself intended to bestow on this his new foundation, but desirous of proeuring for it those privileges and exemptions which it was the custom of that age to think beyond the king's power to grant, king Edward, on first forming the design of rebuilding this chapel, applied to Clement VI, the then pope, and obtained his licenee for erecting and endowing this, and also the college at Windsor; by which, as it seems, considerable privileges were conferred on the two intended foundations. After the death of this pope, he appears to have sent Michael, bishop of London, and John de Woderoue, of the order of Predicants, the king's confessor, and other persons, to Rome, to prevail on the succeeding pope to confirm his predecessor's grants; but this either failing, or the pope delaying to comply, he, in 1356, sent Philip de Codeford, doctor of laws, as a special ambassador for the purpose of soliciting a revival of those privileges, which, by the death of the former pope, are stated to have been lost. The king's letter, on this latter occasion, is extant;^g and though the success of it does not appear, it is probable that the request contained in it was granted.

Great as the king's donations certainly were, it is not to be inferred that he was the sole benefactor. Among the obits, directed to be observed for

^c Mon. Anglic. vol. iii, p. 64, 65.

^f Royal and Noble Wills, p. 60.

^g Rymer's Fœdera, vol. v, p. 872.

benefactors, a list of which is given in the before cited manuscript register book of this chapel of St. Stephen, the names of queen Philippa, and prince Edward, namely, Edward the Black Prince, occur;^b and round the chapel itself, on the frieze, under the windows, were the arms of the king, the queen, the younger branches of the royal family, and of very many of the nobility, and others, in commemoration, no doubt, of their having contributed to the expence of its erection and decoration, as it is well known this was the customary way of recording similar benefactions. Some of them were certainly put up between the years 1355 and 1357, and it is most probable that they were all of them of the time of Edward III.

According to Stow, Edward III also built, for the use of this chapel, though out of the palace court, at some distance west, in the Little Sanctuary, a strong clochard, as he calls it, or bell tower, of stone and timber, covered with lead, and placed in it three great bells, which were usually rung at coronations, triumphs, funerals of princes, and their obits,ⁱ but since taken down, as Newcourt, in his Repertorium, vol. i, p. 746, says. The tower, here mentioned, is described by Widmore, in his History of Westminster Abbey, p. 11, as a stone building in the Sanctuary, and used, in his time, and for more than two hundred years before, as the cellar of a tavern; the side or front of which, by the pulling down of some houses, was, he says, laid open, and carried the appearance of great antiquity. He adds, that by some it had been imagined a chapel, and even older than the present building of Westminster Abbey; that the first time he found it mentioned, was in a charter of king Edward I, dated Dec. 3, in the ninth year of that prince, or 1290; that it was then called the belfry; and continued to be used as such, or, at least, to go by that name, till the present towers of Westminster Abbey were built by abbot Islip.^k These, it must be remembered were, by him, carried up no further, in one instance, than to the top of the roof, and in the other, not quite so high, as may be seen in the View of St. James's Park, looking towards Whitehall, before inserted; and from Sir Christopher Wren's design they were completed.

Strype, from the circumstance of finding in a record the mention of a church of the Holy Innocents, which appears to have stood in or near the street of Westminster,^l supposes this building to have been it, but the church

^b Vide infra.

ⁱ Stow, 1618, p. 892.—1633, p. 523.

^k Widmore, p. 12.

^l Strype, book vi, p. 46.

of the Holy Innocents was in the Strand,^m which, as leading from London to Westminster, might be called Westminster Street, with as great propriety as a street, near Bloomsbury, still bears the name of Theobalds Road, because it was the way from Whitehall, or St. James's, to Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, when James I had a palace there.

Of this building, which had been in the year 1750 taken down to the level of the pavement, for the erection of the market, till very lately standing on the spot, Dr. Stukeley has given an account, which, with two plates of the building itself, is inserted in the first volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 39. What of its foundations were left remaining, when the market was erected, have, about two years since, been cleared away, for the purpose of building a new Guildhall there; but it is most evident, from Widmore's account, that it was the belfry to Westminster Abbey, and never belonged to St. Stephen's chapel. And, indeed, if Stow had been sufficiently acquainted with the spot, he would never have formed so absurd a conjecture, as that the belfry could have been at such a distance from the chapel to which it belonged, more especially, as it will be found hereafter, that a building was in his time, and till very lately, wholly remaining, and is still in part existing, close to St. Stephen's chapel, which would exactly answer the description.

Newcourt has related, on the authority of the patent roll of the 30th of Edward III, p. 1, that near this chapel of St. Stephen, was a chapel which the treasurer of the Exchequer, by virtue of that office, always had in his collation; but upon erecting of this new collegiate chapel, the dean and canons, he says, on the resignation of Thomas Stapleton, or Stapleford, the then chaplain of it, obtained, by virtue of the king's licence, to have it annexed to their college, in compensation of which, the said Thomas was made one of the canons of this college, and the king, Edward III, Aug. 3, 1356, granted to William, bishop of Winton, the then treasurer, that he, and all others that should succeed him in that office, should have one prebend in this new collegiate chapel of St. Stephen, namely, that which Thomas de Stapleford aforesaid had, in lieu of the old chapel, and should collate to it as often as it became void.ⁿ

Very few particulars of the subsequent history of this chapel appear to be generally known. Newcourt's list of the deans and canons stops in the reign of Edward III, to which he only adds the name of one dean, without

^m Stow, 1618, p. 829.—1633, p. 489.

ⁿ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i, p. 750.

a date, William Smyth,^o but who elsewhere appears to have been afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1492, 1493, or 1494,^p and of John Chambers, the last. It is however evident that the chapel and other buildings were proceeding, without intermission, during all the rest of Edward the third's reign; that in his 24th year, 1350, and in his 37th, 1363, as has been mentioned before, he issued precepts for procuring painters for the chapel, as will be noticed more at large hereafter; and in his 46th year, 1372, as already noticed, he gave similar orders for collecting carpenters and smiths, most probably for the same purpose, though the place for which they were wanted is not mentioned. A chapter-house had also been erected on the south side of St. Stephen's chapel, which, in 1394, is spoken of as intended to be removed to another spot,^q undoubtedly, from its description, the site of that court in which the speaker's house is now situated, and that of the house itself; but whether this chapter-house had been an erection of Edward's, or was the old one built by king Stephen, is not clear. Mention has also before been made, of a tower, described by Stow, as erected by Edward III, in the Little Sanctuary, for the purpose of a bell tower for this chapel; and it has been shown, that the building in the Sanctuary was the bell tower of Westminster Abbey, and, consequently, that it never belonged to St. Stephen's chapel. But besides this, it is to be observed, that in the north west corner of the front of the Speaker's house, is still remaining a stone tower, about twenty-four feet by seventeen feet two inches square, joining that, and on the east side of Westminster Hall; and that it is evidently of the style of architecture of that time, and was, apparently, used for some such purpose as a bell tower.^r It was, till lately, twenty feet higher than at present, but has, in the late repairs and the alterations now going on there, been, in part only, pulled down, so as to range in height with the side wall of Westminster Hall. From its situation, almost close to the chapel, its joining, 'as it did, the cloister, its form, apparent age, and the use to which it bears marks of having been applied, there can be no

^o Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i, p. 821.

^p Vide infra.

^q See a composition between the abbot and convent of Westminster and the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel, the substance of which will be given in a subsequent page.

^r In the original accounts, extracts from which will be given hereafter, mention is made of this bell tower as existing in this situation. When Richard II carried up the walls of Westminster Hall higher, the walls of this bell tower were also heightened in a similar manner; the expences of which occur in records of the 18th of Richard II, still remaining, and will be inserted in a subsequent page.

doubt of its having been the bell tower of St. Stephen's; and, indeed, in the records mentioned in a former note, it is expressly styled a bell tower. A north east, a south east, and an inside view of this bell tower, have all been already inserted, in the same plate with two views of the Painted Chamber. In the south east view, which was fortunately taken before the workmen had begun to pull down any part of it, the whole upper part of this tower, as it appeared above the cloister, is seen. In the north east, the workmen are represented as they were employed at the time when the drawing was made, in the act of taking the upper part down; and, in the inside view, the tower is shewn as it was and is now reduced to the height of the wall of Westminster Hall. Its external appearance, since its reduction, is sufficiently ascertained by the east view of Westminster Hall, in the same plate, where its connexion with that building may easily be traced. These two latter views deserve also particular attention in another respect, as exhibiting representations of a flat buttress, used in the erection of Westminster Hall; a contrivance which produced, as will be shewn in a subsequent page, a very important change in the practice of architecture. A stone belt, or moulding, continued on both of the side walls of Westminster Hall, is also observable in the inside view of the tower, and over that view a piece of the belt, on a larger scale, is given.

All the benefactions of king Edward III above noticed, were evidently intended for the endowment and support of this chapel, after the building itself, and the other necessary erections belonging to it, or meant for its use, and the residence of its members, should have been completely finished. The sums produced from them do not therefore, in any instance, appear to have been applied to the erection or decoration of the chapel, or any edifice connected with it; but the expence of these seems to have been defrayed by that king himself, so long as he lived, and by his executors after his death, out of his effects, in addition to what he had by his charters, at different times, conferred on the foundation.

In the 50th year of Edward III, viz. 1376, it should seem that great mismanagement had taken place among the persons belonging to this college of St. Stephen; for, in that year, a writ was issued by the king, directed to W. bishop of Winchester,^a undoubtedly William of Wickham, to visit this chapel. It recites, that the king was given to understand, that in the free chapel,

^a Pat. 50 Edw. III, Part I, m. 3, dorso.

which was of the king's own foundation and patronage, many defects were existing, as well in the houses and other edifices, as in the books, vestments, and other ornaments of that chapel, and the members of the same, by the carelessness and negligence of the dean and ministers of the same chapel; that the due number of chaplains which ought to be found in the said chapel, and its members, had been diminished; and that several lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, bestowed on that chapel for pious uses, had been by the said dean and ministers wasted and destroyed. It therefore appointed the said bishop to visit the said chapel, and its members, and to enquire by the oaths of good and lawful men, of the county of Middlesex, into the several matters aforesaid: it gave him power to correct any abuses he should find, to punish the delinquents according to their demerits, and to do and perform all other things relating to the visitation of the said chapel, and the correction and reformation of the aforesaid abuses. All this it required him to do, and to certify to the king, in his Chancery, an account of his transactions; and for the purposes of the aforesaid enquiry, the king notices, he had directed the sheriff of Middlesex to summon a jury to come before the said bishop at the chapel aforesaid, on such certain days as he the bishop should appoint.

For what reason does not appear, a similar writ was, in the month of November following, issued by the king, dated the 12th of November,¹ and directed to Robert, archbishop of Dublin, Henry, bishop of Worcester, Robert Bealknap, Master Walter Skirlawe, doctor of laws, and Nicholas de Drayton, licentiate. It is nearly in the same words as the preceding, but recites, in addition to the facts there stated, that the rights due to the chaplains in the chapel had been withheld; that dissensions, disputes, and suits at law, had arisen among the ministers of the chapel; and that John Knyvet, the king's chancellor, to whom the visitation of that chapel, and the king's other free chapels, belonged, by virtue of his office, was engaged in several arduous and urgent businesses, so that he could not then personally visit the said chapel. The said persons, any four, three, or two of them, of whom either the said archbishop or bishop was to be one, were therefore appointed to visit the chapel, make the enquiry, and punish the offenders in the manner before directed in the former writ; the right of deprivation of any person of the said chapel, (if any such step should be necessary) being reserved to the king only.

¹ Pat. 50 Edw. III, p. 2, m. 25, dorso.

In consequence of this, the said Robert, archbishop of Dublin, and Henry, bishop of Worcester, on the 23d day of April, 1377, personally visited the said chapel; and having called before them the said dean and canons, vicars, and the other ministers of the said chapel, who ought to be present at this visitation, and who appeared accordingly, proceeded to make the enquiry directed; and certified the result to Adam, bishop of St. David's, the then chancellor, who certified the same under seal to the king. The particulars are too long, and not sufficiently material, to be here stated; but their visitation, or, in other words, their certificate of their proceedings was confirmed by patent, 20 Oct. 1377.*

Early in the reign of Richard II, some part of the property granted by king Edward, appears to have been greatly reduced in value, in which case the dean and canons were, in consequence of a clause in one of his charters,† entitled to an allowance equal to their loss out of the Exchequer: they therefore, in the second year of Richard II, 1378, applied to the king, who, for their relief, issued a precept, directed to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, and to his chamberlains. In this he notices, that Edward III, his grandfather, had, by his letters patent, granted to the dean and canons of the chapel of St. Stephen, that chamber within the gate, near the queen's bridge, where is now, says this precept, the entrance to the said chapel, which formerly belonged to his said grandfather's clerk of the kitchen; and also those houses within the palace aforesaid, formerly used by his said grandfather as stables for his war horses, and other horses; and the garden there, as it extends in length and breadth between the aforesaid houses, and the house, formerly the earl of Kent's, in the village of Westminster, adjoining the said garden; and also the aforesaid house, with its appurtenances, as fully and entirely as his grandfather had the same from the gift and grant of John, late earl of Kent: and also all those tenements in the said village of Westminster, formerly the property of Roger de Heyton, surgeon, and which the heirs of the said Roger had released for ever to his said grandfather, and his heirs, in pure and perpetual alms.

By the same precept it is said, that afterwards his said grandfather, by other letters patent, had granted to the said dean and canons a rent of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of certain houses within the staple of Westminster, in part satisfaction of 500*l.* in lands and annual rents before granted them by

* Pat. 1 Rich. II, Part II, m. 34.

† Vide supra.

his said grandfather, upon condition, however, that if the aforesaid yearly rent of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should, in part, or wholly cease; or if the said dean and canons should be deprived of it, then that they and their successors should receive the said sum yearly out of the Exchequer. It is then stated that these grants had been confirmed by the then king, but that the dean and canons had applied to him, suggesting, that the aforesaid annual rent had, by the removal of the staple, in great part, ceased; and the said treasurer and barons are therefore commanded, by inquisition to be taken before them, or in any other lawful manner, to enquire into the fact, the king declaring it his intention that the chamber, houses, garden, and house aforesaid, so granted to the said dean and canons, in pure and perpetual alms as aforesaid, should not be burthened in any way with the said annual rent of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*^y

Pursuant to this command, an inquisition was taken on the morrow of St. Valentine, i. e. 15 Feb. in the same second year of Richard II, and on this inquisition it was found that there was a loss in the aforesaid rent, from Michaelmas 49 Edward III, 1376, to Michaelmas following, of 59*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* ob. from Michaelmas 50 Edward III, 1377, to Michaelmas following, viz. 1 Richard II, of 60*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* ob. from Michaelmas, 1 Richard II, 1377, to Michaelmas following, of 58*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* and that this loss was occasioned by the removal of the staple, by means of which the houses in the staple aforesaid, had, for the greatest part of the time aforesaid, stood empty. This inquisition therefore stated the total loss to amount to 177*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* which sum the said dean and canons were consequently entitled to receive out of the Exchequer: and this sum, it appears, from a record dated 19 April, in the same year, they did actually receive accordingly.^z It has been the more necessary to be thus particular in stating the contents of this precept, and the inquisition taken in consequence of it, because the former affords some useful particulars as to the spot, which is one object of the present enquiry; and the latter ascertains, from unquestionable authority, what effect was produced by the removal of the staple from Westminster.

By charter, bearing date the second day of October, in the twelfth year of his reign, obtained, as it notices, on application made by the dean and canons of the college of St. Stephen, within the palace of Westminster, on the third of August preceding; Richard II regranted them some estates of

^y An. 2 R. II. See it at length. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. vii, p. 202.

^z See an endorsement on the Roll of 2 R. II, inserted at length. Rymer's Fœdera, vol. vii, p. 202.

which they had been dispossessed. The essential particulars of these will be mentioned hereafter, but the charter also furnishes some facts, which it will be first necessary to state.

It recites, that Edward III, his grandfather, had founded the college of St. Stephen, before mentioned, for a dean, twelve canons, thirteen vicars, and other officers, who were to celebrate divine service every day, for the souls of his progenitors, and successors, for ever; and that by his letters patent, which had afterwards been confirmed by the letters patent of Richard himself, he had, for their support and maintenance, granted them 510*l.* per annum for ever, to be received from his grandfather himself, and his successors, until he or his heirs should have provided them with lands, tenements, or other immovable goods, to the annual value of that sum.

Next it proceeds to state, that subsequent to this grant his grandfather had, by his letters patent, given and granted to the then king's uncle John, king of Castile, and Leon, duke of Lancaster, and to other persons,^a certain manors, lands, tenements, and rents, which his said grandfather had purchased, in the county of Kent, and other counties, for the purpose of endowing the said dean and canons, and certain religious men of the same foundation, with manors, lands, tenements, and rents, of this kind; and that his said uncle, and the other trustees, being desirous of fulfilling the last Will of his grandfather, or being charged in his Will to do so,^b had, in writing, conveyed to the said dean and canons, the manors of Asthalesford, Barton, Bucwell, Esling, Meere, Langele near Leeds, Elham, and Colbrugge, and a parcel of meadow ground in Conesford, in the county aforesaid, together with the live and dead stock. To be held by them, and their successors, under a certain

^a In a subsequent charter of Richard II, made in his 21st year, and printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglie.* vol. iii, p. 65, the recitals are nearly to the same effect with those in this charter; but there is sometimes some small difference, which will, from time to time, be pointed out in notes on this. For instance, in the recital of these letters patent in the charter of 21 Rich. II, the names of the trustees are given, and they are, the duke of Aquitain and Lancaster, Simon, archbishop of Canterbury, John, bishop of Lincoln, Henry, bishop of Worcester, William, lord Latymer, John Knevel, then chancellor, Robert de Asetone, treasurer, Roger de Beauchamp, chamberlain, John de Ipres, seneschal of the king's house, and Nicholas Carew, keeper of the privy seal.

^b It is said, in the charter of 21 Rich. II, that long after this conveyance, Edward III, in his Will, ordered that the said college of St. Stephen, and the other religious houses he had founded, should be endowed with these manors, lands, tenements, rents, and reversions, to be held by them separately for ever. The exact substance of that part of the Will, as it stands in print, has been given in a former page.

condition, for forty years, to the intent that the manors and parcels aforesaid, together with the reversion of the manor of Wynchesfeld, with its appurtenances, in the county of Southampton, might, after the death of Robert de Kymberle, who then held it for his life, be given and assigned, within the term aforesaid, to the said college in mortmain for ever.^c

Under pretence, as this charter terms it, of this grant, the dean and canons obtained, and for a length of time held peaceable possession of the aforesaid manors of Ashalesford, Barton, Bucwell, Eslyng, Meere, Langele, Elham, Colbrugge, and the parcel of meadow ground aforesaid, until the then king Richard having, at the suggestion of Simon de Burley, knight, granted them, by letters patent, to him, the dean and canons were unjustly dispossessed of them; but these estates having again come into the king's hands, as forfeitures, by reason of the judgment in the last parliament, held at Westminster,^d against the said Simon; the king, desirous that they should be restored to the dean and canons, had, with the advice and consent of his council, granted to the dean and canons all the rents and profits of them, then in the hands of all bailiffs, farmers, receivers, occupiers, or stewards, from the day of the forfeiture by the said Simon himself. He also granted them the future profits of the same, to be received and enjoyed by them; until out of the manors and parcel aforesaid, or out of other possessions, it should be by himself and his council otherwise ordered and provided, for their sufficient endowment. Besides this, he says, he had given them all the houses and buildings of the manors aforesaid, for the purpose of keeping and housing their goods, chattels, and profits, issue, and produce, aforesaid, on condition that they should keep them in due and necessary repair; and for these several grants he refers, in general, to his letters patent, from time to time granted, but without specifying the dates.

^c The estates in the recital of this grant, in the charter of 21 Richard II, are described as being the manors of Ashhatisford, with Bartone, Bucwelle, Eselingge, Meere, Langlee, near Ledes, with the advowsons of the churches and the appurtenances, and a parcel of meadow land in Eynesford, in the said county of Kent, together with the live and dead stock; and the reversions of the manors of Elham and Collebrigge, with the appurtenances, in the said county of Kent, which William Strete, lately dead when the charter of Richard II was granted, held for his life; and also the reversion of the manor of Wynchefeld, with the appurtenances, in the county of Southampton, which John Kymberley then held for his life.

^d The charter of 21 Rich. II says it was held in the eleventh year of his reign, and that the said manors, lands, tenements, and rents, with the appurtenances, had been valued by the king's escheator in Kent, at 111 pounds.

After stating these facts, and noticing that in the then present parliament he had confirmed the before mentioned grants and that by the trustees, he, by the advice and consent of his parliament,^e commits to John de Sleaford, parson of the church of Balsham, John de Appulton, and Thomas de Okeslede, chaplains, John Dars, chaplain, and Richard Birt, chaplain, the custody of the said manors and parcel aforesaid, excepting the houses and buildings before granted to the dean and canons, with their appurtenances, for thirty years, paying only a rose on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, reserving to the dean and canons, and their successors, all the profits and advantages arising from them.^f

The same king also, in his twenty-first year, by letters patent, reciting the foregoing facts, but varied in the manner already pointed out in the notes, on the preceding charter, gave and granted, as far as in him lay, to the dean and canons, for the completion of the last Will of his grandfather, king Edward III, the said estates, to be held by them and their successors for ever; and by the same letters patent he grants his licence to the duke of Lancaster, and the bishop of Lincoln, the other trustees being then dead, to enable them to grant, that the manor of Wynchefeld, with the advowson of the church of the same manor, then held by John Kymberley, for his life, and which, after his death, would revert to the said duke and the bishop of Lincoln, the other trustees being dead, should remain to the said dean and canons; to be held, together with the other estates before mentioned, by them, and their successors, for ever, in order to the celebration of divine offices within the said chapel, for his health and prosperity while he should live, and for his soul when he should die, and for the souls of his grandfather and his other progenitors, his heirs and successors, for ever, in part of their maintenance and support, and in exoneration of himself and his heirs, to the extent of the aforesaid 510 pounds for ever.^g

This circuitous mode of conveyance to trustees to enable them to convey afterwards, instead of granting the estates at once to the dean and canons, was, it is supposed, a technical contrivance of the lawyers of the time, to evade the statutes of mortmain, as they are called; and because the operation of these statutes was very general, and is so intimately connected with

^e In the charter of 21 Rich. II this charter of the 12th is said to have been made at the request of the dean and canons of St. Stephen's.

^f Pat. 12 Rich. II, Part I, m. 1, printed at length in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. iii, p. 64, &c.

^g Dugdale's *Monast. Anglic.* vol. iii, p. 65, &c.

the history of all ecclesiastical foundations in this country, that no one addicted to the study of antiquity ought to be unacquainted with it, though few, but professional persons, are supposed sufficiently to understand it, a brief explanation has been thought necessary. Mortmain, a term signifying a dead hand, is applied to gifts of lands and estates to religious foundations; and the reason for it is, that the landlords, lords of manors, for instance, in such a case, had nothing from those to whom they were given, no more than from a dead hand, but they lost their escheats, and fines, and fees, on the death of their tenants, and many services which were due to them. By the statute of Magna Charta, 9 Hen. III, it was made unlawful for any person to give his land to a religious house; and by the 7th of Edward I, it was enacted, that no person, religious or other, should buy or sell any lands, or receive the same, or by any craft appropriate them, whereby such lands might come into mortmain, under pain of forfeiture of the same; but as this extended only to conveyances, or actual grants, between these persons and others, this statute was evaded, by some of the parties pretending a title to the land, and bringing an action against the tenant to recover it, to which, by private agreement with them, he was to make no defence, nor question their title, but suffer them to recover the land for want of opposition. To prevent this, an act of Parliament was passed, 13 Edward I, requiring the jury to enquire whether the claimant had a legal title; but to evade this, conveyances were made to trustees for the use of religious foundations, by means of which the members of those foundations received the profits, till by 15 Richard II, chap. 5, it was enacted, that no conveyance of lands or estates, to the use of any spiritual person, should be made without licence of the king, and of the lords, &c. upon pain of forfeiture.^b Notwithstanding these statutes, however, the king had the power to remit the forfeiture so far as it related to his own right, by granting a licence of mortmain; and this prerogative is declared and confirmed by the statute of Edward III, stat. 3, cap. 3.ⁱ It is unnecessary for the present purpose to notice subsequent statutes, but sufficient to remark, that in the present instance, it seems there had been proceedings at law to substantiate these transactions, as the charter of 12 Richard II, refers to the proceedings in the Court of Common Bench, or Common Pleas, at Westminster,^k which, probably, might be requisite, because some other persons, be-

^b Wood's Institute, p. 301, 302.

ⁱ Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. ii, p. 272.

^k Monasticon, Anglic. vol. iii, p. 64.

sides the king, might have some interest in the estates; but as to the grants of Edward III, the king there being complete owner, his grant was, in fact, a licence, and needed nothing further.

Some time in the latter end of king Edward's, or the beginning of king Richard's reign, a contest arose between the abbot and convent of Westminster and the dean and canons of this chapel, relating to jurisdiction. In what year it commenced has not been ascertained, but as it is said to have happened when Nicholas Litlington was abbot of Westminster, it must have been after the month of April, 1362, when he was elected;¹ but before July, 1377, when William de Colchester, afterwards abbot there, was appointed by the convent of Westminster to manage the claim on their behalf.^m The ground on which the convent rested their title, was the circumstance of this foundation existing within the parish of St. Margaret, over the whole of which parish they claimed a similar right, but the claim was, in this instance, stoutly resisted, and the cause, most probably, by way of appeal, was carried to Rome.ⁿ William de Colchester was, as has been said, appointed by the convent of Westminster, their agent to conduct it for them, which he appears to have done from July, 1377, till November, 1379; and the papal court is reported to have given sentence for the abbey, and to have declared St. Stephen's chapel, equally with the other chapels within the parish of St. Margaret, subject to its jurisdiction.^o In this decision, the members of the foundation of St. Stephen's chapel did not acquiesce; and the king and nobility being of opinion in favour of these latter persons, the suit was continued, till, at length, in 1394, the king, and some other persons of weight and authority interposing, a compromise was brought about between the contending parties, by which it was agreed, that the chapel of St. Stephen; the chapel of St. Mary under it; a little chapel on the south side, then used as a chapter-house; and the chapel de la Pewe, should be exempt from the parish, and the abbey; the college paying yearly five marks to the abbey, and the right to institute and install the deans being reserved to the abbot.^p

Although it has not been precisely ascertained what progress in the erection of buildings for the different members of this foundation had been made at the death of Edward III; it yet appears, from this instrument, which bears date in 1394, that by that time their number was considerable, and as

¹ Widmore's History of Westm. Abbey, p. 103.

^o Ibid. p. 108.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 108.

^p Widmore, p. 103.

it points out so particularly the state of that part which lay round the chapel, ascertaining the extent not only by the abutments and boundaries, but also by the actual measurement of the contents, and furnishes some other circumstances respecting the position of the buildings, and the alterations then intended, it has been judged proper here to insert, in the nature of an abridgment, such particulars as related to either of those subjects.

This instrument, which has already been said to bear date the 10th day of August, 1394, speaks of the chapel of St. Stephen, the chapel of St. Mary, in the vaults directly under St. Stephen's chapel, with their vestibules above and below, then already erected, a small chapel contiguous to the chapel of St. Stephen, on the south, then called the Chapter-house, and the chapel of La Pewe, as they were then erected. It also mentions a cloister and chapter-house as intended to be erected anew on a certain piece of ground lying between the chapel of St. Stephen on the one part, and a certain house, then *le Resseit*,^a on the other; which piece of ground is there said to contain two hundred and eighty feet ten inches and an half in length, from the chapel of St. Stephen to the house called *le Resseyt*, on the north; and ninety-five feet and an half and two inches in breadth, from the east wall of the king's great hall, to the outer part of the eastern wall of the new houses of the vicars of the said college, towards the Thames, including also the breadth of the said houses for the vicars.^f

Mention is also made in it of habitations and buildings then erected as being actually occupied by thirty-eight persons, serving God in the chapel of St. Stephen, namely, a dean, twelve canons secular, thirteen vicars, four clerks, six choristers, two servitors, namely, a verger and a keeper of the chapel of *la Pew*, within the palace, which, like the rest, are declared exempt from the jurisdiction of the abbot of Westminster, until those buildings intended shall have been erected, on a certain piece of ground, lying between the long stone wall of the king's palace, extending in length from the Thames to a gate near the house of the staple, called the *Wey-house*, westward, and the outer, or north part of a house or close, formerly

^a i. e. The Receipt Offices of the Exchequer.

^f This is evidently the court in which the Speaker's house stands, together with the spot on which are the cloisters, now part of his house; because the ground which they occupy extends from the House of Commons up to the Receipt Offices of the Exchequer, which run in a continued line from the east side of Westminster Hall, over the gateways from New Palace Yard into the Speaker's Court, formerly called St. Stephen's Court.

the earl of Kent's, on the other part; and which house or close must therefore have been included in, and part of the piece of ground here described.¹

From this instrument, it is further to be collected, that New Palace Yard was on its north side enclosed by a wall, which had in it a gate, leading by the front of the Weigh-house;† that beyond that wall, towards the north, was a lane running east and west from the Wool-bridge, on the edge of the Thames, to the Weigh-house;‡ and that on the north side of this lane were six houses belonging to the king. A stone wall, on the edge of the Thames, ran northward from this lane nearly up to a house called Almayne, described as then the property of the abbot and convent of Westminster, but, undoubtedly, what was afterwards known by the appellation of the Rhenish Wine House, and the Rhenish Wine Yard;§ and between this house called Almayne, and the further or northern extremity of the house or close before described, as formerly belonging to the earl of Kent, but which appears to have been a part of, and included in the piece of ground itself, ran a ditch, entering, probably, from the Thames. It should seem that this ditch was not only the northern boundary, but ran along also on the west side, as a stone wall, by which the west side was enclosed, and the direction in which it stood, must therefore have been from north to south, or nearly so, is described as being ‘juxta fossam.’¶ This wall had in it an entrance, probably, towards Palace Yard, and another new gate leading into, and opening towards the king's highway, and street, or, in other words, King's Street, along St. Stephen's Alley, and is described, in another place, as abutting on a tenement called Le Gynes, belonging to the said abbot and convent.²

¹ The ground here described is that on which the present Canon Row was afterwards built.

[†] Nearly opposite the end of the present St. Margaret's Street.

[‡] This lane is now converted into Bridge Street.

[§] ‘The Rhenish Wine Yard, an ordinary place, so called from the Rhenish wine house, at the upper end, seated in Channel Row.’ Strype's Stow, book vi, p. 63. Hatton says, the Rhenish Wine Yard was on the east side of King Street, near the gate at the north end of King Street; for so it appears, from p. 11 of the Introduction to his work, he means, when he calls it the gate leading to the Cockpit. His words are ‘Rhenish Wine Yard, on the east side of King Street, Westminster; the third from the gate leading to the Cockpit.’ New View of London, p. 69.

[¶] It has been hinted before, that this ditch was the probable north boundary of Thorney Island, or Westminster, originally; and that Maitland was mistaken in placing the cut from the Thames, near Manchester Buildings, as he has done.

² Guisnes is a kind of little, sweet, and long cherries; termed so, because at first they came out of Guyenne; also any kind of cherries. Cotgrave's Dict. Probably, therefore, this was a public house distinguished by the sign of the Cherry Tree, or, at least, some house which had such a tree in the garden behind it.

Within these boundaries, the ground is described in this instrument, as divided or parcelled out into thirteen portions, on which houses for the dean and canons were then, it says, intended to be built; by which means would be formed a range of building extending from south to north; and these portions, from the same instrument, appear to have been allotted to the following persons. The first, beginning from the south, to William Hanney; the second to Thomas Midilton; the third to Ralph Kesteven; the fourth to Nicholas Saresbury; the fifth to William Gaynesburgh; and the sixth to William Galaundre; all of them canons of this foundation; the seventh to William Sleaford the dean; the eighth to John Henley; the ninth to Giles Wenlok; the tenth to William Wynterton; the eleventh to John Wenlyngburgh; the twelfth to Robert Foulmere; and the thirteenth to William Beverle; all canons of this endowment, but most of them unnoticed by Newcourt.

Of this piece of ground the before mentioned boundary wall on the west is described as being not strait, but turning in several directions so as to create a considerable variation of breadth at different places. Measuring it from east to west, at its south end, close on the north side of the stone wall by which New Palace Yard was on the north enclosed, and which would be the south side of the lane leading from the Wool-bridge to the Weigh-house; its breadth was three hundred and forty-six feet, and the same on the north side of that lane; but from the first canon's allotment of ground to the opposite wall, it was but two hundred and nine feet. From the seventh piece of allotted ground, cross to the opposite wall, it measured one hundred and seventy-five feet; at the tenth its breadth was two hundred and six feet; and at the thirteenth one hundred and fifty-seven feet: and its length, from north to south, including the breadth of the lane before mentioned, was five hundred and sixty-seven feet.

The thirteen houses standing, or intended to be erected on this piece of ground, are, in another part, further described, as situate between the long stone wall on the edge of the Thames to the east, and another long stone wall lately built, opposite the doors or entrances of the said thirteen houses, on the west. In another part, the six houses before-mentioned as belonging to the king, are again spoken of, together with the ground or soil on which they stand; which ground, or soil, is said to measure from the east, at the stone wall on the edge of the Thames, to the west, along the way which leads from the house of the Staple to the Woolbridge, one hundred and seventy-one feet in length, towards the west, and in breadth twenty-seven

feet. The way leading from the Weigh-house to the Woolbridge,^z is there also said to contain in length, from the bridge to the same house, three hundred and sixty-six feet toward the west; and mention is again made of the clock tower,^a with other houses and chambers adjoining the west side of that tower, then occupied by John Lincoln, the keeper of the clock there; and which houses, chambers, and tower, are stated to be the property of the king. Another general clause speaks of the habitations of the dean and canons, as situate between the long stone wall passing by the tower in which hangs the clock, and the outer or north part of the house or close, formerly the earl of Kent's;^b in addition to which, it notices the kitchen of the said vicars, newly built, and a low chamber under the Star Chamber, formerly called the chamber of the clerk of the king's kitchen, as part of the property of the dean and canons of St. Stephen's.^c Further on, in this deed of composition, the chapel of St. John the evangelist is especially reserved, with all other chapels, vestibules, and oratories, as well private as others, whatsoever, within the before-mentioned mansions and places, so as aforesaid free, or elsewhere, wheresoever, within the said palace, or the bounds aforesaid, to the abbot and convent of Westminster. But of this chapel of St. John, which evidently did not belong to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, nothing further is known, than that, among the mandates before noticed from the patent and close rolls, orders have more than once occurred for procuring wax lights for it.^d Probably, however, it might have been an oratory of Edward the Confessor, which is said to have stood, at one time, on the spot where Cotton House afterwards was,^e or rather, speaking more accurately, to have been one of those rooms which were afterwards altered, and converted into that house; and this supposition is the more likely, because St. John the Evangelist was one of Edward the Confessor's patron saints.^f

Some further clauses in this composition, though not relating to edifices, require, on account of their connexion with St. Stephen's chapel, to be particularly noticed. Among others, on the part of the abbot and convent of Westminster, it is agreed, that the dean and canons of St. Stephen's should have in their said chapel a baptismal font for the baptism of the children of

^z Now Bridge Street.

^a This clock tower stood on the north side of New Palace Yard. See before.

^b This is again the before-mentioned spot where Canon Row now is.

^c These are evidently the buildings on the east side of New Palace Yard.

^d See before.

^e New View of London, p. 652.

^f See before.

the king, and of the nobility, so long as they should not administer to the said children of the king, or nobility, or any other persons, the other sacraments of the church; nor by themselves, or others, without the leave and licence of the convent of Westminster, in the said chapels, vestibules, mansions, and places, nor in any one of them, administer sacraments of this kind, or permit them, as much as in them lay, to be administered, but only the sacrament of baptism to the children of the king, or nobility, as aforesaid, except in cases of imminent danger of death.

It is further stipulated, on the part of the abbot and convent, that if, in future, any fresh chapels, oratories, vestibules, chambers, or other houses, dwelling-houses, or other places whatsoever, should be erected, and be laterally or angularly continued, or made contiguous, or in any manner joined or united to the said chapels, vestibules, mansions, and other places, so as aforesaid free, or any of them; all such chapels, oratories, vestibules, chambers, houses, dwelling-houses, and places, and each of them, whether the whole of them, or only a part, should exceed the limits of the soil and ground aforesaid, as before limited, should, so far as they should exceed the said limits, be under the jurisdiction, subjection, and power, of the abbot and convent, in the same manner as other chapels, not free and exempt; and the houses, dwelling-houses, and places, of the parishioners of the church of St. Margaret.

For the exemption from the jurisdiction of the abbot and convent of Westminster, and the other privileges which they acquired or secured by this composition, the dean and canons were to pay for ever, to the keeper of St. Edward's feretry and the relics of the said monastery of Westminster, the annual sum of five marks of silver, at Michaelmas and Easter, in each year; which sum of five marks was, in case of the increase by means of the king's donation at any time, or otherwise, of the members of the said college of St. Stephen, from their then number, thirty-eight, to any greater, to be increased in such proportion as the parties should agree.^g

It cannot be supposed easy, for such as even pretty well know the present state of the ground, to comprehend, from so complicated a description as that contained in the composition before abridged, what was its ancient appearance; but to a stranger this enumeration of buildings, plots of ground, and boundaries, must, without still further assistance, be wholly unintelligible.

^g See a transcript of this Composition at length in the Register book of the chapel of St. Stephen, among the Cotton manuscripts as before referred to.

And, indeed, it must be confessed, that it was not without considerable difficulty, repeated consideration, an intimate acquaintance with the spot, and perfect information from others, what it had been for many years back, that the several facts relating to the same spot could be collected together, from the different and distant parts of so long an enumeration, and the various boundaries be reconciled with each other, in an instrument so ill drawn as this; where the same piece of ground is mentioned several times, and frequently with different circumstances of description. For the ease of the reader, therefore, a plan laid down from it by a scale is here inserted, in which the measures and boundaries are clearly stated, and for which it must be acknowledged this deed affords ample, as well as authentic, materials.

What subsequent aid this chapel received from the succeeding kings of this country, down to the 23d of Edward IV, when the patent rolls in the Tower stop,^h may be easily traced from the list of their grants given in the note;ⁱ which, though too numerous to be stated at length, seem to have con-

^h The Cal. Rot. Pat. lately published in consequence of the Address of the House of Commons, ends with this year.

ⁱ These it has been thought adviseable to range under different heads, including also the grants of Edward III, and Richard II, and to separate, in each instance, from the general mass of the rest, all such as give any particular indications of their contents.

CAPELLA SANCTI STEPHANI IN PALATIO.

- 22 Edward III, Part II, m. 3. De fundatione Capellæ Sancti Stephani in palatio Westmonasterii.
 57 Edw. III, Part I, m. 10. De pictoribus capiendis pro Capella S. Stephani Westm.
 50 Edw. III, Part I, m. 2, a tergo, De capella S. Stephani Westm. visitanda.
 50 Edw. III, Part II, m. 25, a tergo, De visitando Capellam S. Stephi. Westm.

CANTARIA INFRA BASSAM CAPELLÆ S. STEPHI.

- 32 Hen. VI, m. 4. Pro Cantaria infra bassam capellæ S. Stephi. Westm.

COLLEGIUM S. STEPHI.

- 2 Edw. IV, Part III, m. 16 Incorporatio custod. vicariorum; elicorum, et choristarum collegii Sancti Stephi Westmon. ac libertat. pro eisdem.

DECANUS SCI STEPHANI.

- 25 Edw. III, Part II, m. 12. Quod Decani capellarum Regis S. Stephani et S. Georgii de Windsor sint quieti de decimis, &c.
 32 Edw. III, Part I, m. 9. Rex amortizarit Decano Sancti Stephani Westmonasterii Turrim suam apud Bucklersbury in London, vocat Sernes tower.
 1^o Rich. II, Part II, m. 32. Rex confirm. ordinationes et decreta concern' tam Decanum quam Canonicos Capellæ S. Stephani Westm.
 12 Rich. II, Part I, m. 1. Pro Decano S. Stephani Westm. de diversis maneriis in com. Kanciae.
 18 Rich. II, Part II, m. 26. Perampla Exemplificatio quarundam litium ac concord. inter Abbatem Westmonast. ex una parte et Decanum S. Stephani Westmonaster. ex altera.

tributed very little, if any thing, towards the enlargement of its endowment, or the increase of its revenues; nor does it appear, after that period, to have had any assistance from regal benefactions, except in the instance of Henry VII, who gave them by deed 100*s.* to be paid perpetually, for an anniversary, as will be mentioned hereafter. Stow has, however, said, that king Henry VI had six wool-houses within the staple at Westminster, and that those he granted to the dean and canons of St. Stephen, at Westminster, and confirmed it in the twenty-first of his reign:^k and Strype, on the authority of Rymer's *Fœdera*, relates, that king Henry VIII granted a charter of privi-

1 Hen. IV, Part V, m. 16. Perampla confirmatio diversorum maneriorum, ecclesiarum, terrarum et tenementorum, pro Decano S. Stephi Westm. vide 21 Pat. R. II, in qua recitantur capitales ministri Angliæ tempore E. III.

1 Hen. VI, Part V, m. 29. Peramplissima confirmatio maneriorum, terrarum, ac libertatum, pro Decano S. Stephani Westm. Vide 4 pat. Hen. V.

23 Hen. VI, Part II, m. 8. Pro Decano S. Stephani Westm. de certis prioratibus et maneriis.

1 Edw. IV, Part VI, m. . . Perampla confirmatio maneriorum, prioratuum, ac tenementorum, pro Decano S. Stephani Westmonast. n. 1.

Alia peramplissima confirmatio pro eodem Decano 2.

5 Edw. IV, Part II, m. 1. Ampla libertat concess. Decano Sancti Stephani Westmonast. ac tenentibus suis.

5 Edw. IV, Part II, m. 33. Ampla confirmatio pro Decano Sancti Stephani Westmonast. Vide 37 pat. Hen. VI.

5 Edw. IV. Part III, m. 21. Ampla confirmatio pro Decano Sancti Stephani Westmonaster. pro- ut in 37 pat. Henrici Sexti.

9 Edw. IV, Part I, m. 5. Pro decano S. Stephani Westmonast. de prioratu de Well alienigen' &c. in comitatu Norff. ac libertatibus suis.

15 Edw. IV, Part III, m. 4. Pro Decano Sancti Stephani Westmonast. de certis prioratibus alienigenis ac aliis maneriis.

19 Edw. IV, m. 11. Incorporatio Decani capellæ S. Stephani Westmonast. ac cert. libert. concess. Rex concessit eidem Decano decanat. sive præbendam de Wclverhampton, in com. Staff.

Pro Decano S. Stephi Westm. 25 Edw. III, Part II, m. 7.—30 Edw. III, Part I, m. 7.—30 Edw. III, Part II, m. 5.—32 Edw. III, Part I, m. 26.—34 Edw. III, Part II, m. 22.—35 Edw. III, Part III, m. 34.—43 Edw. III, Part II, m. 19.—16 Rich. II, Part I, m. 1.—18 Rich. II, Part I, m. .—21 Rich. II, Part III, m. 35.—2 Hen. IV, Part III, m. 6.—12 Hen. IV, m. 41.—14 Hen. IV, m. 6, & 7.—15 Hen. VI, m. 9.—16 Hen. VI, Part I, m. 14.—25 Hen. VI, Part II, m. 19.—31 Hen. VI, Part II, m. 4.—38 Hen. VI, Part II, m. 15.

VICARII S. STEPHI.

19 Rich. II, Part II, m. 31. Pro custode de Vicariis S. Stephani Westm.

VICARII ET CHORISTAR. STEPHI.

27 Hen. VI, Part II, m. 22. Confirmatio pro Vicariis & choristis Sancti Stephani Westmonast. ac collegii ejusdem.

9 Edw. IV, Part I, m. 20. Pro Vicariis, Clericis, et choristis S. Stephani Westmon.

^k Stow, 1618, p. 843.—1633, p. 497.

lege to the dean of the free chapel of St. Stephen, and the canons, to pull down all the ancient and very ruinous tenements, and to build them again. It is there set out how butted and bounded, viz. situate in Le Wolstaple, between the cloek toward the east, and Le Way house toward the west, and the wall of our palace in length toward the south, and Le Wulbrige of our staple toward the north. In the margin Strype has termed this spot Chanon Row, how butted and bounded,¹ which is all the intimation he has thought fit to give, to what piece of ground this charter referred, or where it lay; for in his text he says nothing on the subject.

Private benefactions bestowed on it seem, indeed, except perhaps in the instance of the first contributors to the building, to have been almost universally with a view to the keeping and observation of an obit, or anniversary, for the benefactor; and of these an account is here given from the entries of the deeds, by which the observance of this ceremony was secured, in the Register book of this chapel, before referred to.

In 1374, the 47th of Edward III, the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, received a grant of an annual rent of 20*s.* out of a tenement in Westminster, which Hugh de Depeden, and Joan his wife, formerly held, and which was called Le Holewe Caverne, [The Hollow Cavern] situated near the gate of the king's palace on the south, for an anniversary for Robert de Elmham, formerly canon of the chapel of St. Stephen.

1384, 7 Rich. II, they, in like manner, received a tenement in Westminster, formerly granted to John de Mukelton, and Geoffrey de Maidenstone, (who conveyed it to the dean and canons) by William Kempston, chaplain of the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster, and John Kynebell; which tenement, at the front part, was situated between a tenement of Richard Nottele on the south, and a tenement of Olive Bettes on the north; and at its middle and hinder part, between a garden formerly belonging to John Atte Water, on the south, and a curtilage of the said Olive on the north, and abutted on the king's highway towards the west, and on a ditch of the king's towards the east, for an anniversary for John de Blokkeleye, formerly canon of St. Stephen's chapel.

1399, A sum of 50*l.* was paid to the dean and canons by the executors of William Sleaford, late dean of St. Stephen's chapel, instead of a purchase of annual rent, which he had directed his executors to make for them; for an anniversary for the said William Sleaford, which, by deed, dated 12 April, 1399, is fixed for 6 April.

¹ Strype, book vi, p. 6.

1410, A legacy of 20*l.* was left them by the will of Adam de Chestrefield, formerly a canon of St. Stephen's chapel, and paid to them by his executor; for an anniversary for the said Adam de Chestrefield, which, by deed dated 5 July, 1410, is fixed for 26 Nov.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
At the same time John Spytele, the executor, gave to the work of the pulpit of the same chapel, as a beginning for the work of the same, out of the effects of the said Adam de Chesterfield, and besides the 20 <i>l.</i> given by his will for an anniversary	20	0	0
He also gave a great Missal for morning mass in the under chapel there, of the price of.....	11	6	8
And also a large Gradual ^m to the said chapel, lying there, at the last of the vicar's stalls, towards the high altar, on the south, of the price of	7	13	4
And a new Ordinal to the said chapel, of the price of.....	5	0	0

Other similar benefactions were, in 1411, an annual rent of five marks out of two messuages, several shops, and houses over them, annexed to the said messuages in Fenchurch Street, London, at the corner of Mart Lane, in the parish of Allhallows Stayning, London; for an anniversary for John Ware, late a canon of the chapel of St. Stephen, which, by deed of the last of January, 12 Henry IV, is fixed for 9 Dec. Of these five marks four were to be applied to the anniversary, and of those four, five shillings were to be expended for the maintenance of a silver lamp before the image of St. Mary, the virgin, in puwa, every day in the year, from the first opening of the door of that chapel to the shutting of it late in the evening; and the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* the remainder of the five marks, was to be paid to the seneschal [or marshal] of the vicars and clerks, on the day of the said John Ware's death, and at Christmas, for their pittances,ⁿ in equal portions.

1411, An annual rent of 45*s.* 4*d.* out of a messuage in Bishopsgate Street, London, called le Scotte on the hoope,^o situated between a tenement of the

^m Gradale, the word here used, means equally the service book, called a Gradual, and also a step. See Du Fresne's Glossary; and it does not seem very clear which of the two is here meant.

ⁿ Pictantia is a monastic portion to the value of one picta, in esculents or eatables, it is more elegant than broths, which were made of herbs, since pittances were of fish, and such things. Du Fresne's Glossary. Picta was a small coin of the earls of Poitou, the smallest almost of all coins. The French call it Pite. Ibid. We use the word pittance still to signify a small portion.

^o Probably some famous tumbler, or posture-master, of the time, who might be a Scotchman, and whose figure might be painted for a sign, together with his hoop, with which he performed his tricks.

prior of the hospital of Saint Mary, without Bishopsgate, on the north, and a lane of the prioress of St. Helen's on the south, and a garden of the parson of the church of St. Mary Somerset on the west, and abutting on the king's highway on the east: for an anniversary for Robert Fulmer, late canon of St. Stephen's, which, by deed, dated 20 Aug. 12 Henry IV, is fixed for 29 Aug. to be celebrated in the choir of the chapel.

1418, A legacy of 110*l.* owing to Nicholas Slake, dean of St. Stephen's, at his death, and bequeathed to them by his will, for an anniversary to be kept for him on the 2d of Jan. till 90*l.* of the 110*l.* should have been expended in it. The remaining sum of 20*l.* to be thus disposed of was 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid for thirty years to the seneschal of the vicars, clerks, and choristers, viz. 6*s.* 8*d.* on the feast of St. Andrew, to buy fuel to be burnt in the vicars' hall at Christmas following, and 6*s.* 8*d.* on the day of his death, for pittances for the vicars, clerks, and choristers; and so to be continued till the said 20*l.* should be fully expended.

1425, A legacy of 50*l.* left by the will of Thomas Orgrave, formerly a canon of the chapel of St. Stephen, to be laid out in the purchase of an annual rent of 40*s.* for the benefit of the dean and canons, but paid to them in money by the executors, for an anniversary for the said Thomas Orgrave, which, by deed, dated the last of Oct. 1425, is fixed for 26 Oct. This deed notices that the dean and college had then lately purchased from William de Beverle, and Richard Shawe, clerks, a messuage, with houses and shops, in the parish of Saint Antholine, in Cordwainer Street Ward, London, which was of the value of ten marks; and charges the expence of this anniversary upon the rent of this messuage.

1427, A sum of 40*l.* in money for an anniversary for Henry Merston, one of the then canons of St. Stephen's chapel, when he should happen to die. The expence of this anniversary is, by deed, dated July 20, 5 Henry VI, charged on the before-mentioned messuage in Cordwainer Street Ward, which is stated to be of the value of ten marks.

In 1428, 6 Henry VI, Walter Hungerford, knight, lord of Haytesbury, and Homet, treasurer of England, is mentioned as having been himself a great benefactor, and induced others to become so. By deed therefore of 20 Feb. 6 Henry VI, an anniversary for him, whenever he should die, was granted by the then dean and college of St. Stephen's; and the expence of it was to be borne out of the rent of the house in Cordwainer Street Ward.

1430, An annual rent of 45*s.* 4*d.* left to them by the will of Walter Cake-

ton, citizen and setter, of the city of London; which rent had been granted him by John Preston, clerk, out of all that alehouse called le Scot on the hoop, in Bishopsgate Street, London, described by the same boundaries as before, and therefore unnecessary to be here repeated: for an anniversary for Robert Fulmere, late canon of the chapel of St. Stephen, and for John Preston, canon of the said chapel; which anniversary is by deed dated 18 Aug. 1430, fixed for 29 Aug.

1430, John Dixon, one of the canons of St. Stephen's, is spoken of as having been a great benefactor, and particularly in levying and getting in several sums of money due to the college, but thought desperate, as appears in the college accounts in the time of Henry V, and Henry VI. A voluntary grant of an anniversary for him was therefore made on the morrow of Saint Michael, 1430, by the then dean and canons; and the expence charged on the rent of a messuage, with houses and shops, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, within the bar of the New Temple, London, which the dean and canons of the college, their predecessors, had bought of Richard Shaw.

1432, 10 Henry VI, a sum of 40*l.* in money, paid to them by John Breeche, one of the canons of St. Stephen's chapel, for an anniversary for him; the expence of which, by deed dated 10 Henry VI, April 2, is charged on the rents of the messuage in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, within the bar of the New Temple.

1437, Ralph, lord Cromwell, is stated to have been a great benefactor himself, and to have procured benefactions from others, and a voluntary grant of an anniversary for him, and Margaret his wife, on the day of his burial annually, is therefore made, 10 July, 15 Henry VI, by the then dean and canons, and the expence charged on the rent of the house in Cordwainer Street Ward.

1443, A grant of six woolhouses of the king's, near the king's palace, at Westminster, and near the staple there, bought by the executors of William Prestwyk, clerk, late one of the masters in Chancery, and clerk of the Parliament; and, as it appears in another part of the deed, one of the canons of the chapel of St. Stephen, from one John Becket, and Thomas Carr, who held them for their joint lives and the life of the survivor. These houses are further described in the letters patent of 16 Nov. 21 Henry VI, stated in the deed hereafter mentioned, as being six houses, called Woolhouses, within the staple of Westminster, in length and breadth as they were there between the king's wall near the gate of the woolbridge, towards the east, and the house

called the Storehouse of the dean and canons of the king's college of Westminster, towards the west, and the way which leads from la Wayhous of the king's staple aforesaid, up to the said woolbridge, towards the south, and the dwelling-houses of the said canons, towards the north; which said six houses, by the grant of the king's predecessors, had been occupied as part of the endowment of the chapel, and by the dean and canons, for certain recompences granted to them by the king, had been surrendered into the king's hands, as would appear, in the king's letters patent, granting them to the said John Beeket, and Thomas Carr. The letters patent of 21 Hen. VI, also notice, that the said John Beeket and Thomas Carr had surrendered the letters patent, under which they held these houses for their joint lives and the life of the survivor, to be cancelled, in order that those houses might be granted by the king to the dean and canons, in pure and perpetual alms; which, by the said letters patent, is done accordingly. After mentioning the said William Prestwyk's intention to found a perpetual mass within the college, or royal chapel of St. Stephen, within the king's palace of Westminster, especially within the oratory called le Pewe, belonging to the said college or chapel, or at least at some other altar within the cloisters of the said college or chapel, the deed by which, in consequence of the above benefaction, a mass anniversary is, according to the said William Prestwyk's intention, appointed, directs that every day, for ever, when other masses were accustomed to be performed in the chapel of St. Stephen, one of the perpetual vicars of the said college, or of the priests of the chapel, should celebrate one mass at the altar of St. Mary in le Pewe there; but if that could not conveniently be done, then at one or other of the two altars in the nave of the chapel, on each of the days named in the deed, for the souls of the said William Prestwyke, clerk of the king's chancery, and late canon of the said college, and the souls of John and Joan, his father and mother, and of John Bernyngham, John Hertipole, and Thomas Knyveton, and their relations and benefactors, and all the faithful, deceased, according to what was contained in the tables placed at each of the altars aforesaid, or which should be placed there and from time to time replaced and renewed. The chanter of the chapel is also to regulate the succession in which the persons are to celebrate the mass; part of the service is to be at the great altar of the chapel, and the anniversary is fixed for All-Souls day, the 2d of Nov.

The date of the next benefaction does not precisely appear, but, as it was given by, or at least in consequence of, the Will of bishop Lynwood

who was bishop of St. David's, and died in 1446,^p it was most likely about that time. It consisted of an annual rent of 20*s.* and four marks, was purchased by his executors, and granted to the dean and canons by them, on condition of an anniversary for the then king and queen, and the said late bishop, in the chapel of St. Stephen; but in the event of their neglecting to keep his anniversary, the said annual rent was given over to the dean and canons of some cathedral church mentioned in the bishop's will. It does not however appear what that church was, as the clause extracted from the will, and which is the only part stated, does no more than refer to it by the description of the said cathedral church.

Besides this, bishop Linwood founded a chantry in this chapel; for, by a deed containing an appointment from his executors in what manner his anniversary shall be observed, an extract from which is inserted in the Register book before referred to, and from which, indeed, the foregoing circumstances have been taken; the patronage and advowson of his chantry are, in case of failure by the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, in keeping his anniversary, given over in the same manner as the annual rent of 20*l.* and four marks for his anniversary to the dean and canons of the said cathedral church wherever it was. No further particulars respecting this chantry are mentioned in the above deed; but on the Patent Roll of 32 Hen. VI, m. 4, which has been inspected on the present occasion, is an entry of a licence, dated 19 July, from the king to Robert Pyke, clerk, and Adrian Grenbough, executors of William Lyndwoode, lately bishop of St. David's, and keeper of the Privy Seal, for the foundation of a perpetual chantry in the under chapel of St. Stephen, within the king's palace of Westminster, for two perpetual chaplains, or at least for one perpetual chaplain, to celebrate divine service daily in the aforesaid chapel, or one of them in the under chapel, and the other at the altar of the chapel of St. Mary de Pawa, situated near the king's said chapel of St. Stephen, for the healthful estate of the king and his consort Margaret, queen of England, and their souls when they shall die; and also for the soul of the aforesaid bishop, whose body lies buried in the said under chapel, and the souls of his relations and benefactors, and of all the faithful, deceased, according to an agreement to be made between the aforesaid executors and the dean and canons of the king's said chapel of St. Stephen. The said chantry, when so founded, is to be called Lyndwood's chantry in the aforesaid chapel, for

^p Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, edit. Richardson, p. 583.

ever; and the said two chaplains, and their successors, by the name of the perpetual chaplains of the perpetual chantry, called Lyndwoode's chantry, are to be persons skilful in the law, and of good ability; or one of them, by the name of the perpetual chaplain of the perpetual chantry, called Lynwoode's chantry, shall be a person skilful in the law and of good ability; and they, or he, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all actions at law whatsoever. And by the said licence the king also grants to William Walesby, then dean of the king's chapel of St. Stephen aforesaid, and the canons of the same chapel, and their successors, that they, and their successors, may hold lands, tenements, and rents, with their appurtenances, to the value of twenty-four marks per annum, clear of deductions, for such terms as shall be contained in an agreement in writing, for the support and maintenance of the said two chaplains, and their successors, in the king's under chapel of St. Stephen aforesaid, who are to celebrate daily mass; and for the support of an obit, to be annually and solemnly celebrated in the king's said chapel of St. Stephen, for the souls of the king and queen, and of the said late bishop, and the souls of all the faithful, deceased, on the anniversary of the said late bishop. And, lastly, that the said chaplains may receive from the said dean and canons, and their successors, a grant of the said rent, for the purpose aforesaid, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

In a deed dated 27 Jan. 1478, for an anniversary for John Wille, and John Holland, mention is made of Robert Barkeby, as one of the priests in the chantries of Lynwoode; and in another deed dated 10 Aug. 1498, for an anniversary for John Brown, eight-pence is directed to be paid to each of the chaplains of Lynwood's chantry. The chaplains of the chantry are also noticed in the before-mentioned extract from the excutors' appointment of the anniversary, or the agreement with them for keeping it, whichever of the two it may be most properly termed; for it is so given in the Register book as to make it doubtful what it really is.

Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, edit. Richardson, p. 583, says bishop Linwood died in 1446, and lies buried in the collegiate church of St. Stephen, Westminster; which, though it erroneously styles it a church, which it was not, can only mean the chapel dedicated to that saint, the subject of the present enquiry. From the licence before referred to, it appears, he was buried in the under chapel there.

1463, An house, opposite the church of North Lambeth, called le Swan, in which Robert War then lived; and also a messuage, which lately belonged

to Isabella Swift, in which Roger Heth had lately lived, called New Stulpes; a messuage, in which Richard Thredar then lived, called Wallers; a messuage, containing in length nineteen roods of land, and two roods and four feet in breadth, one end of which abutted on the Thames on the west, and the other on the king's highway on the east, in which Henry Wroughton, and Margaret his wife, lately wife of Peter Swift, then lived; were, by the will of the said Margaret, given after the decease of herself and her husband, to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel, within the palace of Westminster, for an anniversary for the souls of the said Margaret, Peter, and Henry, and all their relations and benefactors. From a former part of this will it appears that these several houses were situated in the village and parish of North Lambeth, and Water Lambeth. In a subsequent part she directs that three small messuages, with gardens, one granary, and one acre of land, with the appurtenances adjoining the same, near the messuage in which the said Margaret and Henry then lived, should, in consideration of 20*l.* paid in hand to her and her husband, the said Henry, be conveyed by her trustees to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's. And further, that William Falan, a canon of the said chapel, or whoever should then be seised of one acre of meadow land in Lambeth Marsh, for her use, should convey the same to the dean and canons.

1471, A sum of 100 marks from the administrators of Robert Kyrkham, clerk, deceased, dean of the college of St. Stephen, Westminster, for an anniversary for the said Robert Kyrkham, on the morrow of the feast of St. George.

1471, A sum of 100*l.* in money, instead of an annual rent of 100*s.* to be bought with it, received from Thomas Powtrel, executor of John Crecy, late a canon of St. Stephen's, for an anniversary for Thomas, late lord Stanley, deceased, his relations and benefactors, like Nicholas Dixon's, to be kept by the choristers, and some vicar or clerk of the aforesaid chapel, before the crucifix in the nave of the chapel, with signs of devotion, as is done in St. George's chapel, Windsor. The anniversary is by deed, dated 12 Nov. 1471, fixed for the feast of St. James the apostle, and to be for the said John Crecy, and Thomas, late lord Stanley.

By the same deed the dean and canons also agree, that the service for the said anniversary shall be performed in the nave of the upper chapel of the said college; and further, that in consideration of his laudable execution of his trust, and on account of his good will to the college, and his ample

benefactions to the work of Saint Mary in le Pew, an anniversary shall be kept for the said Thomas Powtrell, together with that for the said John Crecy. To this they bind themselves under the penalty of 100*s.* out of their rents and possessions in Lambeth and Steben hithe [Stepney].

1474, All William Boteler's lands and tenements, rents, reversions, and services, with all their appurtenances, in Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, which descended to the said William, as heir of Richard Botiller his father, conveyed to the said dean and canons, for an anniversary for himself and Richard Botiller, and Matilda his wife.

1478, John Wille, one of the canons of St. Stephen's, bequeathed to his executors, one of whom died, the residue of his goods, to be disposed of for the good of his soul, as they should think best. Robert Waldeby, priest, the surviving executor, gave in money to the dean and canons, 42*l.* 11*s.* of this residue, to be laid out in the purchase of land; and the dean and college therefore voluntarily granted an anniversary on the first day of January, the day of the death of the said John Wille, for the souls of the said John Wille, and John Holland, formerly a priest, lately deceased, which anniversary was to be in the choir, and at the high altar.

1478, A legacy of 40*l.* given by the will of Richard Friston, formerly canon of St. Stephen's and paid by the executors to the dean and canons; in consideration of which, the said dean and canons voluntarily, as it seems, granted by deed, dated 4 Nov. 1478, an anniversary to be celebrated on 11th March, in the choir of the chapel, and at the high altar, for the souls of Richard Friston, and William Hill, and all their parents, relations, friends, and benefactors, deceased.

1480, A legacy of 200 marks, besides other things, given them by the will of Richard Green, master of arts; for the purpose of providing a priest, not beneficed, to say mass for the soul of the said Richard Green, and the souls of his parents, relations, and benefactors, at one of the three altars, within or near the chapel or oratory of St. Mary de Pewa, as it is commonly called. The priest to have ten marks a year, payable quarterly; and the reason for choosing this place is thus given from the will, as it seems. And because the chapel of St. Mary de Pewa, within the palace of Westminster, was a place more fit for this sacrifice [namely, a daily communion] to be offered, where, by the frequent attestation of miracles, it was evident, that the prayers of the devout faithful were more effectually heard; and that it plentifully abounded with indulgences, as well for the living as for the relief of

the dead, and particularly by the singular indulgence *de scala dei*, otherwise *scala cœli*, there especially granted, by which the souls of the dead, for whom mass should be celebrated, were believed to be more expeditiously freed from punishment. The deed for settling this anniversary then notices, that application for a mass had been made to the dean and canons, and they therefore grant the anniversary, and bind themselves to the observance of it, under the penalty of five marks, to be paid in case of failure to the rector of Whytinton's college, in Riela, London;⁴ and they charge this penalty on three tenements of their's in the parish of St. Mildred, in the Pulletria, [the Poultry] London, and lately bought from John Shipley, gentleman, with a power to distrain for, or levy it, when due.

1498, All those possessions, lands, and tenements, which John Brown, formerly canon of the college of St. Stephen, and William Nanson, of London, gentleman, held for the use of the said John Brown, situated in Warwick Lane, within the city of London, bequeathed by the will of the said John Brown to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, for an anniversary for the said John Brown, within the said chapel, on a certain day to be fixed by the said dean and canons, to be celebrated in the same manner as that for William Chauntre, late canon of the said chapel. By deed, dated 10 Aug. 1498, it is accordingly fixed for the last day of January.

1509, William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, is noticed as having shewn affection to this chapel; in consideration of which, and the further benefits they hoped he would take care, and intended to bestow on them, the dean and chapter, by deed dated 12 March, 1509, voluntarily granted an anniversary for the said archbishop, whenever he should die. Archbishop Wareham was then living, and did not die till 1532.⁵

Of the property possessed by the members of this endowment, a sufficient account may be collected from what has already been said, but it may be necessary to notice here, in order that it may not be supposed unknown, that in the 4th year of Edward IV, Richard Marsh, son of William Marsh, late of Pynnore, sold to Richard Danvers, among other things, three tenements in the town of Westminster, one of which was called the King's Head, and the other two were set together beside the tenements of the king's chapel of St. Stephen.⁶ As this description is so very vague, it is very difficult to

⁴ In the Royal, or Tower Royal. See Stow, 1618, p. 443.—1633, p. 256.

⁵ Parker de Antiq. Eccl. Brit. edit. fol. Hanov. 1605, p. 326.

⁶ Close Rolls, 4 E. IV, MS. Transcripts from the Patent and Close Rolls, in the possession of Craven Old, Esq.

fix the precise spot, but it might, probably, be somewhere adjoining Canon Row. At all events this was not a benefaction to St. Stephen's chapel, and is only mentioned here because it notices their property.

Among the Close Rolls, 6 Edw. IV, is a release from Richard Norton, of the town of Westminster, gentleman, son and heir of William Norton, Esq. deceased, to Robert Kyrkham, and others, of all his right and interest in six messuages in the town of Westminster, and of and in a tenement called Le Pellican, but lately le Maydenhede.[†] As one Robert Kyrkham was at the time dean of St. Stephen's chapel, and this entry in the original manuscript is very brief, it would be no wonderful circumstance if this should turn out a grant, in fact, to and for the benefit of St. Stephen's chapel.

It is further found that, 14 Edw. IV, Walter Metyingham, citizen and freeman of the city of London, gave by his will a messuage, with four shops annexed to the said messuage, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the east, in Tower Ward, London, to the use of the dean and canons of the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, to say Placebo et Dirige, &c. or, in other words, to say mass for his soul.[‡]

In the same year Thomas Daniel, Esq. released to Peter Courtney, dean of the free chapel of the royal college of St. Stephen, within the palace of Westminster, and his successors, all his right and interest of and in the priory and manor of Welles, otherwise Wellhall, and Clayton, in the county of Norfolk;[§] and among the Close Rolls of the 16th of Edward IV, is an entry of the will of the before-mentioned Walter Metyingham, which describes the bequest as being of one messuage, with four shops annexed to the same, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the east, in Tower Ward, London, given to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, or to the keeper, &c. of the hospital of St. Catharine, by the Tower, London, for an anniversary.[¶]

Henry VII, by deed, dated 16 July, in the 19th year of his reign, directed, among others, an anniversary to be observed for him in the chapel of St. Stephen; and gave to the dean and chapter of the college of our Lady and St. Stephen, within the king's palace of Westminster, an hundred shillings, to be paid perpetually.[‡]

To these must be added the benefaction of the last dean, Dr. John

[†] Close Rolls, 6 Edw. IV, m. 36. See Transcripts, &c. before referred to, fol. 288, a.

[‡] Close Rolls, 14 Edw. IV. Transcripts, &c. before referred to, fol. 306, a. [§] Ibid.

[¶] Close Rolls, 16 Edw. IV, m. 16. Transcripts, &c. fol. 312, b.

[‡] See the Abstract of this Deed at the end of the Will of Hen. VII, 4to. Lond. 1775, p. 66.

Chamber, who bestowed on them lands and estates, which he lived to see fall into the king's hands;^a and rebuilt for them, at his own expence, their cloister, in so beautiful a manner, that the cost of it amounted to the sum of 11000 marks.^b

In the Register book of this chapel already referred to as existing among the Cotton manuscripts, are two lists of the anniversaries and obits to be kept in this chapel for benefactors, disposed in manner of a calendar. One of these lists is at the beginning, the other at the end; and as there are some variations between them, the following has been made up by an incorporation of the two.* As one of them points out also the sums to be distributed to each person on those occasions, it has been judged right to insert them also, as far as that list, which is not the most complete, would supply them. To these particulars, furnished from these authorities themselves, it has been thought advisable to add, by way of notes, the date of the person's death, or any other fact, to ascertain the period when he lived. What the benefactions, in most instances, consisted of, may be found by turning to the account of them already given.

	Dean.	Every Canon.	Every Vicar.	Lynwoode's Charity each Priest.	Every Clerk.	Every Chorister.	Vergger	Sexton	Bell-ringer.	Vicars for Pitancess.	Keeper of the Pewe.	To be distributed in Alms.
Oct. 21. Lynwoode, bp. of St. David's ^c	<i>d.</i> 20	<i>d.</i> 16	<i>d.</i> 8	..	<i>d.</i> 6	<i>d.</i> 2	<i>d.</i> 6	<i>d.</i> 4	..	..	<i>d.</i> 6	..
23. Christopher Litton ^d..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Tho. Orgrave, canon ^e	<i>s.</i> 2	<i>d.</i> 18	<i>d.</i> 12	..	<i>d.</i> 8	<i>d.</i> 4	<i>d.</i> 12	..	..	..	..	..
30. Nic. Dixon, canon ^f ..	<i>d.</i> 20	<i>d.</i> 12	<i>d.</i> 6	..	<i>d.</i> 4	<i>d.</i> 2	<i>d.</i> 6	..	..	..	..	..
Nov. 3. Wm. Prestwyke, canon ^g	<i>s.</i> 2	<i>d.</i> 16	<i>d.</i> 8	..	<i>d.</i> 6	<i>d.</i> 4	<i>d.</i> 8	<i>d.</i> 4	..	<i>s.</i> 52	<i>d.</i> 4	..

^a Wood's Fasti Oxon. edit. 1691, vol. i, col. 682.

^b Newc. Rep. vol. i, p. 746.

* The present author, being then at a distance, got a friend to transcribe this calendar from the manuscript; and has some doubts whether he may not have mistaken that friend's extract, in beginning the calendar as here with the month of October; but it is of no consequence as to the facts, which are correctly stated.

^c Lynwoode, bp. of St. David's, died in 1446. Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, p. 583.

^d One Christopher Litton, chaplain, was presented by Rob. Lytton to the rectory of St. John the evangelist, in Friday Street, London, 15 Dec. 1493. Newcourt, vol. i, p. 374, and to the rectory of Harlington, in Middlesex, 17 Jan. 1502, by Rob. Litton and Andrew Windsor. Ibid. p. 632. This last became void by his death before 26 Oct. 1505. Ibid. p. 632.

^e Thomas Orgrave, canon, was dead in 1425, as in the deed for his anniversary, dated the last day of Oct. in that year, his executors are parties.

^f Nic. Dixon was living in 1430, and had a voluntary grant of an anniversary, but was dead before 1471; as in a deed of that date for an anniversary, it is directed that it should be like Nicholas Dixon's.

^g Wm. Prestwyk was dead in 1443. See deed for his anniversary.

18.	John Blokley, eanon ^h	d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Wm. Botteler and his parents ⁱ	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	d.	..
25.	Adam Chesterfield, ca- non ^k	d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
		s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
Dec. 9.	John Ware, canon ^l ..	3	4	2	12	..	6	4	8	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..
31.	Richard duke of York ^m	12	12	6	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
	John Wylle, canon ⁿ ..	20	12	6	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
Jan. 3.	Queen Catharine ^o	12	12	6	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Cromwel, knt. ^p	20	12	6	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Breeche, canon ^q	20	16	8	..	6	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
Feb. 14.	Aynsworth, canon and benefactor ^r.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..
21.	Margaret Swyfte ^s	20	12	6	..	4	2	6	4	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..
Last day.	King Richard ^t	12	12	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
March 8.	Rob. Elmham, canon ^u	d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Elizabeth Morley....	12	12	6	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Rob. Morley, and their parents.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
20.	King Henry IV. ^x	12	12	6	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..

^h John Blokley, called by Newcourt John de Blakeley, was made eanon Oct. 15, 1361, Newc. Rep. vol. i, p. 748. The deed for his anniversary is dated 7 Rich. II, i. e. 1384. He was then dead.

ⁱ Wm. Botiller. In 1474, 13 Edw. IV, June 10, he himself agreed for an anniversary.

^k Adam Chesterfield, made eanon 17 May, 1369. Newc. i. 749. His anniversary settled by deed, dated 5 July, 1410, and it appears he was then dead.

^l John Ware was dead 12 Hen. IV. See the deed for his anniversary of that date.

^m Richard, duke of York, died 31 Dec. 1460. Sandford's Geneal. Hist. p. 373.

ⁿ John Wylle. His anniversary agreed for by his executors, by deed dated in 1478.

^o Queen Catharine, queen of Hen. V, died Jan. 3, 1437. Sandford, p. 278.

^p.... Cromwel. Ralph, lord Cromwel: his anniversary settled by deed dated 10 July, 15 Hen. VI, 1437. He was then living.

^q.... Brecche. John Breeche: an anniversary settled for him by deed dated 2 April, 10 Hen. VI, 1432. He was then living.

^r.... Aynsworth, canon: one Henry Aynesworth, clerk, was, in 1498, one of the executors of John Brown, formerly canon of St. Stephen's, and as such agrees for an anniversary for him.

^s Margaret Swift. Her will, dated 19 Nov. 1463.

^t King Richard. This must be Richard II, who died 14 Feb. 1399; Sandford, 202; as it will not at all agree with Richard the first or third.

^u Robert Elmham had the first prebend in this chapel given him, Oct. 4, 1358. Newc. i. 749, and the deed for his anniversary is dated in 1374, but he was then dead.

^x Henry IV died 20 March, 1412. Sandford, 266.

April 6.	Sleford, dean ^y	s. 3	d. 4	s. 2	d. 12	d. ..	d. 6	d. 3	d. 6	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Edward IV. ^z.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Kyrkeham, dean ^a	s. 3	d. 4	s. 2	d. 12	d. ..	d. 6	d. 3	d. 8	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Merston, canon ^b	d. 20	d. 16	d. 8	d. ..	d. 6	d. 4	d. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Sharpe, dean ^c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 17.	Rowse, dean ^d	s. 3	d. 4	s. 20	d. 12	d. ..	d. 6	d. 3	d. 6	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Henry VI. ^e.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Rich. Hatton, canon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 7.	Prince Edward ^f	d. 12	d. 12	d. 5	d. 9 ^a	d. ..	d. 3	d. 9 ^a	d. 2	d. 4	..	..	..	..
9.	Kaynes, dean ^g	d. 18	d. 18	d. 12	d. ..	d. 11	d. 2	d. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	King Edward, the founder ^h	d. 12	d. 12	d. ..	d. ..	d. ..	d. 2	d. 4	d. 4	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Anthony Ryvers ⁱ.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Ayskew, bp. of Salisbury ^j	d. 20	d. 12	d. 6	d. ..	d. 4	d. 2	d. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 7.	Benedict Burgh, canon ^k	d. 20	d. 16	d. 6	d. ..	d. 4	d. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	John Crecy, canon ^l ..	d. 20	d. 12	d. 6	d. ..	d. 4	d. 2	d. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	John Gonvill.	d. 20	d. 16	d. 8	d. ..	d. 6	d. 2	d. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..

^y Sleford, dean. Wm. de Sleford was made dean 17 May, 1369. Newe. i. 747.

^z His anniversary was agreed for by deed dated 12 April, 1399: he was then dead. Edward IV died 9 April, 1483. Sandford, 391.

^a Kyrkeham, dean. His anniversary settled by deed dated 1 Aug. 1471: he was then dead, as his executors are parties.

^b Merston, canon. In 1427, 5 Hen. VI, July 20, he himself agrees for an anniversary.

^c Sharpe, dean. Henry Sharpe, dean of St. Stephen's, Westminster, is a party to a deed, 4 Nov. 1478, and to another dated 28 July, 1480.

^d Rowse, dean. Tho. Rous made dean June 20, 1367. Newe. i. 747.

^e Henry VI, murdered 21 May, 1472. Sandford, 298.

^f Prince Edward. Edward the black Prince died 8 July, 1376. Sandford, 187.

^g Kaynes, dean. Tho. de Keynes appointed dean 26 Nov. 1355. Newe. i. 746.

^h King Edward the founder. Edward III died 21 June, 1377. Sandford, 175.

ⁱ Anthony Ryvers. Qu. If not Anthony earl Rivers, the repairer of the chapel of La Pewe? Stow, 1618, p. 893.—1633, p. 524.

^j Ayskew, bp. of Salisbury, murdered 29 June, 1450. Godwin de Præsul. Angl. 1450.

^k Mr. Warton. Hist. of Poetry, vol. ii, p. 165, speaks of this person as Benedict Burgh, a master of arts, of Oxford, archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of St. Paul's, and canon of St. Stephen's chapel, at Westminster. He says further, that about 1480, he translated Cato's Morals; and in a note refers to Newcourt's Repertorium, I. 90, 2. 517, as his authority. Another fact, of no importance here, he gives from the University Register at Oxford; and concludes, by saying, he died in 1483. Newcourt, however, does not any where mention him as canon of St. Stephen's; which the University Register probably may.

^l John Crecy, canon. His anniversary settled by deed, dated 14 Nov. 1471, and he was then dead.

Aug. 9.	Walter, lord de Hungerford, knt. ^m	d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
		20	12	6	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Queen Philippa ⁿ	d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
		12	12	5 q ^a	..	3 q ^a	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Chaterton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Henry V. ^o	12	12	6	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Sept. 6.	Edyngton, bp. founder of the statutes ^p	d.	d.	..	..	..	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
		12	12	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Thomas Cowton	20	16	8	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
		d.	d.	d.	..	d.	d.	d.	..	..	..	..	..
Penult.	Wm. Chantre, canon ^q	20	16	8	..	6	2	6	..	..	..	..	..

At the end of that list which gives these payments, the following sums are also mentioned:

To every vicar out of the obits per annum, besides the obits of the lower chapel 22s. 1d.
 Every canon shall receive out of the obits per annum, besides the obit of H. Waker, [or Walter]^r 36s. 8d.

To the Chaplains of the Chantries.

For the dish of a prebend^s 40s.
 For dividends 3l. 1s. 8d.
 And the portion of each canon every year commonly, besides casualties, is in money paid beforehand 25l. 1s. 0d.

^m Walter, lord Hungerford. His anniversary settled by deed dated 20 Feb. 6 Hen. VI, but he was then living.

ⁿ Queen Philippa died 15 Aug. 1369. Sandford, 172.

^o Henry V died 29 Aug. 1422. Sandford, 280.

^p Edyngton, bp. Wm. Edendon was made bp. of Winchester, 1346, 20 Edw. III, and died in 1366. He was the predecessor of Wickham, and had been chancellor in 1357. Godwin de Præs. Angliæ, p. 226.

^q Wm. Chantre was dead before 1498, as, in a deed of that year for an anniversary, it is agreed it shall be like that for Wm. Chauntre.

^r Qu. which? for it is doubtfully written.

^s The original manuscript is so much defaced as to be scarcely legible in this place. A friend, who consulted it, after some pains, thought the words here were, Pro cov^e Prebende. It may, however, really be Pro cou^a Prebende, meaning Pro couca, or, conca Prebendæ. Du Fresne, in his Glossary, art. Couca, gives, from Consuetudines Ecclesiæ de Regula apud Labeum, p. 745, a passage in which the miller of every mill is permitted to take, every day, one toll dish of corn to grind. Toll dish is here rendered by the Latin, Couca, which Du Fresne says should, however, be Concha. Spelt Conca, as it would probably be in old manuscripts, it would be very difficult, considering the near resemblance of the letters, to say which of the two words it was. The same author, art. Concha, describes it as being an hollow vessel like a shell. He says it is also reckoned among vessels for sacred purposes, and that the uses of it were various, as a proof of which he gives, among other instances, one from the 48th canon of the Council of Collioure, in

Frequent mention has already occurred of a chapel, sometimes termed the Chapel of La Pewe, sometimes the Oratory called Le Pewe, sometimes St. Mary in Le Pew, and sometimes the Chapel of St. Mary de Pewa, which appears to have been a part of, or situated near this of St. Stephen, but where it exactly stood it is difficult to say. In a composition before noticed, dated in 1394, the chapel of St. Stephen, that of St. Mary in the Vaults, with their vestibules above and below, a small chapel contiguous to the chapel of St. Stephen, on the south, then called the Chapter House, and the chapel of La Pewe, are all named.[†] From this, two contradictory propositions might, with equal appearance of probability, be maintained, either that the chapel of La Pewe was another appellation for the Chapter House; or that this chapel of La Pewe was a separate edifice, but, in both cases, evidently distinct from either the chapel of St. Stephen, or that of St. Mary in the Vaults. As however this composition describes the Chapter House as situated on the south side of St. Stephen's chapel, and speaks of an intention to erect a new cloister and chapter house on a piece of ground, which is elsewhere found to have been granted them by Edward III,[‡] and lay on the north of that chapel,[×] where the Speaker's House, and Court Yard, now are; the situation of the chapel of La Pewe was, probably, on the south side of St. Stephen's also, and consequently where Cotton Garden now is. This is the more likely, because in the ceremonial for creating the duke of York a knight of the Bath, in 1494, 10 Henry VII, inserted among the authorities at the end of Anstis's Observations on the Knighthood of the Bath, p. 48, it is said, speaking of the knights then to be created, that they 'took their way secretly by our Lady of Pieu, ' through St. Stephen's chapel, on to the steyr foote of the Ster Chambre end.'

That the chapel of St. Mary de la Pewe was a distinct edifice, or, at least, no part of the chapel of St. Stephen, is evident from a patent dated 6 March, 26 Richard II, by which he grants to the dean and canons of his free chapel at Westminster, the restitution of the jewels, ornaments, and other ecclesiastical goods, which had been lately stolen out of the king's closet of St. Mary de la Pewe, near the aforesaid chapel, and for that reason forfeited to

which those who are to be baptized are prohibited from putting money into the dish at the time of baptism, lest the priest should seem to be attracted by the sum which he received as a present. Concha is here the word used for the dish, and will justify a supposition, that the present passage in the text, means the dish for voluntary benefactions when a prebendary officiated, and that out of those benefactions the chaplains were to have 40s.

[†] Register book.

[‡] See before.

[×] See before.

the king.^y The particulars of this theft, or robbery, no where appear, nor are they, indeed, or the fact itself, of any further importance, than as having occasioned the issuing of the above patent, which may perhaps afford some help towards ascertaining the precise spot which the chapel of la Pewe covered. Henry VI, by patent dated 1 January, in the 21st year of his reign, recites, that John Gurney, yeoman of the king's kitchen, being possessed by the king's grant of the custody of the Constabulary, within the palace of Westminster, for his life, with the wages and emoluments belonging to the same, had surrendered the letters patent, under which he held the same, to be cancelled; to the end that John Beeket, one of the servants of the crown, and the said John Gurney, might receive a grant of the custody of the said Constabulary for their joint lives, and the life of the survivor. By these letters patent, of 21 Henry VI, a grant is therefore made to them accordingly of the Constabulary, there described as situated between the king's college of St. Stephen and the private palace of Westminster, together with a chamber and a passage,^z and a certain chamber, with a return^a in the same Constabulary; which said chamber is there stated to reach from the said college to the messals and gallery, and to join the chapel of St. Mary de la Pewe. It is also further mentioned as extending from south to north in length, and from east to west in breadth; and in the same grant is also comprised the custody of the garden of the aforesaid Constabulary.

Of the original foundation of this chapel no particulars have been preserved. Newcourt, however, speaks of a chapel near this of St. Stephen, the name of which he does not give, but says, that the treasurer of the Exchequer, by virtue of that office, had it in his collation; and that on the erection of the present building of St. Stephen's chapel, by Edward III, the dean and canon of St. Stephen's obtained to have it annexed to their college; that the then chaplain was made a canon of St. Stephen's, and that in lieu of its patronage, the right of presentation to one of the prebends in St. Stephen's was, in 1356, granted to William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, the then treasurer, and his successors in that office.^b It is far from impossible that this of La Pewe might be the very chapel.

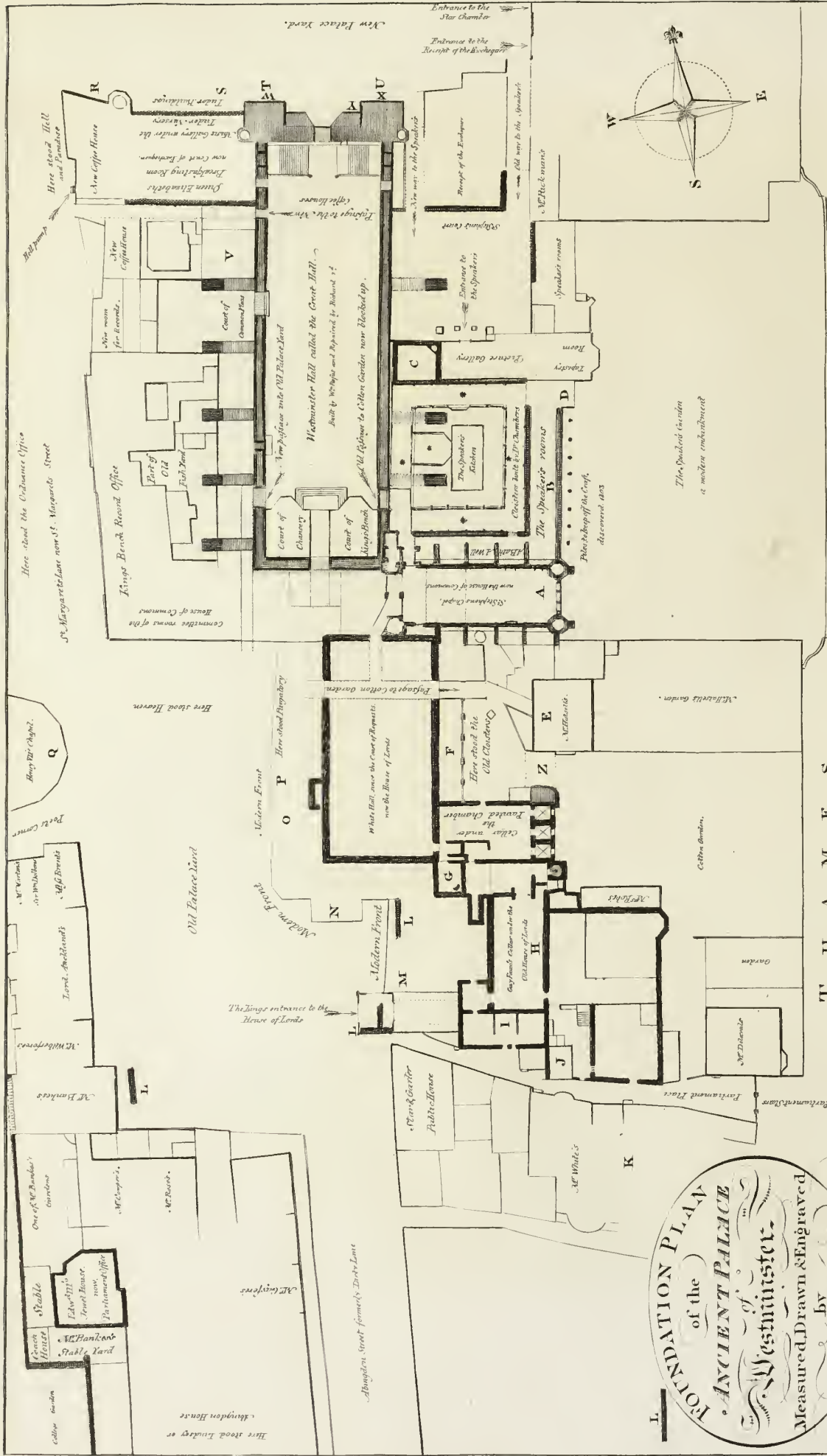
No etymology of the term le Pew has as yet been attempted, but no dif-

^y Pat. 26 Rich. II, Part III, m. 25.

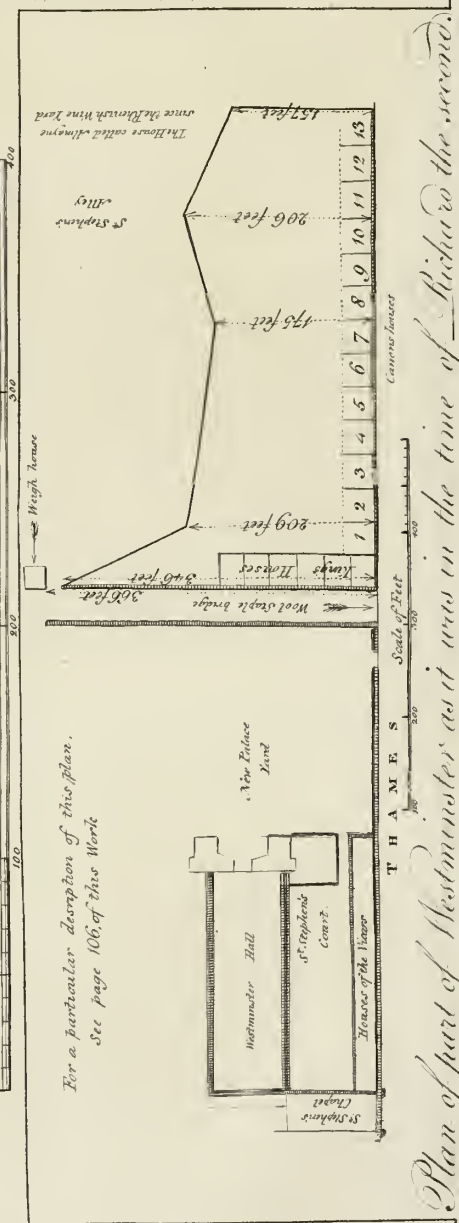
^z The original word is chamino, probably from the French chemin, a passage or way.

^a Retracta is the word in the original, which, it is conceived, can here mean nothing but a end or return in the range of the buildings.

^b Newcourt, i, p. 750.



- Q Here stand the Council's House
- R Here stand the Council's House
- S Here stand the Royal Oak Public House
- T Here stand the Council's House
- U Here stand the Council's House
- V Queen Elizabeth's Bed Chamber now a room for the Judges
- W Here three Statues were discovered in April 1857
- X Here three Statues were discovered in April 1857
- Y Here two Statues were discovered in April 1857
- Z Here foundation discovered in 1855



- A The Speaker's study during room under the
- B Here stand the houses of the Vicar of St. Dunstons
- C St. Stephen's Bell-tower now the Speaker's Bell-tower
- D The Speaker's common stair-case
- E Here stand the House of Commons
- F The Gallery from the House of Commons to the Painted Chamber
- G Cellar in which the Old Tabor was thrown, that formerly hung in the painted Chamber
- H This cellar was the kitchen of the Palace
- I The first cellar bored by King James under the Prince's Chamber
- J The Bishop's Lodging room
- K Here stand the Bishop's Lodging room
- L The foundation wall of the Palace now paved over
- M Here stand the Old Ordnance Office
- N Here stand the House of Commons
- O Here stand the Ship, Palace House
- P Here stand the Council's house from the

FOUNDATION PLAN
 of the
ANCIENT PALACE
 of
Westminster.
 Measured, Drawn & Engraved
 by
I. T. SMITH. 1857

Plan of part of Westminister as it was in the time of Richard the second.
London, Published as the Act directs, 25 April 1857, by John Thomas Smith, No. 31, Castle Street East, Oxford Street.

ficulty in settling it will remain when it is remembered, that the French substantive *Puits*, means a Well; and known, that in or about the palace of Westminster, were no fewer than four Wells still remaining. One of them is in the Speaker's Court Yard; another towards the Thames, behind the range of buildings where the Star Chamber was, or, in other words, on the eastern extremity of New Palace Yard; a third, in Cotton Garden, the exact spot of which may be seen in Mr. Smith's view before inserted of the north side of the Painted Chamber; and the fourth, in the south cloister of St. Stephen's chapel, close to the entrance of the room now used as the Speaker's state dining room, but which was anciently the chapel of St. Mary in the Vaults, directly under the House of Commons. This last is, indeed, now covered by a staircase, but was, for a time, laid open in the late alterations there.^c

Stow has said of this chapel, that by the chapel of St. Stephen was sometime one other smaller chapel, called Our Lady of the Pew, to which lady great offerings were used to be made.^c Amongst other things, he says, he has read that Richard II, after the overthrow of Wat Tyler, and other the rebels, in the fourth of his reign, went to Westminster, and there giving thanks to God for his victory, made his offering in this chapel.^d Strype adds, that on the coming also of Wat Tyler and the rebels to London, the same king went first to Westminster, to the high altar there, and offered; after that he confessed himself to an anchorite; and then betook himself to this chapel of our Lady in the Pew, there said his devotions, and then went to Smithfield to meet the rebels.^e In the editions of Stow's Survey, subsequent to the first, this chapel is said to have been burnt in the year 1252,^f which, from the above and other circumstances, is evidently impossible; but the date is an error of the press, committed in one edition and continued in the rest: for this event ought to have been placed, as it is by Stow in his first edition, in the year 1452,^g two centuries later, and at that period it will accordingly be spoken of in the present work.

The first benefaction to it, of which any notice has been found, is a sum of five shillings annually, which, by a deed in January 1411, for an anniversary for John Ware, late a canon of St. Stephen's, is directed to be applied for

^c It was between two of the flying buttresses on the north side of St. Stephen's chapel, and there was a bath near it. Of this well the precise situation may be seen in Mr. Smith's ground plan of part of Westminster, inserted on the opposite page, which has been taken from actual measurement, and shews the remaining foundations of the old palace there.

^d Stow, 1618, p. 893.—1633, p. 524.

^e Strype, book vi, p. 54.

^f Stow, 1618, p. 893.—1633, p. 524.

^g Strype, book vi, p. 54.

the maintenance of a silver lamp before the image of St. Mary the Virgin in Puwa, every day in the year, from the first opening of the door of that chapel in the morning, to the shutting of it late in the evening.^b By a similar deed in 1443, for settling a daily mass and anniversary for William Prestwyke, late a canon of St. Stephen's, it is agreed, that one of the perpetual vicars of the said college, or of the priests of the said chapel, should celebrate one mass at the altar of St. Mary in le Pewe there, if it could conveniently be done; but if not, then at one or other of the two altars in the nave of the said chapel.ⁱ In this deed it is styled the Oratory, called Le Pewe, belonging to the said college or chapel of St. Stephen.

Stow says, that as divers have noted, namely, John Piggot, in the year 1252, [1452, first edition, more correctly,] on the 17th of February, by negligence of a scholar appointed by his school-master to put forth the lights of this chapel, the image of our Lady, richly decked with jewels, precious stones, pearls, and rings, more than any jeweller could judge the price, (for so said his author), was, with all this apparel, ornaments, and chapel itself, burnt; but since re-edified by Anthony, earl Rivers, lord Scales, and of the Isle of Wight, uncle and governor to the prince of Wales, that should have been king Edward V.^k It is probable also that other persons contributed towards its repair, for in a deed dated 12 Nov. 1471, for an anniversary for Thomas, late lord Stanley, and John Crecy, late a canon of St. Stephen's, the dean and canons voluntarily grant, that in consideration of his laudable execution of his trust, and his ample benefactions to the work of St. Mary in le Pew, an anniversary shall, at the same time, also be kept for Thomas Powtrell, the executor of the said John Crecy.^l That this chapel of le Pewe was possessed of some superior privileges, is evident, from a deed dated 28 July, 1480, by which, in consideration of 200 marks, it is agreed, that the dean and canons shall provide a priest, not beneficed, to say mass for the soul of Richard Green, master of arts, and the souls of his parents, relations, and benefactors, at one of the three altars within or near the chapel or oratory of St. Mary de la Pewe, as it is commonly called, the priest to have ten marks a year, payable quarterly. The reason for choosing this place is stated to be, that the chapel of St. Mary de Pewa, within the palace of Westminster, was a place of great devotion, by the frequent attestation of miracles; that it abounded with indulgences, as well for

^b Register book.

ⁱ Register book.

^k Stow, 1618, p. 893.—1633, p. 524.

^l Register book.

the benefit of the living, as for the relief of the dead, and particularly the singular indulgence de seala dei, otherwise de scala eœli.^m

It appears, from Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii, p. 233, that the above-mentioned Anthony, earl Rivers, by his will, dated the 23d day of June, 1483, bequeathed his heart to be carried to our Lady of Pue, adjoining to St. Stephen's college, at Westminster, there to be buried by the advice of the dean and his brethren; and in case he should die south of Trent, then his body to be also buried before our Lady of Pue aforesaid. Such lands, as were the lady Seales's, his first wife's, he gave to his brother Sir Edward Wydvill, and to his heirs male, and for want of such heirs male, to the right heirs of his father; but directed that he, to whom they should come, should find a priest one year at our Lady of Pue, to pray for the souls of those brothers and all Christian souls. He was, however, beheaded at Pontefract Castle, in Yorkshire, in the same year 1483.ⁿ

Strype, on the authority of Richard the third's Journal, mentions a warrant from Richard III to this tenor: Sir John Cave, priest,^o keeper of our 'Lady of Pew, an annuity of ten marks until the time he be better promoted.'^p

A chapel of St. John the evangelist is also mentioned in the deed of 1394, apparently near that of St. Stephen, though its precise spot is unnoticed. It is however said in the New View of London, p. 652, that the room in Cotton House, where the library was kept, was situate in the place supposed formerly to have been the private oratory of Edward the Confessor, and as one of his patron saints was St. John the Evangelist,^q it is highly likely that this chapel of St. John was the same building with the before-mentioned oratory. If so, it must have been placed in that range of building in Cotton Garden,

^m Register book.

ⁿ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii, p. 233.

^o Fuller, in his Church History, says, there were more sirs than knights, which he explains in this way. 'Such priests as have the addition of sir before their Christian name, were men not graduated in the university, being in orders, but not in degrees; whilst others, entitled masters, had commenced in the arts. Note, that generally founders of chantries preferred priests not beneficed to those places, as best at leisure constantly to attend the same.' Fuller, book vi, p. 352. It was, probably, only a translation of the latin dominus, which in strictness means, when applied to persons under the degree of knighthood, nothing more than master, or, as it is now written, Mr. In the university persons would rank according to their academical degrees only, and there was, consequently, no danger of confusion between baronets and knights and those of the clergy, but to preserve the distinction, which Fuller points out, it seems to have been thought necessary to translate dominus, in this case, by the appellative Sir; for had magister been used instead of dominus, or had dominus been rendered master, non-graduates, to whom it had been applied, would have been mistaken for magistri artium, masters of arts.

^p Strype, book vi, p. 55.

^q Alured Rivallensis inter Decem Scriptores, col. 397.

which extended from the north side of the Painted Chamber, near its east end, towards the south side of St. Stephen's chapel. The marks of this range of building, which has been pulled down, are still visible on the north side of the Painted Chamber, and may be distinctly seen in Mr. Smith's view of that part before inserted. Of this range of building the foundation wall extending from the Painted Chamber to St. Stephen's chapel was lately discovered in making a new course for a drain to the Thames. It was of extremely hard stone, and fourteen feet thick. This may be seen in Mr. Smith's interesting plan of part of Westminster, before referred to, in which he has paid great attention to these particulars.

From the time of Richard II, it may be said, that no further intelligence as to the increase of the buildings belonging to this foundation, or the recreation of any on spots occupied by former structures, has been found. It is probable, however, that the intention intimated in the before-mentioned Composition of 1394, of removing the old Chapter House from the south to the north side of the chapel, and erecting, in this latter place, cloisters also, was carried into effect, as well as the other design there also declared, and which is known to have been completed, of building houses for the dean and canons on the ground since denominated, from that circumstance, Canon Row. All that is known with certainty on the subject is, that a very short time before the total suppression of this foundation the cloisters were rebuilt on the spot where they are now remaining, and at the expence of 11000 marks, by Dr. John Chambers, the last dean,^r who had been promoted to that office in 1526.^s At the same time he bestowed on the dean and canons for ever, lands which he lived to see afterwards fall into the king's hands, on occasion of the dissolution of this college;^t for this, as a free chapel,^u being comprehended in the statute of 1 Edward VI, was, together with other free chapels also, suppressed, its annual revenues, at that time, amounting to 1085*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Its site, with the exception most probably of the chapel, was granted 4 Edward VI, to Sir Ralph Fane, and in the sixth year of the same reign, to Sir John Gate;^x but the chapel was assigned for the sitting of the House of Commons, who, previous to that time, had used for that pur-

^r Stow, 1618, p. 893.—1633, p. 524.

^s Wood's Fasti Oxon. edit. 1691, vol. i, col. 682.

^t Wood's Fasti Oxon. *ibid.*

^u A free chapel is that which is perpetually maintained and provided for with a minister without charge to the rector or parish; or that which is free and exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction. Wood's Institute, edit. 1724, p. 31.

^x Tanner's Not. Mon. edit. 1744, p. 319.

pose, by the permission of the abbot and convent, the Chapter House belonging to the abbey of Westminster.^y

To these circumstances, Strype adds, that Philippa, the wife of Edw. III, also was a great benefactor to the canons of this chapel; and, after enumerating, in general terms, some of king Edward III's donations, he also relates that Richard II completed the full endowment of this college, by settling on it divers lands and manors in Kent, according to the direction and desire of his grandfather, in his testament. He further notices, that this chapel was called the Free Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Stephen, and that the dean was commonly of great confidence with the king, and often preferred to some bishopric: such was, says he, Sampson bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.^z In this instance, however, Strype has been misled by bishop Godwin, who styles this bishop Richard Sampson, doctor of laws, dean of the king's chapel, and says he was promoted to the see of Chichester in 1537, and translated to that of Lichfield in 1543; but Sampson never was dean of the king's chapel, and Dr. Richardson has in a note corrected the error, by stating he was dean of St. Paul's, London, Lichfield, and Windsor; made bishop of Chichester in June 1536, and was permitted to hold the deanry of St. Paul's with his bishopric.^a

Of this chapel of St. Stephen, Strype also farther remarks, that it was richly endowed, but that the revenues were made away and alienated upon the dissolution of religious houses: among which, he says, was a messuage called the Helmet, in King's Street, belonging to it, which was granted to Richard Audely, and John Rede in the 2d of Edward VI. There were also certain manors and lordships belonging to it, called the manors and lordships of Eshetisford, alias Ashcford, in the county of Kent, which, with other lands, were sold to Sir Anthony Aucher, and Henry Polstred, Esq. in 2 Edw. VI.

' Since the dissolution,' adds Strype, ' the same chapel hath served as a Parliament House: the high Court of Parliament consisting of knights, citizens, and burgesses of Parliament, was formerly in the Chapter House of the abbot of Westminster; and this continued till the statute of 1 Edward VI, which gave to the king colleges, free-chapels, &c. whereby the king enjoyed to his own use this ancient free chapel of St. Stephen's. Since which it hath served, by the king's permission, for the House of Commons to sit in.'^b

^y Coke, 4 Instit. p. 2, 255, edit. 1644. Sir Christopher Wren's letter in Widmore's Hist. of Westm. Abbey, p. 48.

^z Strype, book vi, p. 54.

^a Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, edit. Richardson, p. 342.

^b Strype, book vi, p. 54.

In the greater part of this latter paragraph, or at least so much of it as speaks of this chapel as a Parliament House, and of the high Court of Parliament, Strype is evidently mistaken; for, till he mentions the House of Commons at the end, he appears to have conceived the House of Commons as the whole of the Parliament. In his enumeration of the members of which the Parliament consists, he omits all mention of the king and the House of Lords, and he says that the high Court of Parliament was formerly in the Chapter House of the abbot of Westminster, which is only true of the House of Commons, when, for the more convenient dispatch of business, that branch of the legislature separated from the other two in the time of Edward III.^c

After the dissolution, the prebendal houses of the dean and canons, in Canon Row, were taken down: the whole of the ground there was converted into a street, and other dwelling houses erected, which, in Stow's time, were inhabited by several of the nobility and gentry, one of which then belonged 'to Sir Edward Hobby, another to John Thin, Esq. once stately ' builded by Anne Stanhope, duchess of Somerset, mother to the earl of Hartford, who now, says he, enjoyeth that house.'^d ' Next,' he says, ' is a stately ' house then in building by William earl of Derby, over against the which is ' a fair house builded by Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln;' but against the above-mentioned house of the earl of Derby, Strype, in his edition of Stow, has put the date 1603.^e Speaking of Channel, or Canon Row, formerly, as he says, called St. Stephen's Alley, as belonging to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, Strype, book vi, p. 63, says, it afterwards became inhabited by divers of the nobility and gentry, having then good houses, with gardens towards the Thames. ' Among these was, he says, one belonging to ' the earl of Derby, which was made use of in the reign of king Charles II ' for the Admiralty Office; now the greatest part being converted into dwelling-houses, which are well inhabited, and bears the name of Derby Court, ' which goeth as far as the Thames, having a good freestone pavement, always ' cleanly kept, and lying something higher than Channel Row. The part not ' pulled down is a large dwelling-house, with a garden behind it to the Thames; ' called Derby House. Over against this house was another fair house belonging to Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln; also another large house belonging ' to the Mountagues, lately built into a very fine court, which hath a hand-

^c They had removed to the Chapter House before 50 Edward III. Coke, 4 Instit. p. 255, Maitland's Hist. of London, edit. 1756, p. 1281.—Stow, 1633, p. 522.

^d Stow, 1618, p. 48 1.1633, p. 496.

^e Strype, book vi, p. 6.

‘ some freestone pavement, and good houses well inhabited, and bears the name
 ‘ of Manchester Court, very pleasant towards the ‘Thames.’ He next mentions
 Dorset Court, built on the place where Dorset House stood; and says of it,
 ‘ it is a very handsome open place, containing but six houses, which are large
 ‘ and well built, fit for gentry to dwell in, of which those towards the ‘Thames
 ‘ have gardens towards the water side very pleasant.’^f As the names of some
 of these inhabitants and owners of houses serve to account for the appellations
 of Derby Street, Dorset Court, Manchester Buildings, and others, borne by
 some of the spots thereabouts, it was thought necessary to notice them par-
 ticularly. In the year 1708, the bishop of Peterborough had an house in
 Channel Row.^g

Newcourt’s list of the deans and canons of St. Stephen’s chapel, given in
 his Repertorium, vol. i, p. 746, &c. is so very defective, ending, as it does, in
 the reign of Edward III, that it has been thought indispensably necessary to
 insert here one more complete, into which will be incorporated all that New-
 court has furnished on the subject, and the rest will be supplied from the
 deeds, and other authentic instruments, as they appear in the Register book
 before referred to, and from other documents of equal authority.

Thomas Cross, the first dean, appointed Aug. 20, 1348.^h He died before
 21 Jan. 1349.ⁱ

Michael de Northberg, appointed dean of the free chapel within the Pa-
 lace of Westminster, 25 Feb. 1351,^k and made bishop of London in April
 1354.^l

Thomas de Keynes, appointed 26 Nov. 1355.^m He died before July 4,
 1367,ⁿ or rather before 20 June, in that year, as appears from the date of his
 successor’s appointment.

Thomas Rous, appointed June 20, 1367.^o

William de Sleaford, then a prebendary of this college, appointed May 17,
 1369.^p He was living in 1396, but is described as dead in a deed dated in
 1399.^q

^f Strype, book vi, p. 6.

^g New View of London, p. 633.

^h Pat. 22 Edw. III, p. 2, as cited by Newcourt, vol. i, p. 746.

ⁱ Newcourt, vol. i, p. 746.

^k Pat. 25 Edw. III, Part I, m. 24. He is omitted by Newcourt and Browne Willis, and indeed
 is no where in print mentioned as dean; but his appointment is here inserted on the authority of
 the original Patent Roll itself, which has been inspected for this purpose.

^l Newcourt, Rep. vol. i, p. 18.

^m Pat. 29 Edw. III, p. 2, as cited by Newcourt.

ⁿ Newcourt, vol. i, p. 217.

^o Pat. 41 Edw. III, p. 1, as cited by Newcourt.

^p Pat. 43 Edw. III, p. 1, as cited by Newcourt.

^q Register book, in a deed of that date.

John Boor is named in the Patent Roll of 4 Hen. IV, Part II, m. 27, as having been dean of the king's chapel, and predecessor of Richard Kyngeston.

Richard Kingston occurs as dean of the king's chapel in the Patent Roll of the first year of Henry IV,^r viz. 1399.

Richard Prentys is spoken of as dean of the chapel of the king's house, in the Patent Roll of 4 Hen. IV, 1403, and seems to have been then but lately appointed. In the Patent Roll of 2 Hen. V, Part II, m. 38, he is also said to have been the successor of Richard Kyngeston; but as in this latter authority he is stiled late dean, and the name of his successor, Edmund Lacy, is given as the then dean, it is evident he had at this latter time quitted that situation. Newcourt, vol. i, p. 70, notices one Richard Prentys as being archdeacon of Essex, in 1407, and one of the same name as vicar of Clavering, in Essex, in 1430, which he resigned in 1441. He does not seem to think them the same, nor does he hint that either of them was dean of St. Stephen's; and yet the name, and the time of the first especially, agree so well with the dean here mentioned, as to require to be observed.

Edmund Lacy appears, from the Patent Roll of 2 Henry V, 1414, to have been at that time dean of this chapel, and to have been Richard Prentys's successor.

Nicholas Slake, however, was dean in 1410,^s as is manifest from a deed dated in that year; but another of 1418^t ascertains that in this latter year he was no longer living.

John Prentys is found, by a deed of 1419, to have been then dean.^u His name occurs as dean in a deed so late as 1443;^x and one John Prentys, prebendary of Harleston, in St. Paul's cathedral, is mentioned by Newcourt, vol. i, p. 175, as dying in 1445; but whether it was the same, is not noticed.

William Walesby. Stow mentions William Walesby, dean of St. Stephen, to whom Henry VI gave the keeping of the clock at Westminster, with the tower called the Clock House.^y One William Walesby was rector of Chelsey, in Middlesex, in 1442, and presented to it by the abbot and convent of Westminster. He appears to have held that living till 1450, and then to have resigned it.^z

Robert Kyrkham is, in a deed in 1471, described as having been dean,

^r Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 240.

^s Register book. The Patent Roll itself has been inspected, and so has the Register book, but no method has yet been found of reconciling the contradiction.

^t Register book.

^u Ibid.

^x Ibid.

^y Stow, 1618, p. 894.—1633, p. 524.

^z Newcourt, vol. i. p. 585.

but as being then dead.^a Robert Kyrkham, prebendary of Brownswood, in the church of St. Paul, London, is said by Newcourt to have been elected to that in 1448, and to have died in 1471.^b If this is the same, as probably it is, he was made master of the Rolls in 1462.^c

Robert Stillington, chancellor of Wells, doctor of laws, and canon of York, was, in 1460, made dean of the King's Chapel, and in 1461, keeper of the Privy Seal. He was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.^d

John Alcocke, afterwards bishop of Ely, was, in 1461, dean of St. Stephen's, says Newcourt;^e but Dr. Richardson, in his notes on Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, p. 269, fixes it to the 29th of April, 1462; and cites, as his authority, Pat. 1 Edw. IV, p. 2, m. 28. He was made bishop of Rochester 1471.^f

William Dudley, dean of the king's chapel, which can only, it is conceived, mean this chapel of St. Stephen, succeeded in Feb. 1472, to the prebend of Brownswood, in the church of St. Paul, London, on the resignation of John Alcock, which, in Nov. 1473, he resigned.^g In 1476 he was still dean of the king's chapel, and in that year was made bishop of Durham.^h

Peter Courtney was certainly dean here in 1474,ⁱ and continued so to 17 Edw. IV, 1478, in which last year he was made bishop of Exeter, and in the month of November, in that year, he was consecrated in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster.^k

Henry Sharpe occurs as dean in a deed dated in 1478, and also in another in 1480.^l

William Smyth is mentioned by Newcourt as dean, but without any date of election. It must however have been before 1492, as, in that year he was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, being then dean of this chapel, and archdeacon of Surry.^m

Edmund Martyn was, as dean of St. Stephen's, a party to a deed in 1498,ⁿ which is all that has been found of him.

Henry VII, in his will dated 10 April, in the 24th year of his reign, 1509, speaks of William at Water, as dean of his chapel.^o Wood says he, in 1502, finds him to be dean of the King's Chapel, and that in 1509 the

^a Register book.

^b Newcourt, vol. i, p. 121.

^c Ibid.

^d Newcourt, vol. i, p. 89.

^e Newcourt, vol. i, p. 121.

^f Ibid.

^g Ibid. 122

^h Newc. vol. i, p. 81.

ⁱ Register book.

^k Godwin De Præsulibus Angliæ, p. 414.

^l Register book.

^m Newcourt, vol. i, p. 821. Godwin, p. 323.

ⁿ Register book.

^o See his will, p. 12.

then Garter king at arms, granted a coat of arms to him, by the name of William Atwater, professor of divinity, of Davington, in Somersetshire, and dean of the king's chapel. In the beginning of September 1509, he was made dean of Salisbury, and in November 1514, bishop of Lincoln.^p

John Foster is as dean of St. Stephen's a party to a deed in 1509.^q

Thomas Hobbes. Newcourt, vol. i, p. 191, inserts one Thomas Hobbes as one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's, a situation which he resigned in 1509. He speaks also of one of the same name, who, in 1494, was warden of All Souls' College, Oxford.^r Wood, he says, thought he was dean of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, and fixes his death in 1510,^s but this does not agree as to time with the dean of St. Stephen's.

When Cardinal Wolsey, in 1515, received his pontifical hat, Dr. Vecy was dean of the king's chapel, and he read the bull on that occasion.^t

And John Chamber, the last elected, in 1526.

Strype, book vi, p. 54, speaks of Sampson, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, as dean of this chapel, into which error he was led by bishop Godwin, who stiles him dean of the king's chapel; but Dr. Richardson says, he was dean of St. Paul's, Lichfield, and Windsor,^u and, in fact, he never was dean here, as Dr. Chamber was the last.^x

^p Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i, col. 563.

^q Register book.

^r Newc. i, 747.

^s Wood's Fasti. Oxon.

^t See the ceremonial among the collections at the end of Fiddes's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, p. 202.

^u Edit. Richardson, p. 342.

^x Browne Willis's List of the Deans of this chapel, inserted in his History of Abbies, vol. ii, p. 135, which he professes to have taken from Newcourt's and Wharton's collections, is very erroneous, not only as to the omission of names, but also as to the dates of those he has noticed; it is, nevertheless, thought better to give it, with the omission only of some circumstances of description of the deans, and their preferments, not material here.

Thomas Cross became first dean by grant from Edw. III, dated 20 Aug. 1348. He died before 21 Jan. 1349.

Thomas de Keynes had this deanry given him 26 Nov. 1355. He died before July 4, 1367.

Thomas de Rous had a grant of this dignity 20 June 1367.

William de Sleaford, a prebendary of this college, to whom the king gave the deanry thereof, May 17, 1369.

Nicholas Slyke, alias Sluke, was dean of this chapel, Dec. 8, 1413, as was

Robert Kirkeham, an. 1468, in which year I find, says he,

Roger Sharpe enjoyed this dignity, Feb. 14.

Henry Sharpe occurs dean, an. 1480. His successor, about the year 1485, was

John Alcock, afterwards bishop of Ely, and predecessor, as I take it, says he, to

William Smith, LL. B. the founder of Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford. He enjoyed this

The prebendaries given by Newcourt are, of course, more numerous, but do not come down lower. The first he mentions is

John de Chesterfield: he was appointed to the first prebend in this chapel, Aug. 20, 1348, and to another in the same chapel, June 20, 1356, which Oct. 4, 1358, was granted to Rob. de Elmeham, as void by the death of this John de Chesterfield.

John de Maydenstone had the second, Aug. 20, 1348.

John de Buckingham the third, Nov. 20, 1348, and was again collated to a prebend in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, Dec. 3, 1355.^y

Roger de Chesterfield the ninth, Mar. 9, 1348, and on Dec. 3, 1355, he was collated to another prebend in this chapel. He died before Nov. 11, 1367; for then one of his prebends here was given to John de Dursteyn, as void by his death.

Walter de Weston had the sixth prebend, Jan. 15, 1349.

Brocas Bernard the seventh, Aug. 8, 1350.

William de Rothwell the eighth, Sept. 1, 1350, and again July 30, 1356.

Henry de Greystock the fourth, March 18, 1350.

Ralph de Brantingham had one prebend in this chapel, granted him March 24, 1350, and the king ratified him in it Dec. 20, 1356.

Martin de Ixning had also a prebend given him here, April 1, 1351.

Wm. de Lambhith the twelfth prebend, Jan. 16, 1351, but he died before Nov. 14, 1361, as the king then granted it, as void by his death, to Henry de Snayth.

Wm. de Huntlow had one prebend given him, Nov. 26, 1356, which the king afterwards gave to Reginald de Hillingdon, Nov. 3, 1366.

Wm. de Tiddeswell one prebend given him, July 20, 1356, which the king afterwards, Oct. 13, 1361, bestowed on John de Blakeley.

Ja. de Beuford a prebend given him, July 30, 1356.

Wm. de Cosyngton a prebend, Aug. 22, 1356.

Wm. de Walecote had another given him, July 30, 1356, which the king afterwards gave to John de Hermusthorp, 16 Feb. 1362.

dignity, an. 1492, on his promotion to the see of Lichfield, and, probably, till his preferment to that of Lincoln; but how long after I know not, says he.

John Chambers was dean of this college about the year 1526. He died in 1549, and was the last dean. Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii, p. 134.

In favour of the list in the text, it is to be said, that the names and dates are many of them taken from the entries of deeds in the Register book, others from the Records there cited, and for the rest, the authorities from which they were furnished are given. ^y Newcourt, i, 174.

John de Blakeley, appointed to the prebend which Wm. de Tiddeswell had, 15 Oct. 1361.

Henry de Snayth, in like manner, succeeded to the twelfth prebend on the death of Will. de Lambhith, Nov. 14, 1361.

Rob. de Elmham had the first prebend granted him, Oct. 4, 1358, as void by the death of John de Chesterfield. The king also gave him the other prebend, which the said John de Chesterfield had in this chapel; which prebend, or the first the king afterwards gave to Wm. de Mulsho, March 9, 1364.

Richard de Chesterfield had that prebend granted him, Nov. 24, 1360, which James de Beauford before had.

John de Swynley, in the same manner, succeeded Wm. de Cusantia, deceased, Aug. 6, 1361.

John de Hermusthorp, appointed to Wm. de Walecote's prebend, Feb. 16, 1362.

Wm. de Mulsho to Robert de Elmham's, March 9, 1364.

Rich. de Ravensore to John de Hermusthorp's, Jan. 22, 1364.

Alexander de South to John de Swynley's, Feb. 20, 1366.

Nich. de Sheldon to Rich. de Chesterfield's, Oct. 14, 1366.

Reginald de Hillingdon to Wm. de Huntlow's, Nov. 3, 1366.

John de Durstein had, Nov. 11, 1367, one of the prebends given him, which Rog. de Chesterfield had, but which had become void by the death of the said Roger.

John de Heale succeeded in the said prebend, and had licence to exchange it with Wm. de Denby, for the custody of the hospital of Gretham, Aug. 28, 1372.

Rich. de Shaw had Wm. de Mulsho's prebend given him, 11 Sept. 1368, and the king's licence to exchange it with Rich. de Bokelby for a prebend of Windsor, Jan. 8, 1375.

Adam de Chesterfield, Wm. de Sleaford's prebend granted him, May 17, 1369, void by the promotion of the said Wm. Sleaford to the deanry.

John de Derby had the same prebend, which Alexander de South had, given him, June 17, 1370.

Wm. de Beverley succeeded to John de Derby's, which was granted to him Jan. 9, and again Feb. 26, 1370.

Tho. de Swaby succeeded on Nicholas de Sheldon's death to his prebend, March 1, 1370; and on 20th of the same month had licence to exchange the same, for a prebend in the church of Lichfield, with Thomas West.

Thomas West succeeded Swaby, and his prebend became void by his death, Aug. 17, 1376, when the king gave it to Rob. de Kesteven.

Richard de Blokelby, by virtue of the king's licence, dated Jan. 8, 1375, exchanged his prebend of Windsor with Rich. de Shaw for his prebend in this chapel. He died before March 1, 1376, for the king then, on that event, gave this of St. Stephen's to Nic. de Salisbury.

Rob. de Fereby had, Feb. 3, 1372, that prebend given to him which John de Hermusthorp had in this chapel; and on March 23 following had the king's licence to exchange the same with Tho. de Midelton, for the rectory of Littlebury, in Essex.

Tho. de Midelton, by virtue of this, became also a prebendary of this chapel.

Rob. de Kesteven succeeded Thomas West, Aug. 17, 1376, in his prebend, void by the death of the said Thomas West.

Nicholas de Salisbury had Rich. de Blokelby's prebend given him March 1, 1376, void by the death of the said Richard de Blokelby.^z

To this list Newcourt ought to have added Thomas Stapelton, or Stapelford, or, as he is also called, Thomas de Stapelford, who is stated to have been chaplain to a chapel near St. Stephen's, which he resigned; and it was, on erecting the new collegiate chapel of St. Stephen, annexed to that college: in consequence of this, Thomas Stapelford, the chaplain, was made a canon of St. Stephen's, but his prebend seems to have become vacant in 1356.^a

William de Sleaford was also one of the original canons, but the exact time of his appointment is not known. He was, however, made dean in 1369, and his prebend was given to Adam de Chesterfield.^b

In 1394 the dean and canons were:

Thomas Sleaford, dean.

Wm. Hanney.	John Henley.
Thomas Midilton.	Giles Wenlok.
Ralph Kesteven.	Wm. Wynterton.
Nicholas Saresbury.	John Wenlyngburgh.
Wm. Gaynesburgh.	Rob. Foulmere.
Wm. Galaundre.	Wm. Beverley. ^c

^z Newc. Rep. vol. i, p. 747, &c.

^a Newcourt, vol. i, p. 750.

^b Newcourt, Rep. vol. i, p. 747, 749.

^c See a deed of Composition of that date, between the abbot and convent of Westminster and the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, the contents of which have been already stated.

Of whom Sleaford, Midilton, Kesteven, (whom he calls Rob. de Kesteven), Saresbury, and Beverley, are the only ones noticed by Newcourt; and of their successors, the following are the only names which it has been found possible to recover.

Rob. de Elmham, already noticed, is mentioned as dead in a deed dated 1374.^d

John de Blokley is so described in one dated in 1399.^e

Adam de Chesterfield in one dated 1410.^f

John Ware in another of 1411.^g

Thomas Orgrave in another of 1425.^h

Henry Merston was living in 1427, 10 Hen. VI.ⁱ

Rob. Fulmere, in two deeds, one dated in 1430, the other in 1448, is mentioned as dead.^k

John Preston dead in 1430.^l

Nicholas Dixon living in 1430.^m

John Breeche living in 1432, 10 Hen. VI.ⁿ

Wm. Prestwyk dead 1443.^o

William Falan living in 1463.^p

John Creey dead in 1471.^q

John Wylle dead in 1478.^r

Richard Friston dead in 1478.^s

John Browne dead in 1498.^t

Wm. Chauntre dead in 1498.^u

Besides these, the names of Aynsworth, a canon and benefactor, Benedict Burgh, a canon, and Richard Hatton, a canon, occur in the list of obits, and anniversaries, before inserted, but without any dates, or further particulars. Benedict Burgh is, however, known to have died in 1483.^x One Richard Coren, or Corwyn, canon of the king's college in Oxford, and of the king's chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster, took the degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford, in 1531, and died about the latter end of 1542.^y John Marlow, or Merlow, of Merton College, afterwards treasurer of the cathedral church of Wells, and canon of the king's chapel within the palace of Westminster,

^d Register book.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

^g Ibid.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ibid.

^l Ibid.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Ibid.

^o Ibid.

^p Mentioned in the Will of Margaret Wroughton, formerly Swift. See before.

^q Register book.

^r Ibid.

^s Ibid.

^t Ibid.

^u Ibid.

^x See before.

^y Wood's Fasti Oxon. edit. 1691, vol. i, col. 681.

also took that of master of arts at Oxford in 1527. He died in Oct. 1543.^z And it appears from Parker, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, edit. Hanoviæ, 1605, p. 288, that one Lodovicus, or Lewis, a member of the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, but of what rank in it is not mentioned, was the bearer of a golden rose, sent in the year 1446, in solemn embassy from pope Eugenius [the fourth] to Henry VI, and which the said Lewis delivered in the presenee of the archbishop of Canterbury, then chancellor, and the archbishop of York, John Kemp, a cardinal, and also of the dukes of York and Exeter.

On this custom of sending a golden rose as a present from the pope to sovereign and other princes, it may be necessary to say a few words, in order to render it intelligible. Du Fresne, in his Glossary, art. *Rosa aurea*, says, that on that Sunday in Lent, on which the hymn beginning *Lætare, Jerusalem*, is sung, the pope is accustomed to bless a golden rose, which he, after mass, carries in procession, accompanied by the Roman clergy; and then gives it to some great prince, if any such is present at the court of Rome, or sends it to some king or prince, as the pope, with the advice of the sacred college, pleases. For this he refers to the Roman Ceremonial, in which he says may be found the prayers at the benediction, and also some particulars as to its signification. In 1163 pope Alexander is related to have sent to Lewis king of France a golden rose, which that pope had carried on the Sunday on which *Lætare, Jerusalem*, is sung.^a The same kind of rose this pope Alexander conferred on Lewis king of France, when he went to that king at Paris, says Du Fresne, after having referred to the passage in Radulphus de Diceto, for the explanation of the custom. He says also, that in 1177, when that pope was at Venice on that day, he carried, according to custom, a golden rose to the great altar of the church of St. Mark, and afterwards gave it to the Doge of Venice. When Joan, queen of Sicily, and Peter, king of Cyprus, came to Rome, in the time of pope Urban V, and were there on the Sunday *Lætare, Jerusalem*, on which it was customary for the pope to give a golden rose to some person of high rank then at that court; the pope made a present of it to this Joan, queen of Sicily, in preference to the king of Cyprus. Du Fresne closes his article with remarking, that an old inscription shews it was anciently customary to make presents of

^z Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* edit. 1691, vol. i, col. 676

^a Radulphus de Diceto, *inter Decem Scriptores*, col. 511.

roses on a man's birth-day. Hoffman, in his *Lexicon*, art. *Rosa aurea*, says, the Sunday on which *Lætare*, Jerusalem, is sung, is the fourth Sunday of Lent; and that the pope and cardinals then wear rose-colour dresses, in token of joy. He adds, that the date of the original introduction of the custom is uncertain, but that it prevailed in the time of Leo IX, who was pope in 1050. He says that the reason of the custom is not ascertained, that the rose, which is the daughter of spring, is certainly a symbol of joy, but that the ancient Christians engraved the image of a rose on their sepulchres as a symbol of this transitory life, and that the ancient Romans, in their testaments, ordered roses to be strewed on their graves. He also notices, that it was customary to make presents of roses on a man's birth-day.

The names of some, at least, of the members of this college, about the time of its suppression, may be collected from Browne Willis's *History of Abbies*, vol. ii, p. 135, where he says, that in 1553, there remained in charge paid out of the revenues of this late college, 39*l.* in annuities, and the following pensions:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Richard Cocks.....	18	12	4	John Fountaine.....	6	0	0
Wm. Irbie	18	12	4	Robert Skyres	6	0	0
John Vaughan.....	18	17	4	Hugh Shepie.....	6	0	0
Thomas Dan	18	17	4	Wm. Clerke.....	4	6	4
Robert Brocke.....	18	17	4	John Rudde (chantry priests)....	2	13	4
Thomas Robynson (prebendaries)..	18	17	4	To John Virley.	6	13	4
John Rogers	6	13	4	Wm. Crosse (vicars).....	6	13	4
Alexander Peryn.....	6	13	4	Thomas Clerke	2	13	4
Richard Mathewe	6	13	4	Nicholas Roodes.....	2	13	4
Wm. Langborough.....	6	13	4	Thomas Gilberte (choiristers)....	2	13	4
John Merrie	6	13	4	To John Lane, late one of the mi-			
John Markaunte.....	6	13	4	nisters.....	2	0	0

It may not be uninteresting or useless here to enquire into the origin of that union of the higher and lower orders of members which now prevails in the constitution of parliaments. Originally, in this country, parliaments were, in fact, nothing more than great councils; nor was it till the seventeenth year of king John, A. D. 1215, that any traces of its constitution, as it now stands, have been found.^b In that year, however, as Sir William Blackstone has observed, it seems to be marked out by the great charter, granted by that prince, in which he promises to summon all archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and

^b Blackstone's *Com.* vol. i, p. 149.

greater barons, personally, and all other tenants in chief under the crown, by the sheriff and bailiffs, to meet at a certain place, with forty days' notice, to assess aids and scutages when necessary. These, the same author says, are the first traces which remain of the separation of the greater barons from the less in the constitution of parliament; but he notices, that it was omitted in the great charter of Henry III. Towards the end, says he, of the latter of these reigns, we find the first record of any writ for summoning knights, citizens, and burgesses, to parliament;^c but in another place he is more particular, and affirms, 'This constitution has subsisted, in fact, at least from the year 1266, 49 Henry III, there being still extant writs of that date to summon knights, citizens, and burgesses to parliament.'^d

Sir Edward Coke has remarked, that anciently both houses sat together; and this appears to have been the case at least so late as 6 Edward III. So long as this practice prevailed, the Commons seem to have had no continual speaker, but after consultation they agreed upon some one of them, that had the greatest aptitude for the present business, to deliver their resolution, which was found productive of delays, and thereupon the two houses were divided. The surest mark of the time of the division of them is, as he says, when the House of Commons at first had a continual speaker, as at this day it has. After the division, he adds, the Commons sat in the Chapter House of the abbot of Westminster,^e citing as his authority the parliament Roll of the 50th year of Edward III, numb. 8, and which, consequently, proves the division to have taken place before this date. Sir William Blackstone^f says, that in the reign of Edward III the parliament is supposed, most probably, to have assumed its present form, by a separation of the commons from the lords, and that the statute for defining and ascertaining treasons was one of the first productions of this new-modelled assembly, and the translation of the law proceedings from French into Latin another. The statute of treason was passed 25 Edward III,^g and that for the translation of law proceedings into Latin in the 36th year of the same king.^h

In the possession of the earl of Buchan, a few years since, was a copy from an ancient limning, formerly in the College of Arms, London, representing Edward I sitting in parliament. On a throne, at the upper end,

^c Blackstone's Com. vol. iv, p. 418. ^d Ibid. vol. i, p. 149. ^e Coke, 4 Institute, p. 2, 255.

^f Comm. vol. iv, p. 421.

^g Wood's Institute, edit. 1724, p. 341.

^h Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 318, edit. 4to, 1768.

sits the king, with his name and arms over his head; on his right, but on a lower seat, Alexander king of Scots; and on his left, on a seat of the same height with this last, Llewellyn, prince of Wales: both distinguished like Edward himself, by their names and coats of arms over their heads. Beyond king Alexander, but on a lower seat, is placed the archbishop of Canterbury; and beyond Llewellyn, on a lower seat likewise, the archbishop of York, both of whom have their coats of arms placed over their heads. A woolsack lies cross-wise of the house; and on it, in front of the throne, are four persons sitting, evidently the chancellor, the two chief justices, and the chief baron of the Exchequer, or, in other words, the four chief judges of the four courts of law. Two other woolsacks are placed at right angles with the former; and, on each of them, sit four persons, no doubt, intended for the other eight judges. Another woolsack is placed cross-wise of the house; and contains four other persons sitting with their faces towards the throne, but uncovered; and who these are it is not easy to say. Behind these persons, and with their faces towards the throne, are two persons standing uncovered, with something like open papers in their hands, apparently clerks. And behind these clerks, is a cross bench on which sit seven persons covered, all with their faces towards the throne, in gowns, or robes; but the right hand man appears to sit higher than the rest, and has on a black gown, and a chain round his neck. Each side of the room contains two benches at right angles with the throne: those on the left have two bishops and five peers on one seat, and seven peers on the other; and at the upper end of the front bench of these two, and, on a separate seat, which stands forwarder, sits the prince, the son of king Edward, afterwards king Edward II.

The mitred abbots are placed on the other or right side of the house, and, on the bench nearest the wall; six of them on that bench, and thirteen more on a return which it makes at right angles, so as to come behind the above-mentioned bench, containing the seven persons: and on a bench on the right hand side of the house, reckoning from the throne, and just before the six mitred abbots, sit six bishops. Other attendants are also introduced, such as a nobleman uncovered, bearing a sword, who stands behind, near prince Edward; and also an herald uncovered, near this last nobleman. Between Alexander king of Scots, and the archbishop of Canterbury, but farther back than either, and separated from the rest of the house by their seats, stands a man in a gown, but uncovered, with a roll of parchment in his hand. In a similar situation, between Llewellyn prince of Wales, and the archbishop of York,

stand two persons covered, it is true, but apparently, from their station, no members of the house, because they are divided from it by the seat, or covered bench, on one end of which that prince sits.

Excepting in the two instances of the cross benches, one with the four, and the other with the seven persons before mentioned, there is no difficulty in ascertaining the different ranks of the members or persons represented. Who the former might be, there is no circumstance to decide, but there seems some reason to think that the seven persons were the lesser barons, or what answered to the present house of commons; and that of them, the figure in black, with a chain round his neck, was their speaker, whose office, at that time, was apparently much the same as that of the now foreman of a jury, to collect their opinions individually, and to declare the result collectively, in the name of the whole body.¹

From the limning in lord Buchan's possession, a print is given in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*, and from an examination of that print the above particulars have been obtained.

Inconvenience in the dispatch of public business must, no doubt, have been found from the distance, so long as the commons continued to sit in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, which, situated as it is, in the east cloister of that abbey, must, without all question, have been too far removed from the room in the old palace on the east side of Palace Yard, where the lords were sitting. And this inconvenience could not have been small, or but rarely felt, when it is considered how frequently, in the transaetion of parliamentary business, it is necessary for one house to send to the other, either bills originating with, and passed by themselves, or messages to signify their concurrence to such bills as had been transmitted to them by the other house. No wonder, therefore, a building so conveniently situated as the

¹ A cut, nearly similar, representing the parliament, or rather the house of lords, as sitting in the time of cardinal Wolsey, is given in Fiddes's *Life of Wolsey*, p. 284, accompanied with an explanation by Anstis, Garter king at Arms. The cross bench, containing the seven persons, is by him termed a continuation of the barons' bench, the other part of it being close to the side wall of the house, and behind the earls' bench. He explains the man with the chain round his neck, sitting on the right hand of the other six, as being the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and remarks, that the commons are represented as standing at the bar. In this respect the cut described in the text differs from that inserted by Dr. Fiddes, for it contains no such representation: if the bench in question, therefore, was not meant, as it probably was, for the commons, who, in the time of Edward I, were, as now, a branch of the legislature, and had not then separated from the lords, as they afterwards did, they must be considered as omitted in the drawing from which the print was taken, which is, by no means, a likely conclusion.

present House of Commons, should have been thought of for the purpose; nor is it extraordinary that it should since have continued applied to that use, though, considering its original destination, it was rather to have been wished that a structure erected for the service of religion should, in some way or other, have been still appropriated to a similar purpose, or, at least, that some use could have been found for it more closely allied, than the present, to its original intention.

In what manner it was at first fitted up for this purpose, is no where disclosed, but it is supposed that the paintings, if at that time uncovered and exposed to view, were, on that occasion, wainscoted up; for in the seal for the Court of Common Bench at Westminster, 1648, that for the Common Pleas for the county Palatine of Lancaster 1648, the Parliament seal, 1649, and the Dunbar medal, 1650,^k the walls are represented with a plain wainscoting. However, it appears, that about the year 1651, the walls were covered with tapestry hangings, probably to conceal this wainscoting; for they are so given in the perspective view of the House of Commons, on the back of the great Seal of the Commonwealth of England, 1651:^l and in this manner they continued to be decorated down to the time of queen Ann, in whose reign Sir Christopher Wren was employed to repair the building, and refit up its inside with galleries. Mr. Onslow, when speaker, has been heard to say, he remembered the tapestry hangings being up, and that every new parliament a new set used to be provided, the housekeeper claiming, on such an occasion, the old hangings as her fee. Since this period no alteration of any consequence, either external or internal, has taken place in this building; only a trifling change having been made in the form of the turrets, and a few variations at the east end, which may be easily traced from the different views inserted in this work: nor, indeed, has it called for any other attention than, from time to time, a few repairs of small importance, and the repetition, at different periods, of painting and white-washing. But, in the year 1800, the number of members of the House of Commons being increased from 558 to 658, in consequence of the Act of Parliament for uniting the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, the building itself was thought too small for their reception. The original side walls, between the piers, were three feet thick, and it was therefore found that by erecting on the same foundation, but so as to range with the external extremity of the

^k Medals, Coins, Great Seals, and other Works of Thomas Simon, engraved and described by Geo. Vertue, 4to. Lond. 1780.

^l *Ibid.*



Arnald 1893

Painted by G. Arnald.

View of Westminster from the East.

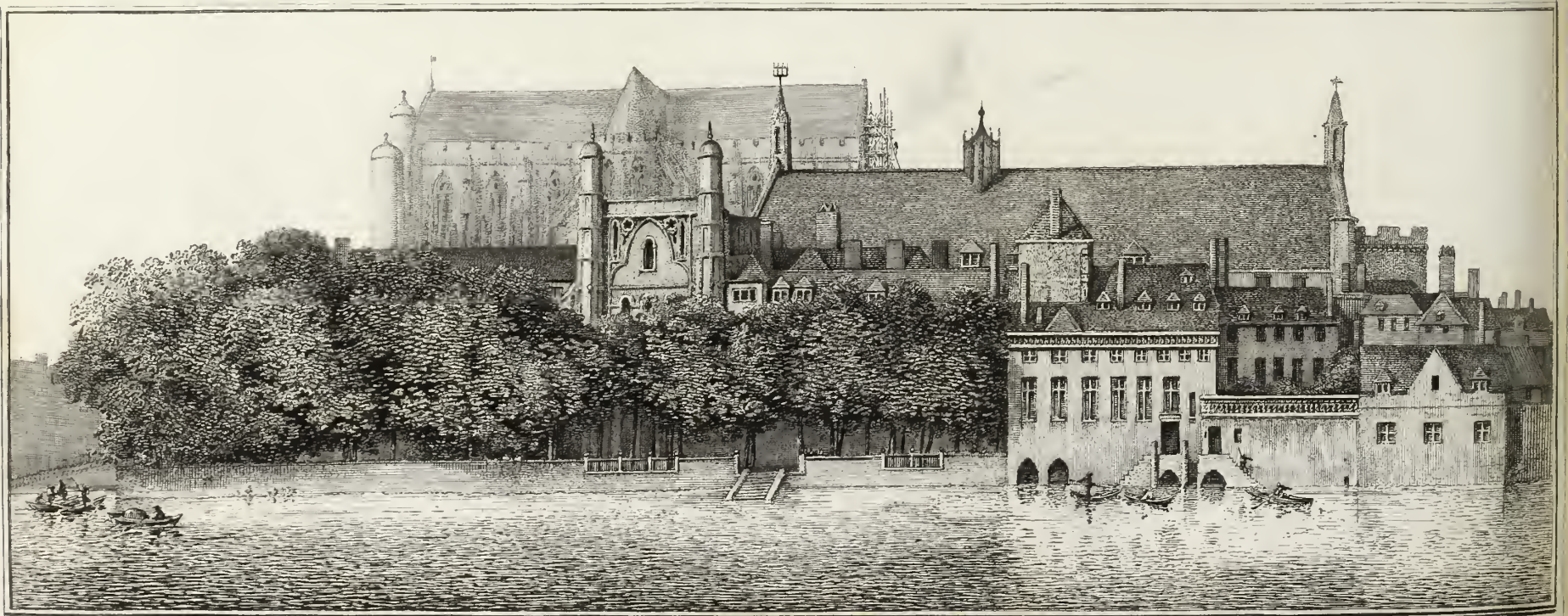
Engraved by Frederick Christian Lewis, and afterwards etched and finished, by J. T. Smith.

London. Published as the Act directs, 7-August 1806, by John Thomas Smith, No. 36, Newmarket Street, Cornhill Street.



Etched by J. T. Smith

South East View of the House of Commons, from a Drawing by Thomas Sandby Esq. R. A. in the possession of Paul Sandby Esq. R. A. & C.



Etched by J. T. Smith

*East View of Westminster, from the water, from a Drawing in the possession of Sir James Winter Lake, Bar. F. R. S.
London, Published as the Act directs 1st January, 1805, by John Thomas Smith, N^o. 36. Newman Street, Oxford Street.*

old, other walls, of less dimensions, as being only one foot thick, the building might be considerably enlarged internally, and sufficient room be obtained: and this plan was accordingly determined on.

On removing the wainscoting, as a preparatory step to taking down these walls, a discovery was made, of which no one had any suspicion, namely, that the stone walls had been originally painted with a variety of subjects, and that many of them were still in such a perfect state as to admit of their being copied and engraven. By what good fortune, and exertions of industry and skill, the proprietor Mr. Smith has been enabled thus to lay them before the public, has been already stated in the Preface, and needs not therefore to be repeated; but it is requisite for the information of such persons as did not see them during the short time they remained, and for recalling them to the remembrance of those who did, minutely to describe of what these paintings, and other ornaments, consisted, and how they were placed; in order to give each class of readers a satisfactory idea of them, which cannot be better done than by a particular examination of the building itself, and its various decorations.

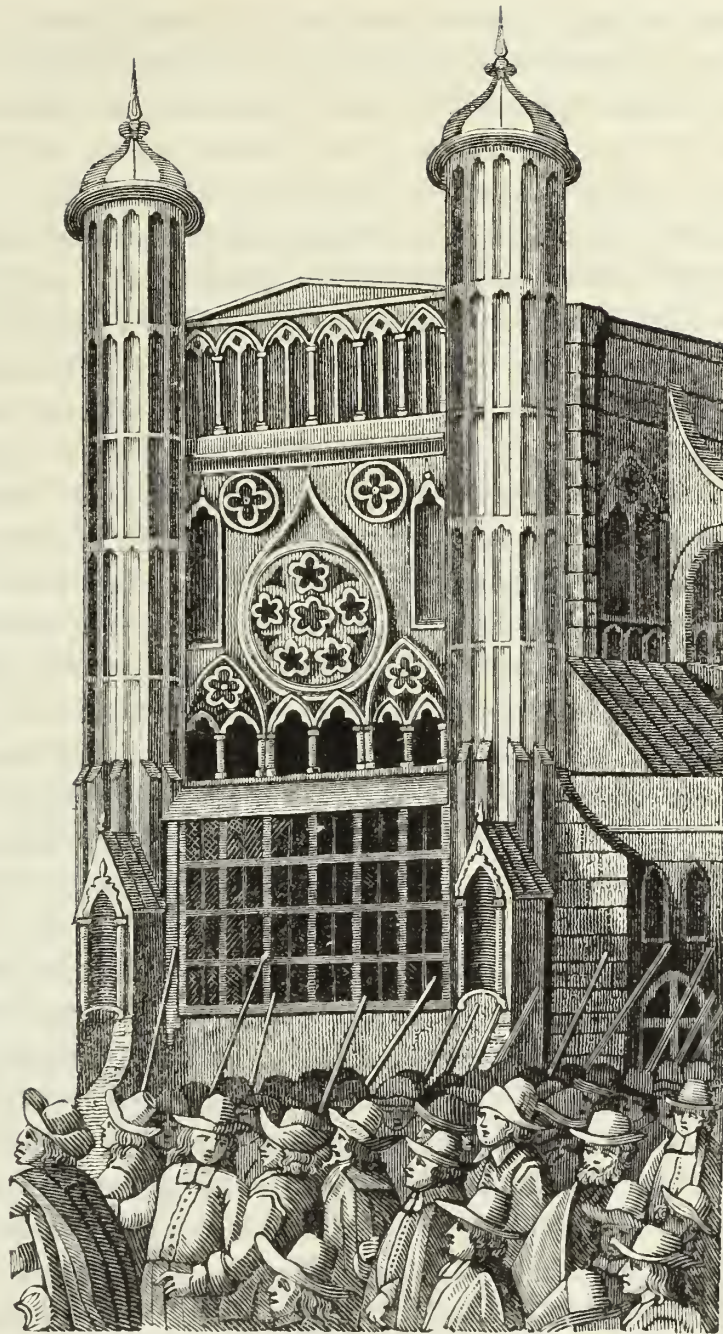
For the better understanding its external appearance, at different periods, it has been judged proper to give more than one outside view, and on each of these it will be necessary to make some remarks. The first, taken in 1803, from the top of the balustrade of Westminster Bridge, exhibits a correct view of Westminster from the east, and ascertains the connection of the edifice with the adjoining buildings. The next, from a drawing by Mr. Thomas Sandby, which was, at the time when the print was engraven, the property of his brother Mr. Paul Sandby, but which has since been given by him to the proprietor, exhibit a very perfect idea of what the east end was after Sir Christopher Wren had repaired and altered it, and before the turrets were again altered by Sir William Chambers. In the third, which occurs on the same plate, and which was taken from an unique drawing most kindly and liberally presented to Mr. Smith, by Sir James Winter Lake, Bart. are seen the east end of the House of Commons, the top of the square bell-tower belonging to St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster Hall, with a beacon upon its south pinnacle, and Westminster Abbey, as they were about the year 1722. This is evident, from the circumstance of the scaffolding represented at the end of the North cross of Westminster Abbey, for the repair of that part, and for putting up the great circular window, which was erected at the expence of bishop Atterbury. At the south corner, at the end of the row of

trees, is a passage, now Parliament Place, leading down to the water from Old Palace Yard, and into this passage Guy Fawkes, the conspirator in the Powder Plot, in 1605, as soon as he had set fire to the train, was to have made his way, and taken water at the end here represented, where a boat was to have been waiting to carry him cross to Lambeth; but of late years this passage has been stopped up by a wall erected cross it. From the fourth, which is the south side of the House of Commons, as seen from the roof of the Painted Chamber, an accurate idea may be obtained of the appearance of the original spandrils of the windows, and of that part since the alteration; adjoining it, at the north-west corner, is the south end of Westminster Hall, and at the south-west, the side of the Court of Requests, now the House of Lords. But the fifth, on the next page, is taken from the frontispiece to the second volume of Nalson's Impartial Collections of the late troubles in England, Scotland, and Ireland, folio, London, 1683, and requires some further explanation. The original frontispiece is in folio, but is here reduced to a quarto page. This, however, is sufficient to shew the state of the building, for which purpose alone it was inserted. In the distance, in the original, is a vessel, with sailors in it, who are in the act of throwing into the river a person in the habit of a king; and that this alludes, emblematically, to the transactions in this kingdom in the reign of Charles I, cannot, from the title of the book, be doubted. That the building here represented is the House of Commons, is equally plain; the exact correspondence of the upper part of the window, with the sill of the window, and the bottoms of the mullions, as lately discovered, in the building itself, would, without any other adventitious circumstance, be sufficient evidence of the fact: but it is acknowledged, in some verses that accompany the cut, to be the House of Commons. It shews, therefore, the state of the upper part of the building, at the east end, a little prior to 1682; but the lower part is concealed by the heads of the persons who are there placed, and who seem assembled for the purpose of observing what passes in the distance.^k

^k In the course of the year 1806, a scaffolding having been raised at the east end of this building for the alterations that have been since made, the means were then afforded of measuring all its parts. This has been very accurately done by Mr. Smith, who has not only been enabled to describe minutely the several members as they were at that time, but who has also ascertained from the remnants of mouldings which had been cut through, what was its original appearance. From these measurements and discoveries, and from what has been handed down by the preceding authentic views, containing many parts which are known to have been of the period of Edw. III; two geometrical views have been engraven by Mr. Smith, one of which exhibits the east end,



Drawn & Etched by G. Arnold Topographical Landscape Painter.
South side of the House of Commons, from the roof of the Painted Chamber.
London. Published as they direct 1st January 1805 by John Thomas Smith, 4th 30. Wenman Street Oxford Street.



To describe the building more particularly, it must be said, that it is of an oblong shape, and measures about ninety feet in length, by about thirty

before the last alterations, and the other gives a combined view of many parts of the same end, as they appeared in the reign of Edward III. These prints are intended to enrich the topographical part of this work; and are to be had of Mr. Smith, at the address mentioned in the title page, price 7s. 6d. the pair.

in width, internal measure, having externally, at each corner, an octagonal tower. It consists of five windows on each side about twelve feet six inches wide, and between each a pier of about five feet six inches in width, formed on the outside into a flying buttress, nearly three feet six inches thick, and extending in the whole about ten feet from the wall of the building. It contained likewise two stories: the height of the upper story, now the House of Commons, from the floor to the top of the battlement of the cornice, just under the springing of the roof, was about forty-two feet; and the height of the under chapel, before the ground was raised, was about twenty feet, making together sixty-two feet. In the lower, which was on the same level with the pavement of the street, was formerly the chapel of St. Mary in the Vaults; but part of it has been enclosed to contain a stove for warming the House of Commons above; part is used for other immaterial purposes; and the greater part of it now constitutes the Speaker's state dining-room. This lower part corresponded with the upper in the size, at least as to breadth, of the windows and piers on each side, excepting that the first compartment on the south side reckoning from the west, instead of a window, contained a door-way leading into that spot since called Cotton Garden; and of this an internal view has already been inserted in the same plate with two views of the Painted Chamber and some other subjects. Internally this door-way was richly ornamented with vine leaves, and had originally, on each side, two columns; one only of these, on either side, is remaining, with the capital, however, of the other, which sufficiently shews there was another column. In width it is three feet nine inches; and its height, from the present pavement to the crown or top of the arch, is six feet one inch; but as it is evident that the pavement has been raised about four feet, this door-way must originally have been so much higher from the ground, though, at present, the spring of the arch, or bottom of the capital, is but three feet and an inch from the ground. On the outside it had no ornament, and therefore, very probably, opened into the cloisters, which, it is conjectured, ran at that time, close by the east side of the Court of Requests, but which, since their being rebuilt, were on the north side of St. Stephen's chapel; for that there were at one time cloisters, and a chapter-house on the south side of that chapel, and, consequently, on the spot here mentioned, is clear from a deed in 1394, already noticed, in which the chapter-house is described as situated on the south of that building, and an intention is intimated of erecting anew both that and the cloisters on a piece of ground on the north side. To this Chapel in the Vaults there was,

it is supposed, another door on the north side, which, when they were built, as they afterwards were, on the north side, came into the new cloisters at the south east corner, where is now the entrance-door to the Speaker's state dining-room from the present cloister. At the west end of the whole building, it is also imagined, there was a similar vestibule to that above, because the deed of 1394, before referred to, speaks of the vestibules above and below; and also an entrance to this lower chapel from the street.

The height of the centre of the ceiling of this lower part from the ground, is, at present, about sixteen feet, but it is evident that the ground has been raised about four feet; and the piers between the windows consisted of a cluster of nine short columns, from one of which on each side sprung the arches, within which the windows were placed. On the other columns of this cluster rested those groins, or ribs, which, uniting with a cross rib from the centre of the top of each window, and also with a rib continued longitudinally from end to end of the building in the centre of the ceiling, contributed to form the vaulting. These columns, even before the raising of the ground, and including their base and capital, probably, did not exceed six or seven feet in height, as the arch above them measures in height twelve feet of the sixteen mentioned above as the whole present height of the ceiling from the ground. The east end of this under chapel had, it is conceived, a window at the same height as the rest from the ground, and under that was, very likely, the altar. It is probable that this under part of the building was originally divided into two by a partition from north to south, as, on enlarging the Speaker's state dining-room to its present size, by taking down a chimney-piece at its west end, a very old oak door, curiously painted and gilt, with door-posts and hinges, was found in the wall. It was in such a direction as to make it likely it had been originally there placed in a partition which at one time had run quite cross from north to south; and of this door, as it then appeared, an engraving is inserted in a plate, which will be given in a future page.

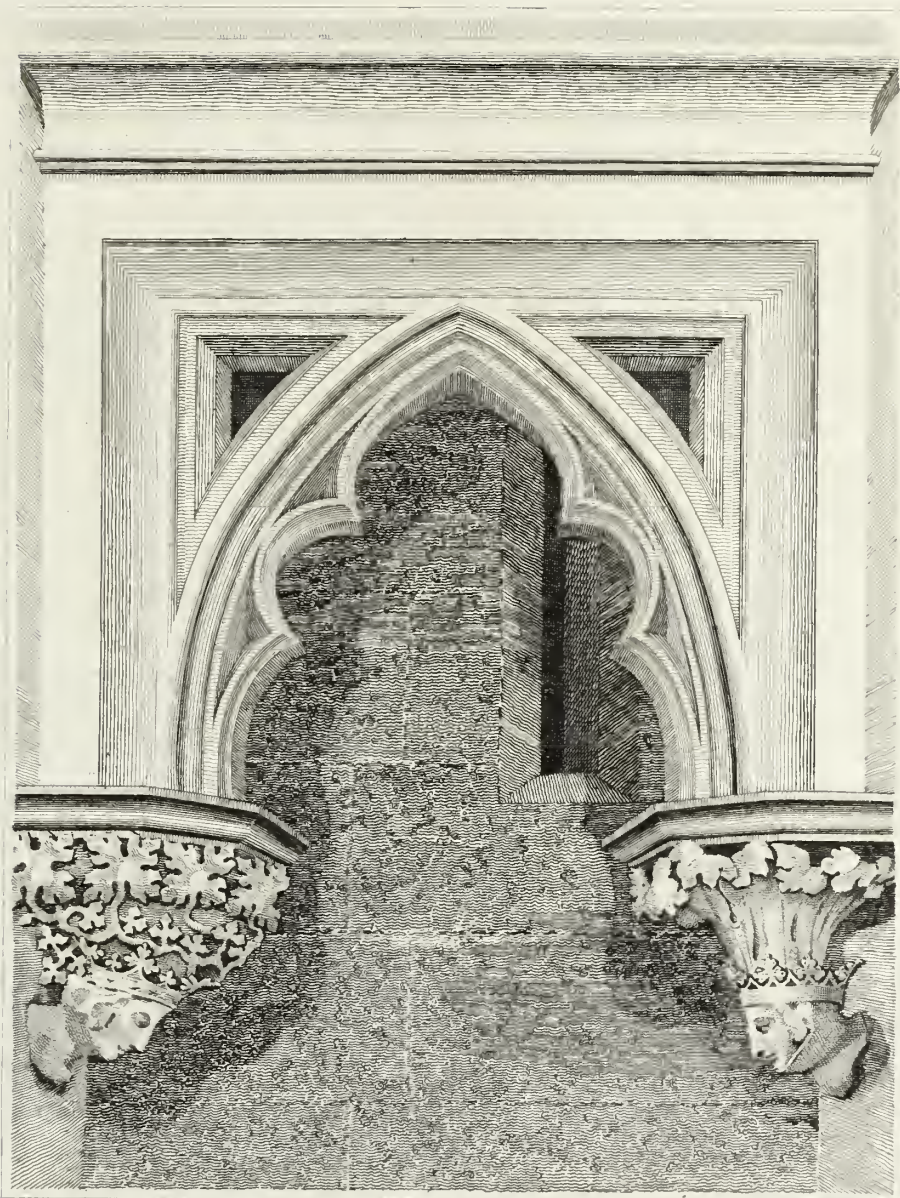
The upper part, or, in fact, the chapel of St. Stephen itself, was accessible one way by means of a staircase in the dark passage which lately led from the south-east corner of Westminster Hall, the door-way to which is now stopped up. This staircase consisted of thirty-two steps, and led, through another arched door-way at the top of those steps and at the north end of the vestibule, leading into St. Stephen's chapel. A corresponding door-way, at the

south end of this vestibule, led into the Court of Requests, through its north east corner.

At the south-west and north-west corners of this vestibule were two arched door-ways fronting the west, from which, as it is supposed, were two flights of steps into the street. Of these last door-ways one leads into the lobby at the north end of the Court of Requests, now the House of Lords, and so to the passage to the modern staircase belonging to the committee-rooms leading into Old Palacc Yard. The other, till very lately, when in consequence of the alterations it was discovered, had been several years concealed by some comparatively modern rooms at the back of the Court of King's Bench, and was then only disclosed to be destroyed in order to make a staircase to the apartments of the housekeeper of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith made a drawing of this arch and its ornaments, from which the plate on the opposite page has been engraven. The two small heads below are front views of those employed as brackets to support the arch, and are supposed to be representations of Richard II and his queen; for it will be found from some accounts inserted hereafter, that it was crected in the 18th year of that king's reign. This vestibule was, in fact, no part of the building itself, and seems only introduced for the purpose of serving as a landing-place to the staircases and steps from below, in consequence of which, it is observable, that this staircase comes into the vestibule, not within but on the outside of the chapel, which, exclusive of the vestibule, is of the exact size of the chapel underneath.

Like that, also, the upper chapel appears to have had a door-way at its west end, and one in each of its north and south walls. That in the south, from its being painted and gilt with the arms of England and France, very likely was the royal entrance from that range of rooms, part of the old palace, which has been before spoken of as joining the Painted Chamber, and extending northwards.

In viewing the building internally, as it is now, and indeed as it has been for a great length of time fitted up, it loses considerably of its real, in its apparent length, for the lobby, which is now separated by a partition from the house itself, was, in fact, originally part of the chapel, and will be found on examination to occupy the space of two of its five windows on each side. At the west end of the chapel, and, consequently, adjoining the present lobby, was and is the small vestibule before mentioned.



Drawn by J.T. Smith.

Engraven by W.J. White



North West entrance of the Vestibule to the House of Commons

The west front of this vestibule was formed by a very elegant stone screen, still existing, which used to be visible from the staircase erected by Sir Christopher Wren. This screen is even now to be seen on one side of the lobby to the present House of Lords, into which that staircase has of late been converted; and was, it is supposed, originally, the exterior wall of the building, and therefore open to the street. The arched door-way at the south west corner of the vestibule still leads, as before, to the House of Commons; but that at the south end of the vestibule has been lately stopped up and converted into a recess, which serves as a waiting place for the person who takes care of the great coats of the members of the House of Commons.

From each of these two door-ways towards the west, in the front of the screen to the vestibule, was, it is imagined, a flight of steps into the street; and the space between these flights of steps might, probably, have been occupied by a door-way, or entrance, to the vestibule of the under chapel.

To this idea as to the external appearance of the Chapel at the west end, it may, perhaps, be objected, that the supposition of a flight of steps from the two arches in the screen, is scarcely consistent with the level of the floor of the present Court of Requests, lately converted into an house for the lords, and the other adjoining rooms; supposing, as was apparently the case, their floors at that time to have been at the same height as now from the ground, for that the present passage itself runs through the southernmost of those two arched door-ways; and if there had been originally a descent of steps in that place, there could have been no room for any access to the Court of Requests at that end. But to this it may be answered, that there is no evidence to shew, that except in the instance of the door from the south end of the vestibule of St. Stephen's chapel, there ever was any other door at the north end to the Court of Requests; the three doors till lately existing there, of which the middle one now only remains, were designed by Sir Christopher Wren; and the original entrance to that room from the street, is conceived to have been at its south end; and that a flight of steps from the street, at that time, led to it.

As to the interior part of the Chapel, it is to be observed, that with the exception of the space for the altar, which was a plain stone projection, all round the chapel, against the wall, were two seats, of Purbeck marble, one above the other; each about a foot high, and of the same width. These were discontinued only where openings for doors, or entrances from other apartments, were necessary, and on the uppermost of these

seats, rested the base of those columns by which the piers were formed. The piers were, in fact, half an octagon, and stood within the Chapel, three sides of which were visible, clear of the wall, and the rest was in the wall itself; and at each of the angles was a cluster of three columns,¹ reaching from the plinth before mentioned, up to the spring of those internal arches which enclosed the tops of the windows. Of these the front columns were in height twenty-five feet and an half, and about two inches and six-eighths diameter. The side ones were one inch five-eighths in diameter;^m and on the capitals of these columns those internal arches rested. The flat surface of the pier between the two clusters of columns in front, was again subdivided into two, by one column of like size and pattern with the large one of the three at the angles: and in each of these subdivisions, at about fourteen feet from the floor, was the figure of a knight in armour, painted on the wall, with his arms, or symbol, emblazoned in proper colours on his shield and banner; and the name of the person under it.ⁿ

As the capitals of this cluster, though ranging exactly in height with those from which the arches over the windows sprung, did not appear to have had any stone ribs springing from them, it is probable they were intended to support the timber brackets and groins of a roof, which it is likely might resemble that of Westminster Hall.

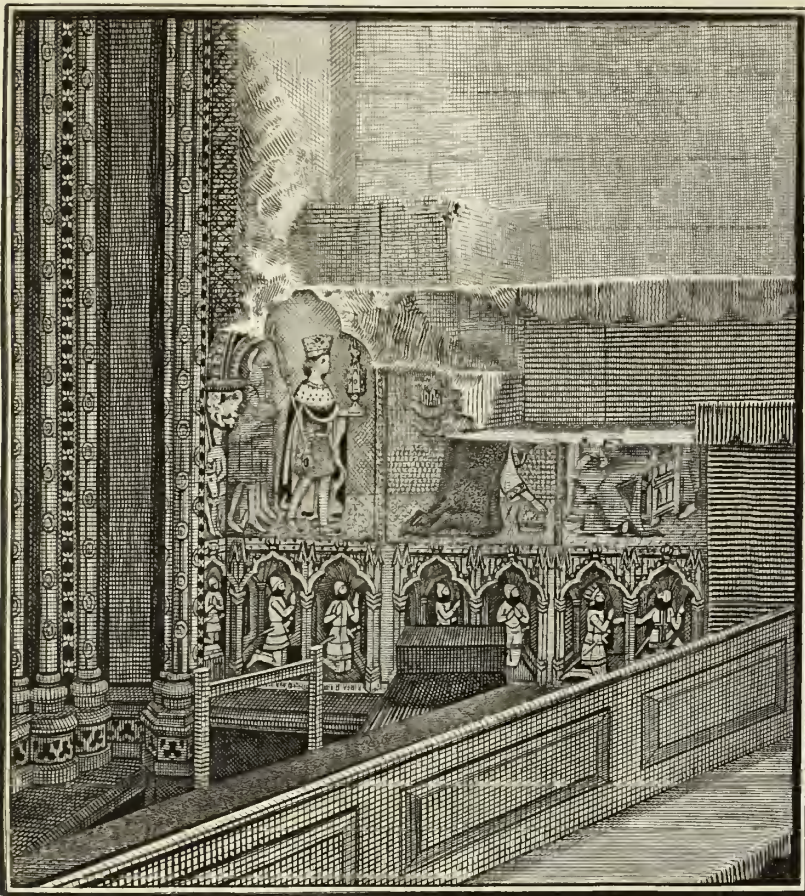
Above the tops of the windows ran an entablature, consisting of an architrave, on which were carved in stone, grotesque faces or masks, foliage, and shields of arms; over that was an open frieze, surmounted with battlements: and all these parts were as exquisitely painted and gilt as those nearer the eye.

Under each of the side windows, at the height of about twelve feet from the floor, was a frieze projecting about a foot, so as to range with the face of the pier. This frieze was surmounted with battlements similar to those at the top of the building, and had under it an architrave formed by a receding hollow, and upon this cavetto, or hollow, were painted in their proper colours the arms of the royal family and several of the nobility, and others, bene-

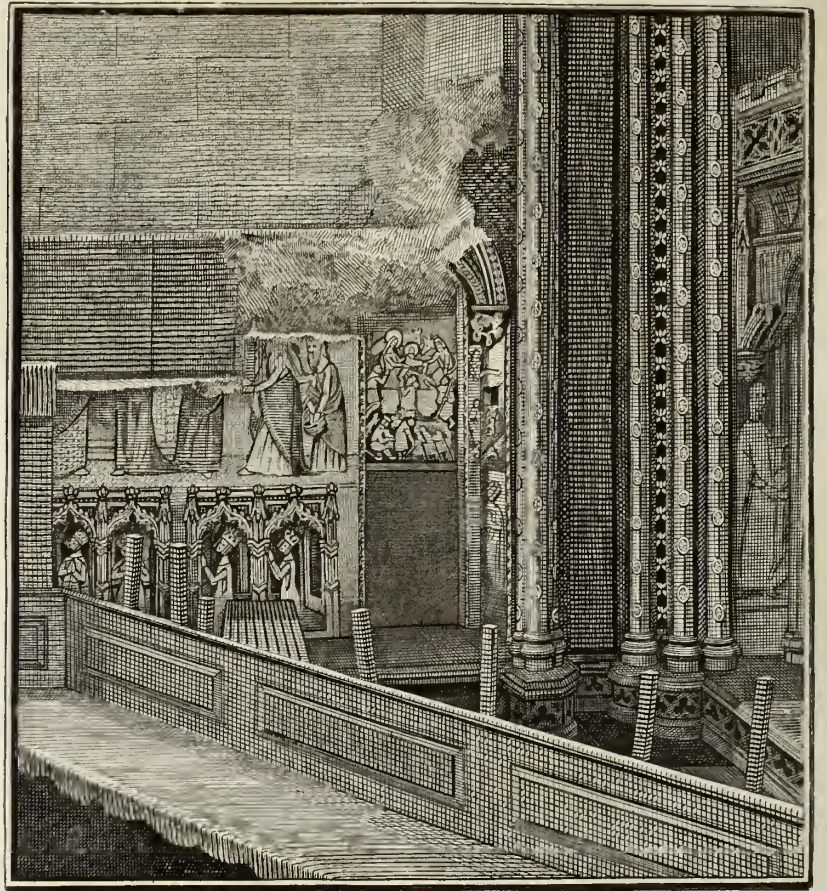
¹ See the print hereafter inserted, exhibiting the appearance of the Chapel under one of the windows.

^m The form and size of them all were regulated by an equilateral triangle. See it represented in the Specimens of Sculpture, Plate II, hereafter inserted.

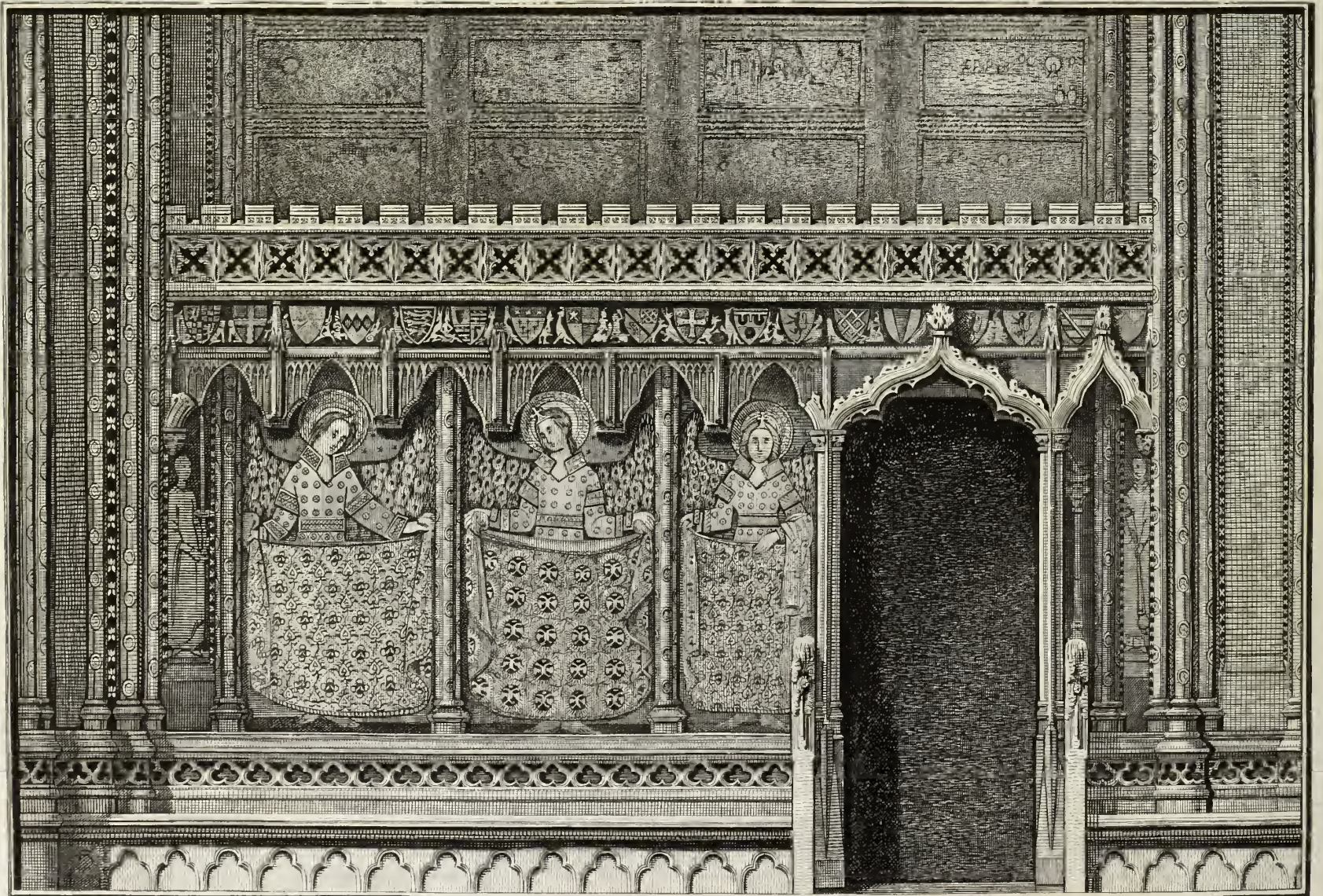
ⁿ The only two of these figures, which were sufficiently perfect when discovered, are given in a subsequent plate in this work.



South East corner of St. Stephen's Chapel.



South East corner of the same Chapel.



Part of the South side of the same Chapel.

London. Published as the Act directs 10 July 1806, by John Thomas Smith, N. 36, Newman Street, Oxford Street.

factors, no doubt, to the Chapel, or contributors to the expence of its erection. Of this frieze the open parts had been filled with stained glass, containing flowers, and diapered ornaments of various colours; and it is supposed, that when this Chapel was lighted up, lights were placed behind these parts. The whole entablature, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and battlements, which served as a cornice, was formerly supported by eight insulated columns, which had, however, when the paintings were discovered, been broken away, but originally stood on the upper seat.^p Behind these eight columns the wall, which was also the side wall of the Chapel, was divided into four compartments by three clusters of columns, consisting of three each; and on each of these divisions was painted on the wall a figure of an angel, about five feet high, with wings composed of peacock's feathers, holding an extended piece of drapery before him, on which were represented, in some instances, the device of two doves, in others that of a spread eagle, in others elephants and castles, in others griffins or dragons, and in others pelicans. Of this frieze, and the other particulars above described, a perfect idea may be obtained from the representation given in the opposite plate, which was engraven from a correct drawing made by Mr. Smith immediately after removing the wainscot: it is to be observed, that it has a door-way which occupys the space of three of these eight columns, and also the spaces between them; but, in other instances, where there was no door-way, they were as before described. Above this lower frieze, and on the flat surface of the wall of the building, between that frieze and the bottom of the window, were painted, in eight compartments, historical subjects from the Scriptures, and the legends of the saints, with verses over them; but these paintings and inscriptions were, in many cases, so much mutilated that they could not be copied. Of some of these the subjects are known; that at the west corner, in the upper range under the first window from the altar, on the south side, was the marriage of Canaan; and, together with the other seven, in a mutilated state, is accordingly represented in the opposite print. Another of these subjects, which came from a similar situation under the fifth window from the altar, on the south side, representing the martyrdom of St. Eustace, by enclosing him in a brazen bull, and roasting him with fire underneath, is to be seen in the print of Cotton

^p Part of the shafts, capitals, bases, and plinths of these columns will be found given in Plate II of Specimens of Sculpture, hereafter inserted in this work.

Garden, Westminster, lying among the fragments; near which lies also another fragment, containing an inscription which had been over a similar painting; parts of two other such inscriptions, comprizing the end of the lines in one, and the beginning of those of the other, were found painted on one and the same stone, and are here inserted as a specimen:

----- merito beneficia Christi	Hii fide ferven -----
----- it sic dispersos simul vn it	Aras polluta -----
----- quos credentes sibi crevit	Hinc ruit -----
----- et hinc vide quæ vada poscunt	Quos inbet a -----

Another of these paintings, on the north side, in a similar situation, and directly opposite to the marriage of Canaan before mentioned, was a representation of the Destruction of Job's Children,⁴ as related in the first chapter of Job; under it was an inscription, part of which was (but it must be incorrect):

ven : domus implfu vehemen

Under another was an inscription beginning with this line:

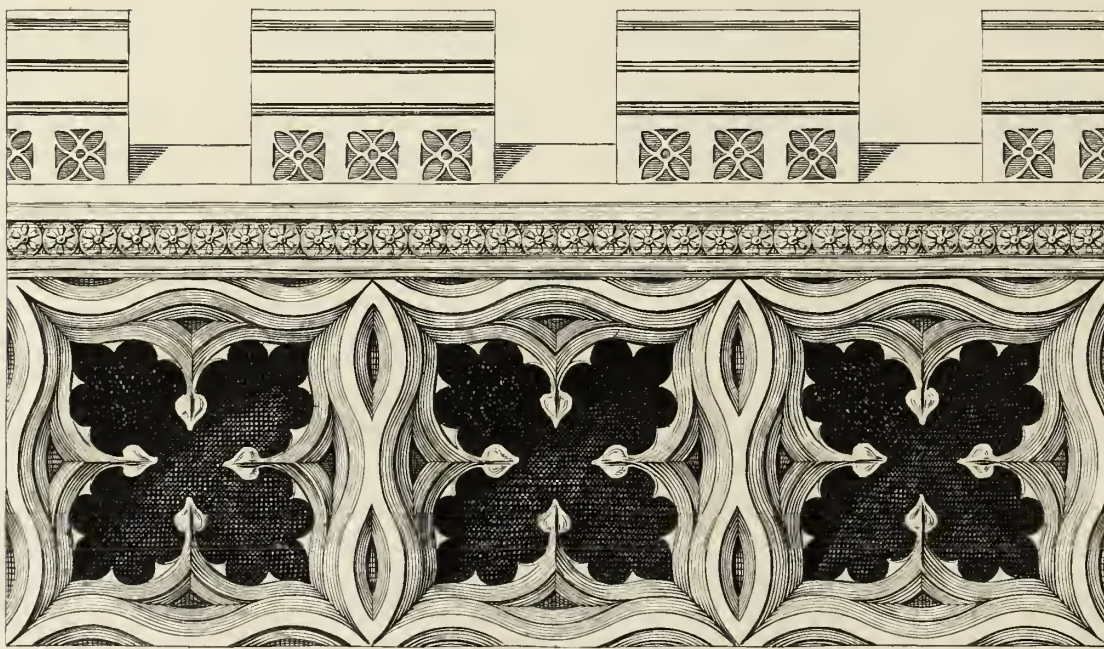
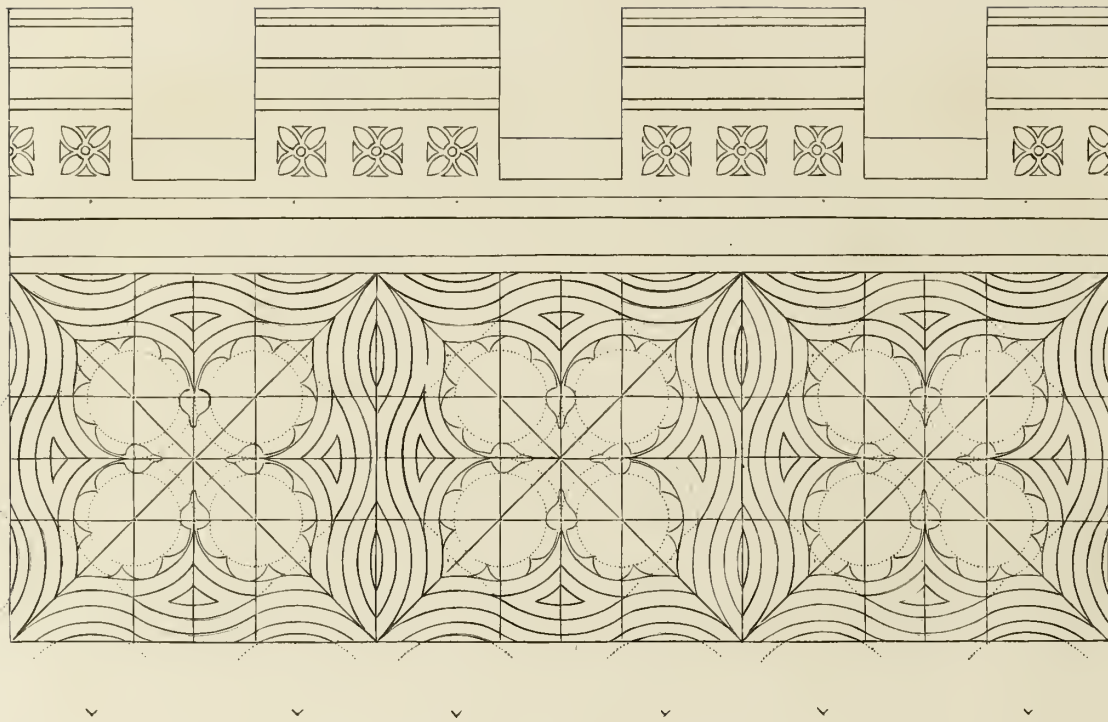
Sophar anaamatites : parat isolamia lites.

This line puzzled several persons when first it was discovered, and among them was a gentleman who, in a quibbling kind of way, declared that he was certain *so far*, that there was no such word as *Sophar*. Now Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite, were Job's three friends,⁵ and are repeatedly so mentioned throughout the book. Susanna, and the Elders, was another subject, but much mutilated.

Of this lower open frieze before mentioned, the construction is so very ingenious, that it was thought not unworthy of some pains to ascertain the principle⁶ on which it was formed; and which, after due examination, turns out to be this. The frieze consisted of blocks, containing each three greater squares; each of these squares was divided into six, perpendicularly; and the extreme divisions were again subdivided into four breadths, which gave the breadths for the fillets, or lists. A similar method was pursued horizontally, which completed the border all round. By drawing lines from each of the upright and horizontal divisions, sixteen squares were left in the centre; four

⁴ Mr. Smith is indebted to his steady friend Mr. John Cranch, of Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, for pointing out the subject of this painting, which had eluded the skill of several persons; he is also under obligations to the same Gentleman for his kindness and assiduity in copying several ancient records in the British Museum, contained in this work. ⁷ See Job, chap. ii, v. 11.

⁵ Mr. Smith also feels himself under acknowledgments to Mr. Robert Wynne, for his assistance and ingenuity displayed in the analysis of this beautiful frieze.



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith

Geometrical Construction of the Frieze and Battlements in the House of Commons.

circles, therefore, being struck, each containing four of those squares, gave the curve for the ornaments in the centre; and their extent towards the centre was regulated by one of the small squares placed diagonally in the centre of the whole. The centres for striking the external sweep of the fillets were found, by setting off one of the small squares on the outside of the great squares, at the distance of one small square and an half from the corners of the great square; and the internal sweep is produced from the centre of the great square. The openings between the battlements were in width one third of the great square, and the width of each battlement two thirds. It is evident that the principle of thirds was attended to in the construction of the whole, for two sixths each way horizontally, and perpendicularly, are occupied by the fillets, and four sixths each way left vacant: and two sixths are equal to one third, and four sixths to two thirds. The openings of the battlements are one third of the great square in width, and the width of each battlement two thirds. The opening between the battlements is also two thirds of their height. For the better explanation of this description, an outline and finished engraving of this frieze and its battlements, are given in the opposite plate, from which it will be easy to trace the several divisions and proportions above mentioned. In this plate the frieze is one fourth of the size of the original; and of this beautiful frieze the principle is found, from this examination, to be so very simple, that a common mason, who knows how to draw a circle or square, is sufficiently qualified to describe the construction of all its ornaments and decorations.

The three clusters of Purbeck marble columns, of three columns each, which separated the painted figures of the angels, as before mentioned, are *supposed* originally to have been continued up at the back of the frieze, and between the paintings under the windows, and also to have formed or regulated the mullions for the windows; but at the time when the discovery of these subjects was made, no such mullions, or continuation of the columns was found above the frieze. On the contrary, its appearance was exactly as given in the plate at page 153, and Mr. Smith did not think himself justified in introducing what he did not find, or supplying, by his own conjectures, what he supposed to be wanting; nor has he in this, or in any other instance, represented what

† It is an invidious task to point out errors in a publication on the same subject. A resolution was therefore formed, at one time, not to notice any that might occur in the plates published by the Antiquarian Society. But, as in their engravings, some parts, not existing at the time of the discovery of these paintings, have been supplied, and others introduced which never were there

he did not see in the originals. Probably, as being projections, they were removed, when Sir Christopher Wren fitted up the House of Commons, for the erection of the gallery, which is still there, just above the lower frieze. That this lower frieze was not also removed was owing to this circumstance, that the ranges of seats for the members commenced from under the gallery, and the first seat rested on the top of the frieze; and so extending to the floor, in a sloping direction, the paintings of the angels, and the seats of Purbeck marble, were preserved.

In the same view of the several paintings under the window next the altar, in the south side, a stone arched door-way is seen, leading, no doubt, originally from the chapel to some other contiguous apartments of the old palace. Its jambs were painted on the sides with the arms of England and France, alternately, in square compartments; and two elbows, one on each side of it, projected forwards into the Chapel, which formed a termination to the Purbeck marble seats. Both sides of one of these elbows, on the north of the Chapel, is given at the top of the plate entitled, *Specimens of Sculpture, Plate I*, which will occur hereafter. Adjoining to this door-way, towards the west, was a flat surface of wall of ten inches, on which was painted a Stand, and on the top of this Stand were represented a bason and spoon gilt. On another flat surface, adjoining the former, but more towards the west, and which last forms one of the sides of the half-octagon pier, was painted a whole-length figure of a youth, with a thuribulum, or incense pot; and on the pier, at the south-east corner of the Chapel, another youth, with a taper, as represented in the plate.

On the same pier, in the south-east corner of the Chapel, and about sixteen feet from the ground, was a stone bracket, measuring about three feet and an half high; and from the marks of holes for cramps on the other piers, at about the same height from the ground, it is probable, that similar brackets were placed against them all.

at all, it is become absolutely necessary, for protecting the present work from a censure which it does not deserve, to mention the following circumstances. The outlines of some of the figures, particularly that of the king holding a casket in his hand, are not correct; for instance, a right hand is introduced, which was not there at the time when the wainscot was removed; and a dove, at the top of the sceptre, is totally omitted, which was there at that period: but this latter circumstance is accounted for, by their drawing having been made after the dove had been, by some means, obliterated. The columns too have been continued up behind the frieze to the sill of the window, which did not appear when the discovery was made, although it is evident they were there formerly. Moreover, the lower frieze is continued through the piers; which was not the fact.



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith.

Sculpture and Painted Glass from S^t. Stephen's Chapel.

London Published as the Act Directs 1st. January 1804. by John Thomas Smith, N^o. 36. Newman Street, Oxford Street.

Of this large bracket a representation is given on the opposite plate, together with pieces of painted glass of the size of the originals, with which its different compartments were richly inlaid, increasing the brilliancy of the Chapel when it was illuminated. At the height of about seven feet above this bracket, in some instances, were found cramp holes in the piers; and it is therefore likely that brackets, at one time, supported large whole-length figures, and that the upper range of cramp-holes were those which supported canopies over the heads of those figures; but no such canopies were found. The bracket before described, and also a corresponding one against the pier in the north-east corner, have been preserved to this day, to bear in part the present roof of the building; for a strong upright piece of oak is placed between their bases and the ground, and a similar piece of oak is conducted from their tops, till the timber reaches the spring of the roof, so that they form a material part of its support. It is to be observed that the roof and ceiling of the House of Commons are not original, and that its present structure allows of apartments between them, which are inhabited by the house-keeper.

In the eastern wall, between the altar and the south-east pier, was a recess, which was probably intended as a place wherein the person who officiated might occasionally seat himself, and which was decorated with paintings. On the south side of this recess were two paintings, one above the other. The uppermost subject was that of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, an engraving from which is given in this work. The lower was a single female figure, kneeling, in the act of prayer: her dress resembled that of queen Philippa on her monument in Westminster Abbey. It was, probably, intended for Margaret, countess of Pembroke, the youngest of the five daughters then living of Edward III; for it is certain that these paintings are of the time of Edward III. Five figures, similarly dressed, are painted on the east wall of the Chapel, which, most likely, were intended for the queen and her other four daughters.

On the east side of this recess, close to the painting of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, and on the same level, was a representation of the Adoration of the Shepherds. Next to the Adoration of the Shepherds, was that of the Purification;* and in the same range were, in like manner, painted three figures of priests in rich dresses: but these last were too much mutilated

* See plates of these three subjects inserted afterwards.

to be copied at large, the lower parts of their dresses only remaining: Under the mutilated figures of the three priests, and the painting of the Purification, was a range of four female figures kneeling, with coronets on their heads, and under them an inscription in French; but both that and the figures were too imperfect to be given separately. From the dress of these figures, which, as was said, resembled that of queen Philippa on her monument, it is probable they were intended for her, and four of her five daughters then living; Isabel, duchess of Bedford; Mary de Coucy, wife of Robert de Bar; Philip, wife of Rob. de Vere duke of Ireland; and Mary duchess of Bretagne. Margaret, the fifth, has been already described.

The lower Purbeck seat was continued on the east side of the chapel also, leaving only a vacancy in the centre for the altar, or communion table, which was merely formed by a plain stone projection from the wall of about two feet and an half. No carving seems ever to have been bestowed on the altar, which, considering the superabundance of expence in the decoration of the other parts, may seem extraordinary, till it is observed that the altar thus left unadorned, was covered with costly and splendid hangings of tapestry, or embroidered velvet; because it appears, that in January, 1477, on occasion of the marriage of Richard, duke of York, with lady Anne Mowbray, daughter and heiress of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, St. Stephen's Chapel was richly hung.^t The richness of the paintings on the wall near this part, contrasted with the manifest plainness of the altar, naturally leads to this conclusion, that its meanness was totally concealed by the occasional use of hangings, not inferior in expence or beauty to the other ornaments, among which they were to be placed.

Between the altar and the north east pier, was found on the wall the remains of a figure of the Virgin seated in a chair, with the infant Jesus in her lap. Behind the chair were the foot and lower part of the dress of another figure, apparently intended for Joseph; and in front of the Virgin was a figure kneeling to her and the child, with its right hand stretched out towards a crown lying on the ground at the Virgin's feet. This last figure was followed by a king with a crown on his head, and a sceptre on his right side, which had been supported by his right hand, before it was mutilated; in which state it was found immediately on the removal of the wainscot. In

^t Sandford's Genealogical Hist. p. 394.

his left hand he bore an ornamented casket; and behind him were attendants, much mutilated. On the same level with the king, but on an angle which formed a part of the north east pier, was an attendant holding a white horse, which was manifestly intended as a part of the same composition. From these circumstances, no doubt can remain that the subject was the Adoration of the Kings; and there is no reason whatever to suppose that the figure of the king was designed as a portrait of any one. It certainly cannot be Edward III, because it is a young man without a beard; nor does it at all resemble the figure of that king, which is painted underneath, and will be spoken of hereafter. Richard II it could not be, for these paintings are of the time of Edward III. Of the king, in this picture of the Adoration of the Kings, the only one of these figures sufficiently perfect, an engraving will be given further on in this work. Under these figures, viz. of the Virgin, the one kneeling with his right hand extended towards a crown, and that of the king, which occupied the whole space from the altar to the north-east pier, was a range of armed knights, kneeling, corresponding with the range of females on the other side of the altar, and having, like them, a French inscription under them, but in too mutilated a state to be made out, except that under that nearest the altar were the words *St. George*, and under the next, with a crown on his head, were the words *le Roy*, evidently pointing out this last to be the king of that time, and, consequently, Edward III. The figure of St. George had a cross on his surcoat, painted in the same manner as that in the first shield of arms nearest the altar, on the frieze on the north side of the Chapel. As these figures corresponded in number, being seven in the whole, there is little doubt that they were intended for St. George, Edward III, and his five sons then living, viz. Edward the Black Prince, Lionel duke of Clarence, John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, Edmund of Langley duke of York, and Thomas of Woodstock, afterwards duke of Gloucester; the last of whom, as being born only in 1355,^u was so young, that he is represented as kneeling on a kind of pedestal, to make him range in height with the rest. Over the figure of the king, and ranging in height with the stone bracket placed against the north-east pier, was a mutilated painting representing a bishop, nearly six feet high; and under the bracket was painted a figure in a blue dress, and with a long beard.

On the sloping side of the north-east pier farthest from the altar, oc-

^u Sandford's General. Hist. p. 227.

curred another painting like that on the south-east pier; of the same size, and at the same height from the ground: the subject of which was a youth holding a wax taper. The whole appearance of the east end may be easily collected from the two views of the north-east and south-east corners of this Chapel already inserted, which were taken immediately after the wainscot was taken down.

In disposition and arrangement the north side corresponded with the south, excepting only that the door in the north wall, which probably led into some adjoining room, used as a sacristy, or vestry, was not exactly opposite the door-way on the south, but about one foot nine inches nearer to the altar.

On the second pier from the altar, on the north side of the chapel, were, two figures of knights, Eustace and Mercure; and an engraving of these is given in this work. In short, the walls of this chapel were painted and gilt from top to bottom. Four sorts of stone, at least, were used in building this chapel; viz. Purbeck marble, Roch Abbey stone, Free-stone, and Caen stone. The walls were all of Free-stone; the piers Caen stone; the columns and the two seats round the Chapel, and also the door-ways, were of Purbeck marble; and the friezes and carved parts were Roch Abbey stone.

Of this very beautiful and magnificent building it is not too much to say, that no edifice, existing at the time of its erection in any part of the world, can, in any degree, be compared with it; nor is it supposed that any of later times can be produced at all equal to it in point of splendor of decoration; unless, indeed, it may be the church of St. Peter at Rome. The church of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople, now a Turkish Mosque, and therefore scarcely accessible, is commended, and deservedly, as it seems, [from the representations of Grelot,^x who procured admission, at the risque of his life,^y and whose fidelity has been well attested,]^z for its internal beauty and splendor, arising from the ornaments in mosaic^a on its walls; but it cannot, it is imagined, be justly deemed, in this respect, a rival to the Chapel of St. Stephen, because it does not appear that any historical compositions, or other subjects of painting, excepting only a few single figures on the inside

^x Relation Nouvelle d'un Voyage de Constantinople. 4to. Paris, 1680, p. 154.

^y Ibid. p. 139, &c.

^z See the attestations which follow his Address to the Reader.

^a Ciampini De sacris Ædificiis, fo. 1693, p. 166.

for an arch, not exceeding four in the whole, were represented on its walls, which seem rather to have resembled a tessellated pavement. Our Lady's Chapel at Loretto, whenever it was erected, was little known before the year 1464, when pope Pius II made, in person, an offering to it of a golden cup:^b but, in comparison of this Chapel of St. Stephen, which is about ninety feet long, by about thirty wide, and forty-two high, that of Loretto is extremely diminutive; as being only-thirty-one feet and three quarters long, thirteen feet and about three inches wide, and eighteen feet and three quarters high, except in the centre of the roof, where it is five palms, or about three feet six inches more, reckoning a palm and a half equal to thirteen inches.^c Keysler, who saw it in 1730, says, the walls seem to have been formerly plastered with mortar, part of which, with the portrait of the virgin Mary and a group of angels painted on it, is still remaining;^d but he afterwards mentions the mean appearance of the walls within.^e A marble case incloses the whole, designed by Bramante, begun in 1514, and finished in 1538, at the expence of twenty thousand ducats; exclusive of twenty marble statues, and four brass doors erected since, which must have cost an immense sum.^f

Of the Church within which this Chapel, and its case or enclosure also stand, the walls were, he says, covered with multitudes of pictures and votive pieces, some of wood, others of wax, or brass; but besides the coarseness of the performance, and meanness of many of them, they very much darkened the church, and therefore, in 1673, the greater part of them were removed, and the silver and gold tablets employed to better uses.^g He then speaks of the vestry on the south side of this great Church, which vestry is particularly appointed for those priests who officiate in the holy house, or Chapel; and says, that the paintings in it are by Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, Parmegiano, Frederico Baroccio, Guido, Mutiano, Tintoret, Paolo Veronese, Tearini, Schidoni, Cantorino, and Fanelli; and that the cieling of the adjoining saloon, or treasury, was painted by Pomeranio.^h After mentioning the treasure contained in this apartment, consisting of jewels and other offerings, and worth many millions, but whether of pounds or scudi, [crowns] by which he often reckons, he has not said, he proceeds to remark, that this prodigious treasure has been accumulated within these three centuries; for that in 1470

^b Keysler's Travels, edit. 8vo. Lond. 1760, vol. iii, p. 180.

^c Ibid. p. 181.

^d Ibid. p. 187.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid. p. 188.

^g Ibid. p. 195.

^h Ibid. p. 196.

all the gifts and donations belonging to the *santa Casa*, or Chapel, amounted to no more than six thousand ducats. The clergy here allow, adds he, that the annual revenue of the *Casa santa*, from lands, and other settled funds, amounts to twenty-nine or thirty thousand *seudi*, or crowns, exclusive of presents and offerings, a sum, of course, not exceeding 750*l.* of English money, or thereabout.¹ Estimated, as it is, at so late an æra as 1730, this is far short in value of that of St. Stephen's chapel, which, in 1546, the year of its dissolution, amounted to 1685*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*^k and, consequently, in 1730, must be estimated considerably higher, considering the difference, in the mean time, in the value of money.

Like those of Becket's shrine at Canterbury, mentioned by Erasmus, the riches of Loretto consisted not in ornaments or decorations of the building, but in the value of the jewels, and other presents, from individual votaries; and these were, in 1730, so numerous and splendid, that Keysler declared they could not be viewed without astonishment.¹ Those from Becket's shrine, at Canterbury, at the Reformation, are said to have filled two chests so large and ponderous that eight strong men could hardly carry each, and in them was nothing of less value than gold;^m and Erasmus, who saw them a few years before, speaks of it as a more than regal spectacle, from the immense number and beauty of its jewels.ⁿ If what is related by John Piggot, as cited by Stow, be correct, and there seems no reason to question it, that the image of our Lady, in the Chapel of our Lady in the Piew, was, at the time when it was burnt, in 1252, [1452^o] richly decked with jewels, precious stones, pearls, and rings, more than any jeweller could judge the price;^p it should seem that the Chapel of our Lady in the Piew, forming, as it did, a part of the possessions of the dean and canons of St. Stephen's Chapel, was far from being deficient in point of similar contributions, though the particulars have not been ascertained. It is equally probable, that when this Chapel of our Lady in the Piew, which was subordinate to the principal Chapel of St. Stephen, was itself so rich in benefactions, as from Piggot's account above, it appears to have been, this latter also had been benefited by voluntary oblations of the same kind, to an amount propor-

¹ Keysler's Travels, edit. 8vo. Lond. 1760, vol. iii, p. 204.

^k See before.

¹ Travels, vol. iii, p. 197.

^m Erasmi Colloquia, edit. 1693, p. 440, in a note.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 440.

^o See before.

^p Stow, 1618, p. 893.—1633, p. 524.

tionate to the rank which it held in that foundation, of which it was the principal feature.

If Erasmus, therefore, was so struck, as he professes himself to have been,^a at the sight of the jewels belonging to Becket's shrine; and Keysler, on viewing those of our Lady of Loretto, what would, in all probability, have been their sensations on seeing this Chapel in its full glory and splendor, and lighted up for the performance of divine service? Considering that it was then uninjured, as its dissolution did not take place till some years after Erasmus's death, which happened in 1536,^r it is extraordinary that he does not appear ever to have seen it; for it is not recollected that he has, in any of his letters, or any other parts of his works, mentioned it; and it is certain, that in his Colloquy, entitled, *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo*, where, in the person of Ogygius, one of the interlocutors, he so minutely describes what he saw at Becket's shrine, he had a very fair opportunity of noticing it, but he is entirely silent on the subject.

To give a general and brief summary of the statues and pictures of St. Stephen's Chapel, it may be sufficient to say there were—

Forty-six painted figures of angels, five feet high:

Twenty youths, about three feet high, painted on the same level with the angels:

Thirty-two knights, painted also, exclusive of those at the west end:

Twenty youths, similar to those by the angels, painted on the same level as the knights:

Twelve statues of stone, at least six feet high, on brackets on the piers round the Chapel:

Eighty paintings on the walls under the windows, eight under each window, many of which contained ten or twelve figures:

Sixteen subjects painted at the east end, and represented in the views of that part, already inserted, besides two, of a bishop and an old man in blue, mentioned before.

^a *Erasmi Colloquia*, tit. *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo*, edit. 8vo, Amst. 1693, p. 440.

^r See his Epitaph at the end of the *Life* prefixed to his *Colloquies*, edit. 1697, 8vo.

Above the statues on brackets, were paintings; so there were also on all the flat faces of the piers; and the whole west end was also painted: without reckoning the coats of arms, with the grotesque supporters between each shield,—the paintings and decorations about the east window,—the painted and gilt parts of the architecture all over the building,—and the wood-work and carving of the ceiling, which was, probably, painted and gilt in the same manner.

It has before been hinted, that not only in the decorations of its building, but in fortuitous donations of jewels, or furniture, there was every reason to suppose this Chapel might vie with any the most splendid ever known to have existed. But as general assertions, however well founded, can convey no more than a very inadequate idea of the riches and splendor of this place, it has been thought advisable to give, from indisputable records, positive instances. In the year 1403, 4 Henry IV, Richard Kyngeston, the then dean of this Chapel, having quitted that situation, as being probably promoted to some higher, delivered over to Richard Prentys, his successor, all such jewels, vestments, and other ornaments, and furniture, belonging to the same, as he had received from John Boor, his predecessor; with the exception of such articles only, as during the time he had been dean, had been by him, in consequence of the king's verbal command, delivered over to other persons. What were the particulars received by him from his predecessor John Boor, or what those delivered over to his successor, Richard Prentys, does not appear; but for those delivered over by the king's command to others, it was thought necessary he should have a discharge from the king. Accordingly, on the Patent Roll of that year, an entry of a patent occurs, by which he is released from any claim against him on that account, and in which the particulars, so delivered, are thus enumerated.

To Isabella, late queen of England,^s an entire vestment^t of red canaca,^u

^s Richard the Second's queen.

^t Vestimentum, a whole suit of church apparel, comprehending the casula, or cowl, the dalmatica, or upper robe, the alba, or albe, a kind of surplice, the amictus, or amice, answering to the scarf, the stola, which, like the amice, went over the neck, and hung down before, and was richly embroidered; the manipulus, or handkerchief, worn over the left arm; the towels, or napkins, for the altar, which had also an altar cloth of linen, and another to hang down in front of the altar; the frontlet and curtains, the case for the pix, the pulpit cloth, and the capæ, or copes. See the Glossary at the end of Royal and Noble Wills.

^u This is only explained by Du Fresne, as a rich kind of stuff, or silk. See the Glossary at the end of Royal and Noble Wills, p. 418.

that is to say, one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three fanons,^u one corporas, one cover of blue satin for the corporas, one dish, one front, with a crucifix, Mary and John, one counterfront, one towel, with the ornament, three copes, two ridelles,^x four cloths of gold draginas,^y one cloth diaspyr,^z one cloth for the reading-desk, one chalice, one crucifix, Mary and John enamelled on the foot, two cruets, one censer, with the nief,^a two candlesticks, one bell of silver gilt, one paxbred^b of silver gilt, one missal, and one coffer, to keep these particulars in.

To the king's son, the prince, one vestment of chemes;^c that is to say, one front, one counterfront, one towel, with the ornament, or furniture, two ridelles, one chesible, two albs, with the amices, stoles, and fanons, two new towels for the altar, three superaltares,^d two corporases, with the cases, two missals, one chalice, two cruets, one paxbred, two candlesticks, one bell of silver, gilt on the outside, one complete red vestment, which belonged to the earl of Kent, for a priest, a deacon, and a sub-deacon, three copes, four cloths of gold raginas, two censers of silver gilt, one nief of silver, six surplices, and two cloths of gold raginas, red, delivered at Hertford, one chalice of silver gilt, weight two pounds Troy, made of an old bason delivered at the great wardrobe to make the same.

To the king's son, Thomas,^e one single vestment, called Rothurhithe; that

^u Cotgrave, among other senses, renders fanon, a faunel, or maniple, a scarf-like ornament worn on the left arm of a sacrificing priest. Cotgrave's Diet.

^x Or curtains. See Glossary to Royal and Noble Wills.

^y Drageon is a vine branch, twig, or sprig. Cotgrave's Diet. Probably, therefore, this means ornamented with vine branches. Or it may be intended for drap Gennes, and mean cloth of gold of Genoa. Rayonné, in French, means furrowed. See Cotgrave's Diet. and in Heraldry, raguled, no doubt from some old French word like it, signifies jagged. Chambers's Diet. The word in the text may, perhaps, mean therefore striped irregularly, or waved in stripes.

^z Supposed to mean thorney, or with thorns or brambles represented on it, from the French *es-pine*, a thorn.

^a The ship for the incense. See the Glossary to Royal and Noble Wills.

^b Case for the corporas, or pix. Glossary to Royal and Noble Wills.

^c Qu. linen. See Du Fresne's Glossary, art. *Camina*.

^d Superaltares, or coverings for the altar.

^e Thomas, duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV. Sandford's Geneal. Hist. p. 268.

is to say, one front, one counterfront, two towels, with the furniture of cloth of gold, red, two ridelles of tartaryn, blue and red, striped, one chesible, two albs, two amices, two stoles, two fanons, one corporas, with the case, one superaltaire, one chalice, with the paten enamelled with the Trinity, two cruets, two candlesticks, one paxbred, one bell of silver gilt on the outside, one missal, one complete vestment of cloth of gold of Cipres, the ground of black and red Baudekyn,^f gilt, with trees of gold, and spotted,^g white, with broad welts of cloth of gold of Cipres, blue; that is to say, six copes, one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three fanons, one frontel, one front and counterfront, with a frontel, and with the towel, of lambs and crowns, three cloths of gold, the ground black and scarlet, charged with popinjays of gold, one large chalice of silver gilt, the Judgment engraven on the paten, one cross of silver gilt, ornamented with several stones and pearls, one portepaix of silver gilt, enamelled in green with the Crucifixion, Mary and John, one beril garnished with silver gilt, flat for relics, with a crucifix at top, one censer of silver gilt, ornamented with lattice work, another less censer of silver gilt, plain, one nief of silver gilt, with a fore-castle, one large missal, the second folio beginning, "In dominicis vero;" two cloths of gold raginas, red, with trees of gold, two basons of silver gilt, chased with suns, and two other basons of silver gilt, enamelled on the top with St. Peter and St. Paul for stoup^h and lesprengell, two cruets, and other necessaries for the Chapel.

To the king's son, John,ⁱ one cloth of gold of blue Cipres, two towels, one corporas, with the case, one portepaix of silver gilt, with an image of St. John, one dish of lambs, of gold, and one missal, one chalice.

To the king's son, Humphry,^k one vestment of cloth of gold, the ground red, charged with swans and hinds, containing two albs, two amices, two stoles, two fanons, with a front and counterfront, one chesible, two towels, with

^f This was the richest of all cloth, pannus omnium ditissimus, of silk and gold thread. See the Glossary to Royal and Noble Wills.

^g Lenevers is the original word. Neve means freckled. See Cotgrave, and it may therefore here signify spotted, or separated.

^h A vessel for the holy water.

ⁱ John, duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV. Sandford, p. 268.

^k Humphry, duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. Sandford, p. 269.

a frontel, one corporas, one superaltaire, one chalice of silver gilt, two cruets made of the bason contained among the particulars delivered to the king's son the prince, one portepaix of silver gilt, enamelled with Mary and John, one bell of silver, one large missal.

To the king's daughter, Blanch,¹ one entire vestment of cloth of gold raginas, red and blue, of the Assumption of our Lady; that is to say, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three fanons, two tunicles, two ridelles, one chesible, three copes, one front, one counterfront, one towel, with the furniture, all of one suit, four cloths of gold, a pair of candlesticks of silver gilt, one stoup, with the springel of silver gilt, made of three old stoups contained in the large indentures, one cross, with a crucifix of silver gilt, one chalice, two cruets of silver gilt, made of the said bason, and one missal.

To the king's daughter, Philippa,^m one vestment of cheines, one front, one counterfront, one towel, with the furniture, two ridelles, one chesible, two albs, with stoles, amices, and fanons, two towels, one superaltaire, one corporas, with the case, one vestment of popinjays, one front, one counterfront, one towel, with the furniture, two ridelles, one cope, two albs, two amices, two stoles, two fanons, one chesible, two tunicles, one towel, one cloth for the reading desk, one corporas, with the case and furniture for an alb, one fanon and amice, all of one suit, embroidered with popinjays, one chalice of silver gilt, with a majestyⁿ engraven on the paten, two cruets of silver, the swages gilt, made of the bason contained among the particulars of the king's son the prince.

To the dean and college of Windsor twenty-two copes of Baudekyn, blue and red striped, with one damise, black, with broad welts of cloth of gold of Cipres, powdered with lions of gold.

To the college of Cambridge a complete vestment, red, of cloth of gold, of Cipres, with three copes for a priest, a deacon, and sub-deacon.

To lady Isonde Standishe a complete vestment for a priest, a deacon, and sub-deacon, of cloth of gold raginas, red and blue, charged with corpus Christies, and one cope of the same pattern.

To the college of Pomfret a complete vestment; that is to say, three copes, one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, two

¹ Blanch, duchess of Bavaria, eldest daughter of Henry IV. Sandford, p. 269.

^m Philippa, queen of Denmark, second and youngest daughter of Hen. IV. Sandford, p. 269.

ⁿ A majesty means the figure of the Deity. See Du Fresne, art. Majestas.

fanons, with front, frontel, and counterfront, of cloth of gold, white charged with red, beasts and flowers.

To the hermit of Lancaster one chesible, alb, amice, stole, and fanon, two cloths of gold raginas, red, one corporas, and one towel.

To Beverle and Bridlyngton two crosses of gold, the feet of silver gilt, with rubies, sapphires, diamonds, and pearls.

To the hermit of Depford one vestment, viz. one chesible, alb, amice, stole, and fanon, two cloths of gold, red, de raginas, one towel, one case with the corporas.

To the great wardrobe three stoups broke, with one springel, one candlestick, with two nees,ⁿ weight twelve pounds four ounces Troy, to make the stoup and candlesticks delivered to the king's daughter Blanch, and mend the foot of the cross called Pynchon, and the cross of Wodewoses, and two images of the cross, with the Resurrection on the foot, and other necessaries for the Chapel.

When Richard Prentys, above named as succeeding Richard Kyngeston in the office of dean, quitted, as he did, in 1414, 2 Henry V, that post, he, in like manner, delivered to Edmund Lacy, his successor, all such particulars as he had received from Kyngeston, excepting such as he also, while he held the office, had by the king's command delivered to others. A similar patent to discharge him from any claim on this account, is inserted on the Patent Roll, 2 Henry V, 1414, in which the articles so delivered by him to others, are thus particularized, but no account any where appears of what passed into the hands of Edmund Lacy, his successor.

To Joan, queen of England,^o seven images of gold of St. Michael on one foot, ornamented with six bal.^p seven saphirs, thirteen clusters,^q each of four pearls. A shield, with one large bal. and eight large pearls, one cross, with one ruby, and four pearls, one chaplet, with one ruby, weight in Troy five marks, seven ounces, three quarters.

To Piers Luyk, ambassador from Denmark, one image of silver, gilt, in the form of an archbishop, for St. John, of Beverley, carrying in his hand a tabernacle of beril, for relics; weight of the same sixteen pounds.

To the chapel of Woodstock, one suitable vestment; that is to say, one

ⁿ Niefs, or ships, before explained.

^o Henry IVth's queen.

^p i. e. a balleis ruby. Cotgrave's Dict. art. Bailay and Balay.

^q The original word is troches, which means clusters. See Kelham's Norman Dict.

alb, one chesible, one front, one counterfront cloth of gold of the same,^r one suit of furniture, two ridelles, one stole, one phanon, one amice, one surplice.

To John, the king's son,^s one vestment, white, cloth of gold of Cyprus, called Fernez, containing three amices, three albs, two stoles, three phanons, one chesible, one frontell, one counterfront, two tunicles, one case for a corporas, one dish, two ridelles of tartaryn, one chalice of silver gilt, weight two pounds two ounces, and two cruets of silver gilt of the same, weight one pound.

To William de Burton one vestment, velvet worked with gold, striped with various colours; of which one chesible, one alb, one amice, one stole, one phanon, one front, one counterfront, one frontel, with the towel, were of one suit.

To Arnold Halkere one chesible, red, 'of Boccasin,' one alb, one amice, one stole, one fanon, one chalice of silver gilt, with a cross on the paten, weight, Troy, one pound eleven ounces, one corporas, with the case, and two towels, and one suit of furniture.

To Lichfeld one vestment, velvet, embroidered with eagles of gold of Cypres, of which one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, one cloth for one amice were wanting, three frontels, of which two are of eagles, and the other, with the arms of archbishop Scrope, with stars of gold, two cloths for the altar, and eleven copes of one suit, and one old cloth d'raginas, for safe keeping the aforesaid particulars.

To the Sieur de Gray one vestment, white, with hinds of gold, one chesible, three albs, three amices, two stoles, two tunicles, two altar-cloths, one frontel, with towel, and three copes.

To the Abbey of Dover one vestment, cloth of gold, white striped, one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three phanons, three altar cloths, one frontel, with towel, and three copes, of one suit.

To William de Burton seven copes of velvet striped with gold.

To William Loveney of the Wardrobe one bason of silver gilt, broken, weight three pounds three ounces, one candlestick of silver gilt at the swages,^u weight one pound three ounces, one crucifix of silver gilt, with

^r De nethelx are the words, which, it is supposed, can mean nothing else.

^s John, duke of Bedford, one of Henry IVth's sons. See him mentioned also in the former list.

^t 'Boccasin, Boccasin, or a kind of fine buckram, that hath a resemblance of taffata, and is much used for lining, also the callimanco.' Cotgrave's Diet.

^u Qu. the nozel, from the French suer, to sweat?

Mary and John on the two arms, broke, weight four pounds three ounces, one bason of silver, weight eight ounces.

To the Sieur de Sparre one vestment, cloth of gold, red striped, two chesibles, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three phanons, three altar cloths, one frontel, with towel, five copes of one suit, and one cloth of gold, blue colour.

To Sir Hugh Ducheman one tablet of silver gilt, with relics within, on two feet, weight six pounds eight ounces.

To the University of Oxford one cross of silver gilt, weight eighteen pounds one ounce.

To N. Bubbewych, heretofore bishop of Salisbury, for the queen, one image of St. Catharine, of gold enamelled white, ornamented with two great bal. two sapphirs, thirteen other bal. nine clusters, each of four pearls, and on the crown six pearls, weight six marks, and eleven ounces.

To the same bishop a mitre covered with pearls, ornamented with different stones, with a cross of silver gilt, with the Assumption on the top.

To Henry Bowet, formerly bishop of Bath, one pontifical book.

To the prior of Pomfret one vestment, velvet embroidered with stags, one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three phanons, two altar cloths, one small frontel, three copes, red velvet, and one cope of the suit of the aforesaid vestment, and one beril, ornamented with silver gilt, with a crown, and one crucifix, weight two pounds seven ounces.

To the hospital in Smithfield four cloths of gold, of which two are red, one green, and one blue.

To Walter Burton one front, one counterfront, one towel, with the furniture, one cope, one alb, one amice, with pearls, stole, and phaon; all the cloths blue silk, with pine-apples, and the welts of red velvet embroidered with gold.

To Henry Fowler two tunicles, red velvet embroidered with foliage, two albs, two amices, two stoles, and two phanons.

To the hospital of St. Helen, at Colchester, one vestment, white satin, containing one front, one counterfront, one frontel, one chesible, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three phanons, three copes, two tunicles, two ridelles, one case for a corporas.

To the chapel of Newington a vestment, cloth of gold, of Luke with angels of gold, and archangels, red on the other side, one front, one

counterfront, one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three phanons, and three copes of one suit.

To the Feretry of St. Thomas of Canterbury, two candlesticks of gold, weight, Troy, eighteen marks.

To the tomb of Richard, late king, four cloths of gold.

To Nicholas Rerisby, two cloths of d'raginas, white.

To the Abbot of Pershore, one vestment, red velvet, with flowers of gold, one chesible, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three phanons, one front, one counterfront, one frontel, with six copes of the same suit.

Splendid and costly as these articles undoubtedly are, it cannot be supposed that they were the most so of any belonging to the Chapel; but, on the contrary, they must be deemed such as could be best spared without impoverishing it. Far the greater and more valuable proportion may be reasonably concluded to have been still possessed by the dean and canons; and in this view their property of this kind cannot be otherwise than estimated at a very high value, when particulars, such as those above specified, could be withdrawn from it without their being missed or wanted, or without entirely stripping the Chapel of all its ornaments of this kind.

The contemplation and examination of a building so eminently beautiful, naturally excite no small degree of curiosity to learn, at least, the names of artists by whom works so excellent could, in so early an age, have been produced; and of these the architect seems to claim the first attention. No ancient record has as yet been found to ascertain this point, but Dr. James Anderson, who, in 1721, was employed by some of the Freemasons to revise and digest their old constitutions, in a work entitled *The New Book of Constitutions of the Fraternity of Free-Masons*, published by him in small 4to. in 1738, enumerating, p. 70, the architects, as it seems, of Edward III, inserts in the number Henry Yevell.^a This person was, he says, called at first in the old records, the king's Free Mason, and built for the king, the London Charterhouse, King's Hall, Cambridge, Queenborough Castle, and rebuilt St. Stephen's Chapel, now the House of Commons in Parliament; and the same passage is retained by Entick, in his republication of the book in 4to. in 1756; but this assertion is without foundation, at least so far as regards St. Stephen's Chapel. Henry Yevell did not flourish till about the 39th of Edward III, in which year his name has first been found as master mason. In one of the original accounts inspected on the present occasion, about 1395,

^a The first communication respecting Henry Yevell as the architect of St. Stephen's Chapel, was obtained by Mr. Smith from John Charles Crowle, Esq.

the 18th year of Richard II, he, with Stephen Lote, both of whom are stiled citizens and masons of London, contracted with the king for making a tomb for Ann, his late queen.* He made also in the same year, a design, or model, for the repair of Westminster Hall, and carrying up its walls two feet higher;† the rebuilding of this Chapel was however begun so early as 1330.‡

But though no name of the architect has been decisively given, it is imagined it may be collected from circumstances. In an account, commencing with the 4th year of Edward III,§ the earliest that has been found in his reign, and, as it should seem, from some of its articles, the very first relating to St. Stephen's Chapel, are, in uninterrupted succession, the following items at the beginning.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
27 May. ^b To Master Thomas, the mason, coming first to Westminster, and beginning there upon the new chapel of St. Stephen, “ & intrasura super moldas operanti,” six days, to receive each week for his wages, by order of the lord treasurer and council	0	6	0
Total of the wages	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
3 June. To Master Thomas of Canterbury, master mason, working “ & tractanti super trasuram,” his week's wages	0	6	0
Wednesday, 5 June. 11 Porters, there named, carrying and drawing stones from the ships to the lodges within the clerk's gates, for three days and an half, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day each, and for the half day 1½ <i>d.</i>	0	9	7½
Robert Amyot, labourer, working there almost the whole of Wednesday	0	0	2
Total of the wages	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9½</u>
10 June. Master Thomas of Canterbury, mason, “ operanti intrasura & moldas de novo reparanti,” his week's wages	0	6	0
Total of the wages	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
17 June. Master Thomas of Canterbury, master mason, his week's wages	0	6	0
Henry of St. Albans, and John Tofte, two masons, working there six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	5	6
John le Bakere, mason's apprentice, working six days, at 2 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	0
William le Hare, working there, and carrying the masons' tools to the smith, cleaning out the lodge, and carrying stones, for six days, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	6
Total of the wages	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>

* See the indenture for this purpose, inserted at length, in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii, p. 795.

† Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii, p. 794. He is there called Henry Zeneley.

‡ See the accounts hereafter inserted.

§ Edward II, his father, died 25 Jan. 1326, though Walsingham says 1327. Sandford's *Geneal. Hist.* p. 151, the fourth year of Edw. III's reign, must therefore be 1329, as Sandford seems to reject Walsingham's account, or if that is admitted, it would be 1330. ^b 4 Edward III.

The following are the earliest articles for materials.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 June. ^c To John de Sene, merchant of Caen, for 400 Caen stones, called Gobbets, bought for the new chapel of St. Stephen, within the king's palace at Westminster, price each hundred 4 <i>l.</i>	16	0	0
To the same, for 300 Caen stones, called Coins, bought for the same chapel, price each hundred 12 <i>s.</i>		1	17 6
Total of materials bought	17	17	6

On these articles it is to be observed, that although the master mason is described as coming to work on the twenty-seventh of May, no stone, or other materials, are bought till the fifth of June following, a week after; and it is not till the seventeenth of June, three weeks from the first coming of the master mason, that any other workmen are employed, excepting only porters to remove the stones brought on the same fifth of June, to the place where they were to be wrought. Surely this seems so like the beginning of the undertaking, as to afford ground for a suspicion, that the reason why the master mason came so long before the rest, was to prepare for them, by making the drawings and models. And, indeed, the words ‘*intrasura super moldas operanti*’ ‘*tractanti super trasuram*,’ and ‘*operanti intrasura & moldas de novo reparanti*,’ in some measure, seem to justify this conclusion; for though it may be contended, perhaps, that ‘*intrasura*,’ in the first and third of the articles, in which the above words occur, might be intended for the name of the room in which he was working on the models, and which might be called the Treasury, such an opinion is inconsistent with the second, in which he is represented as ‘*tractanti super trasuram*,’ or, in other words, working on the *trasura*, whatever it was. Now as no materials of any kind are charged for till two days after this, and then they are only unshaped masses of stone, and no workmen, except porters, to remove that stone to the spot where it was to be wrought, occur, till a fortnight after this time; it does not appear at all probable, admitting, for a moment, that ‘*in trasura*,’ is to be understood to mean ‘*in the treasury*,’ that without workmen or materials he could be at work on any repairs to any such room; besides that, the title of the roll, ‘*Nova Capella*,’ plainly intimates that the charges are confined to the expences of that building.

In the subsequent accounts, the act of making drawings, or designs, is rendered ‘*protractant*,’ and is distinguished from painting, which is there

^c 4 Edward III.

termed 'depictant,' and of this there cannot be a better instance than the following, which occurs 5 Dec. 27 Edw. III, and contains both these words.

l. s. d.

Magistro Johanni Chestr. cum prædictis 3 sociis suis, protractant & depictant diversas
 imagines pro fenestris ejusdem capellæ, per idem tempus, cuilibet eorum per sept.
 ut supra..... 1 4 0

Trasser, in French, means, as well as Tracer, to delineate, score, trace out, or to draw the first rude lines of a picture, &c.^d which perfectly agrees with the idea of making the first design for a building; and it is evident, from the contract before mentioned, for repairing and raising the walls of Westminster Hall,^e and which is there agreed to be done according to a form and model made by the advice of Henry Zeneley, meaning, unquestionably, Henry Yevell, the before mentioned mason, that it was the business of the master mason to furnish the models and designs; for in this latter instance the model is spoken of as made by his advice, and, consequently, he must be considered as the designer.

From these circumstances, there seems strong reason for thinking, that the drawings as well as the models for this Chapel, were made and designed by the above named Thomas of Canterbury, the master mason; and though, perhaps, those who recollect that William of Wykeham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was the architect of Windsor Castle, erected in the same king's reign with this, may be inclined to attribute this to the same architect also; the answer is direct and conclusive, because William of Wykeham was born in 1324,^f and it appears that the re-erection of this Chapel took place in 1329, or 1330, at which time, of course, he was only six years old.

More of certainty has attended the enquiry after the artificers by whom the interior parts of this Chapel were executed. It has been already mentioned, in general terms, that for the purpose of procuring the artists, and workmen of various kinds, writs had been issued by the king, authorizing certain persons named in them, to get together, and send to Westminster, such workmen as the undertaking then required. Of these, the earliest that has been actually found, is dated the 18th of March, 24 Edward III, 1350, and directed to all sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, ministers, and all other his faithful people, as well within liberties as without, to

^d Cotgrave's Dict.

^e See it at length in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii, p. 794. For many voluminous extracts from Rymer's *Fœdera*, and from many difficult MSS. in the British Museum, Mr. Smith is obliged to Mr. Richards and to Mr. Cranch before mentioned.

^f Biograph. Brit.

whom the then present writing should come. It recites, that the king had appointed Hugh de St. Albans, master of the painters assigned for the works to be done in the Chapel in the palace of Westminster, to take and choose out, in such places as he should see fit, as well within liberties as without, in the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Surry, and Sussex, as many painters and other workmen as should be wanted for executing those works; which painters and other workmen were to be sent to the palace at Westminster, there to remain in the king's service, at his expence, so long as should be necessary; and it therefore required the before mentioned persons to be ready to assist, counsel, and aid the said Hugh in the matters aforesaid, as often as they should have notice from him for that purpose.^g By another similar writ, of the same date, it appears, that John Athelard was appointed to act in the same manner in the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Oxford, Warwick, and Leicester; and from a third writ, of the same kind and date, it is found that the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk, were, in like manner, and for the same purpose, subjected to the authority of Benedict Nightegale.^h On the 4th day of June, 37 Edward III, A. D. 1363, another writ of the same nature occurs, in which it is stated, that the king had appointed William de Walsyngham, to collect as many painters in the city of London as would be sufficient for the works in St. Stephen's Chapel, within the palace of Westminster, and to send them to the aforesaid palace, to be employed in those works, and to remain there at the king's expence, so long as should be necessary; and had authorized him to arrest, and commit to prison, all such persons as he should find opposing or thwarting him in this undertaking. It therefore commanded the persons to whom it was directed to be ready to aid, counsel, and assist the said William, in all the matters aforesaid, as often as they should receive from him notice for that purpose.ⁱ

What effect these writs produced, will distinctly appear hereafter from extracts which will be given from the original accounts themselves; but that the value and importance of these documents may be sufficiently understood, it is first necessary to state of what they consist.

Repeated experience having sufficiently shewn how little dependence could be placed on facts related in print, or on some of those otherwise communicated to him, it was the determination of the author, from the very beginning of this work, in the year 1800, to consult original records wherever they

^g Rymer's *Tœdera*, vol. v, p. 670.

^h *Ibid.* p. 670.

ⁱ *Ibid.* vol. vi, p. 417.

could be got at. An early acquaintance with the language and hand-writing had enabled him to inspect them himself, as he has uniformly done; to choose out for himself what parts should be copied for him, and himself to examine all such copies with the original rolls. It was fortunate he adopted this plan, as, besides obtaining from it a variety of original, curious, and interesting matter, directly relating to the subject he had in hand, and of which no one else was aware; he has been by it kept from falling into errors.

Many rolls at the Tower, and elsewhere, have been thus consulted, and it may with truth be affirmed, that, including those containing the original accounts, their number exceeded fifty, that some of them were more than thirty feet long, and averaging the rolls at twenty feet each, which is believed to be very greatly within the real compass, they would amount to one thousand feet in length. It was also known to the author, from his having accidentally seen in the hands of Craven Ord, Esq. some years since, when they were first found, the two rolls which Mr. Topham has mentioned;* that the original accounts of expences relating to the erection of this Chapel were in existence, though at that time not having any occasion to do otherwise, he took only a cursory view of them, and had since forgotten their contents. By the Record-keeper, to whom he applied for a sight of these, he was referred to George Vanderzee, Esq.¹ of the Exchequer Office, in the Temple, as likely to inform him where they were deposited; and, on application to this latter gentleman, the roll of the time of Edward III, which Mr. Topham mentions, was shewn to him, together with some others, both of that and Edward I's reign, which Mr. Topham did not see, as having been since discovered. That roll, however, which Mr. Topham speaks of as being of the reign of Edward I, was not among them, as it could not then, or since, be found. Mr. Vanderzee kindly undertook to make further searches, and by his indefatigable exertions, a number of rolls were brought to light which had not before been inspected by any one now living, and, probably, had not been seen by

* See the Account of St. Stephen's Chapel, published by the Antiquarian Society, some years since.

¹ Mr. Smith is happy to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. Vanderzee, for the very liberal and handsome manner in which that gentleman facilitated the acquisition of records so eminently precious, and so essential to the purposes of this work: his zeal for the interests of history, his attachment for the arts, and his friendship for Mr. Smith, induced him to forego the very considerable fees of office he was entitled to on this occasion.

Most of these materials were not discovered until the summer of 1806; but their importance, it is hoped, will amply compensate for the delay in publishing, which the necessary investigation of them, and the revisal of passages connected with them, has unavoidably occasioned.

any one but himself, since the accounts contained in them were passed and allowed in the reigns of Edward I, Edward III, and one in that of Richard II, 1395, above four hundred years ago. Those in the reign of Edward I, discovered on the present occasion, are eleven in number: and contain the accounts for the week, in which 10 November occurred in the 20th year of his reign; for that in which was 25 March, in his 21st, and Easter week following; for that comprizing 1st August; for the following weeks, to that in which was 14th September, in the same twenty-first year inclusive; and one for that next after 24th August, in his twenty-second year: extracts from all these have been already inserted.¹

The rolls of Edward III are thirteen in number, and contain similar expenditures, from the end of the 4th year of Edward III, to the 40th year of his reign, with very small intervals only, except in one instance; and in addition to these is a roll of 18 Richard II, containing some particulars as to the alteration of the bell-tower of St. Stephen's Chapel, and also as to a porch, or screen, then erected in front of the chapel itself. Of these rolls the following list is here given, not only to specify more distinctly their contents, but also for the purpose of ascertaining, from evidence, the age of some of them, in which no mention is made whether the king there named is Edward the first, second, or third.

Roll of account of Robert de Hill, controller of the works of the new Chapel of St. Stephen, within the palace, from the end of the fourth year, to the feast of St. Michael, in the end of the seventh. It states the account of Walter de Weston, clerk of the king's works, in the Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London, from 23d January, in the fourth year of the king's reign, to the feast of St. Michael, in his seventh; viz. for two whole years, and two hundred and fifty days, respecting the new Chapel of St. Stephen, within the Palace of Westminster.^m Though no king's name is mentioned, it must be of the time of Edward III, because it speaks of Walter de Weston as clerk of the works in the Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London, to which office he was appointed by patent, 4 Edward III,ⁿ and in the twenty-

¹ Vide supra.

^m This account is said to commence so early as the 23 Jan. but the first article in it bears date the 27th of May: and as this article speaks of Master Thomas the mason, as then first coming and beginning on the new Chapel, there can be very little, if any, doubt, that this is, in fact, the earliest roll on that subject; besides that at the top, it has a general title, *Nova Capella Sancti Stephani infra palacium*. ⁿ Pat. 4 Edw. III, Part II, m. 11. See Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 109.

third year of the same king's reign, Jan. 15, 1349, he was the king's chaplain, and had the sixth prebend in St. Stephen's Chapel given him by the king.^o

Roll of Robert de Hill, controller, from the end of the fourth year to the end of the seventh. It professes to contain the account of Walter de Weston, clerk of the king's works in the Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London, from the 23d of January, fourth year of the king's reign, to the feast of St. Michael, in the seventh; viz. for two whole years, and two hundred and fifty days, relating to the Palace of Westminster. This, for the same reason as the above, must be of the time of Edward III.

Roll of Robert de Hill, controller of the works of the Palace of Westminster, of the new Chapel of St. Stephen within the palace, and of the Tower of London, from the feast of St. Michael, at the end of the seventh year, to the 27th of December in the same year; viz. ninety-nine days. Like the other two, it comprises the account of Walter de Weston, clerk of the king's works within the Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London, commencing on the morrow of St. Michael, in the seventh year, and ending 27th December in the same year, viz. for ninety-nine days; and relating to the new Chapel of the Palace, and to the Tower of London.^p Of Edward III's time for the same reason.

Roll of John de Broughton, controller, concerning the new Chapel. This is stiled his first roll, but has no date of year; it is however of Edward III's time, and must be between 7 Edward III, and 10 Edward III, as will appear from the next article.

Counter-roll of John de Broughton, relating to the works done in the Palace of Westminster in the 10th and 11th years of Edward III. This is stiled his second roll.

Roll entitled Palace of Westminster, from the beginning of the fifteenth year. Particulars of the account of Walter de Weston, clerk of the king's works in the Palace of Westminster. This, for the reason above stated, is also of the time of Edward III.

Controller's roll relating to the Chapel in the seventeenth year. Evidently of the time of Edward III, though no reign mentioned, because the name of Walter de Bury, the smith, is found in it, which also occurs in the other rolls of Edward III, above described.

^o Pat. 23 Edw. III, p. 3, as cited by Newcourt in his Repertorium, vol. i, p. 747.

^p It will be evident, on remarking when the account in the first roll above mentioned ends, that this follows that immediately without any chasm.

Roll, entitled *Capella Palac. Westm. anno 19.* Certainly of the time of Edward III, because it contains the name of Robert de Puppeshull, as controller, who was appointed by patent, 2 Edward III, Part I, m. 35, surveyor of the king's works in the Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London.^a

Counter-roll of Martin de Ixning,^r controller of the works in the Palace of Westminster, concerning several things expended in the same Palace, the Tower of London, and the king's Cross, near le Charryng, in the 19th and 20th years of Edward III, in the time of Walter de Weston, clerk of the same works there.

Roll entitled Particulars of the account of Peter de Bruges, clerk of the king's works in the Palace of Westminster, from 15th Oct. 21 Edward III, to tenth of August next following.

Roll entitled Particulars of the account of Robert de Campsale, clerk of the king's works in his Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London, from 21 June, 25 Edward III, to 25 August, anno 28, viz. for three years and sixty-five days.

Counter-roll of Adam de Chestrefeld, controller, of Thomas Stapleford, clerk of the works within the Palace of Westminster, from 27 July, anno 29, to 28th September of the same year, viz. sixty-three days. Adam de Chesterfield had the same prebend given him which William Sleaford had in the Chapel of St. Stephen, and which became void by Sleaford's being made dean, 17 May, 1369.^s Stapleford was, in 1356, a canon in the Chapel of St. Stephen;^t and it is beyond a doubt, therefore, that this roll is of the time of Edward III.

Counter-roll of Adam de Chesterfeld, controller of the king's works within the Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London, relating to the aforesaid palace, from 5 June, anno 31, to the fourth day of the same month in the next year. Unquestionably of Edward III's reign.

Roll entitled Particulars of the Account of William de Sleaford, clerk and surveyor of the king's works within his Palace of Westminster, from 28 Sept. anno 39, to the twenty-seventh day of the same month, for one whole year. William de Sleaford was the king's chaplain, and a prebendary of the

^a Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 102.

^r Martin de Ixning, then the king's chaplain, was promoted by the king to a prebend in the Chapel of St. Stephen, April 1, 1351. Pat. 25 Edward III, Part I, as cited by Newcourt, vol. i, p. 748.

^s Pat. 44 Edw. III, p. 1, as cited by Newcourt, vol. i, p. 749.

^t Newcourt, vol. i, p. 750.

college of St. Stephen, to whom the king gave the deanry thereof, May 17, 1369^a This roll is therefore evidently of Edward III's time.

Counter-roll of Master Hugh Herland, one of the king's carpenters, of the payments made by John Godmaston, clerk, relating to the repair of the king's great hall within the Palace of Westminster, and also the making of the bell-tower there, and the making of a porch and steps to the king's Chapel of St. Stephen, begun anew; and also relating to the repair and mending of the queen's bridge without the palace, and several other houses, edifices, and walls, within the same palace, from the feast of Easter, anno 18, to the same feast next following. This roll was delivered into the Exchequer by Hugh Herland, carpenter, controller of John Godmaston, clerk of the within works, 6 May, 19 Richard II, as appears from a memorandum indorsed on it, and which consequently ascertains precisely its age.

Accounts so voluminous and complicated as these, it is not easy to state clearly and intelligibly; for in those, which profess to relate solely to the palace, many articles occur respecting the Chapel, notwithstanding that in other instances the expences of the Chapel are kept distinct, and entered on separate and detached rolls. Neither can any average of the weekly expenditure, or any guess at the cost of the whole undertaking, be formed, because the variation in the number of workmen employed, and in the sorts and quantities of the materials used, sometimes stone for building, and sometimes only painters' colours, and other less important particulars, renders it impossible to compare the weeks with each other. A selection of the articles, and an arrangement of them under the different heads to which they belong, was therefore thought the best method, and they are here so placed accordingly; but the reader is not to expect a particular reference to the precise roll where the article occurs, which, from the multitude of the rolls, it was found impossible to give. It is sufficient to assure him, that no article is inserted which the author cannot turn to in the original roll; that above ten weeks at one time, in the summer of last year (1806), and a very great portion of time since, have been employed in inspecting and carefully looking through the originals from end to end, and getting copies made from them; and that the number of rolls thus consulted, for many were looked through which produced no information, was, as has been before noticed, uncommonly great.

^a Pat. 43 E. III, Part I, as cited by Newcourt, vol. i, p. 747.

THE CHAPEL IN GENERAL.						
WORKMEN.						
		£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.	
27 May, [4 Edw. III.]	To Master Thomas the mason, coming first to Westminster, and beginning there upon the new Chapel of St. Stephen, " & intrasura super moldas operanti," ^x for six days, to receive each week for his wages, by order of the lord treasurer and council	0	6	0	Walter Peny, marble mason, working six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day	0 2 9
3 June.	To Master Thomas of Canterbury, master mason, working, " & tractanti super trasuram," for his week's wages . .	0	6	0	Thomas of Shoreham, William of the same place, and William Kanoun, three marble masons, working five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0 6 10½
Wednesday, viz. 5 June.	Walter Cheeseman, John Marshal, Randolph le Bakere, John Plot, John de Totehull, John le Skynner, Elias de Schelford, John Make- rel, John de Coventry, John de Kent, and Henry de Winchester, eleven porters, carrying and drawing stones from the ships to the lodges, within the clerk's gates, for three days and an half, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day each, and for the half day 1½ <i>d.</i> . . .	0	9	7½	William de Benevill, marble mason, working there five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0 1 8
10 June.	Master Thomas of Canterbury, mason, " operanti intrasura & moldas de novo reparanti," for his week's wages . .	0	6	0	John le Baker, mason's apprentice, working there five days, at 2 <i>d.</i> a day	0 0 10
17 June.	Master Thomas of Canterbury, master mason, his week's wages	0	6	0	Robert le Clerk, Robert de Corby, Geoffrey de Creye, three scaffold makers, making a scaffold at the east end of the chapel, and removing stones, five days, at 3½ <i>d.</i> a day	0 4 4½
Henry of St. Albans, and John de Tofte, two masons, working there six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	5	6	William le Hare, porter, cleaning out the lodge, carrying the masons' tools to London, to the smith, and serving the masons, five days, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day	0 1 3	
John le Bakere, mason's apprentice, working six days, at 2 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	0	23 July. Master Thomas of Canterbury, mason, his week's wages	0 6 0	
William le Hare, working and carrying the masons' tools to the smith, cleaning out the lodge, and carrying stones for six days, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	6	Henry of St. Albans, and his five companions, viz. six masons, working five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0 14 9	
15 July. Master Thomas of Canterbury, mason, for his week's wages	0	6	0	John de Wennelburgh, and Robert of Winchester, two masons, working there four days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0 3 8	
Henry of St. Albans, John de Tofte, William de Hurst, Peter of Purbeck, Robert of Eynsham, and Nicholas of Bury, six masons, working five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	13	9	Walter Peny, marble mason, working five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day	0 2 3½	
				Thomas de Shoreham, William of the same place, and William Kanoun, three marble masons, working five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day	0 6 10½	
				William de Boneville, marble mason, working there five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0 1 8	
				John le Bakere, mason, working five days, at 2 <i>d.</i> a day, because he was an apprentice	0 0 10	
				To the aforesaid scaffold makers, and Bayard, ^y working on the scaffold at the east end of the chapel, four days, at 3½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0 3 6	
				William le Hare, porter, cleaning out the lodge, carrying the masons' tools to the		

^x The meaning of this, and the other similar phrases, has been already enquired into.

^y Qu. Porter or labourer, from the Latin *Bajulus*.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
smith at London, and doing other work, four days, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day	Last day of September, [5 Edward III.] John le Tressh of London, for two oak boards for moulds for the masons, the length of each twelve feet, the breadth two feet, at 12 <i>d.</i> each
0 1 0	0 2 0
15 October, [Anno 21.] John Toft, mason, working there, "super sapulacionem," and the carving of the stones for the works of the said chapel, six days, at 3 <i>s.</i> a week	To the same for three oak boards, called Lidholts, for the said moulds, at 6 <i>d.</i> each
0 3 0	0 1 6
19 May, [Anno 21.] For the wages of forty-one masons working there, as well on the "stapulationem" of the stones for the works of the said chapel, as upon the carving of them, for six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	Porterage and boatage of the same from London to Westminster
5 12 9	0 0 1
MATERIALS.	
5 June, [4 Edw. III.] To John de Sene, merchant of Caen, for four hundred Caen stones called Gobetts, bought for the new chapel of St. Stephen, within the king's palace at Westminster, at 4 <i>l.</i> an hun- dred	2 December. Nicholas Ivory, for two hun- dred and an half of reeds for covering the new house for placing the stone-cutters and workmen in, at 10 <i>d.</i> an hundred, with boatage to Westminster
16 0 0	0 6 3
To the same for three hundred Caen stones, called Coins, bought for the same chapel, at 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> an hundred	Richard le Clerk, for four hundred and an half of reeds for covering the said house, at 10 <i>d.</i> an hundred
1 17 6	0 3 9
29 July. Michael Dissher of Woodstreet, for twenty-five beams of alder-tree, the length of each, one with another, eighteen feet, for the scaffold at the east end of the chapel, at 2 <i>d.</i> each	Robert of St. Albans, for two thousand nails for nailing the laths on the said house, at 10 <i>d.</i> a thousand
0 4 2	0 1 8
To the same for twenty-four hurdles for the same scaffold, at 2 <i>d.</i> each	To the same for one thousand of wonnails, for an enclosure in the said house
0 4 0	0 0 7
To the same for five hundred scort ^a to tie the said beams and hurdles together, at 4 <i>d.</i> an hundred	Walter Gautron, for three hundred of hert- laths for the said house, at 5 <i>d.</i> an hundred
0 1 8	0 1 3
Porterage and carriage of the said beams, hurdles, and scort, from Woodstreet to the Thames	To the same for five hundred beech laths for the said house, at 2½ <i>d.</i> an hundred
0 0 8	0 1 ½
Boatage of the same to Westminster	Porterage and boatage of the said laths from Southwark to Westminster
0 0 4	0 0 1½
Robert of St. Albans, for two pounds of wax for making cement, at 6 <i>d.</i> a pound.	7 Jan. John Bishop, for twelve cart loads of clay for the roof of the said house, at 1½ <i>d.</i> a cart load
0 1 0	0 1 6
To the same for eight pounds of pitch for the said cement, at 1 <i>d.</i> a pound	Bartholomew the stone-cutter, for one quar- ter of charcoal for cementing the stone, as burnt
0 0 8	0 0 6
To the same for one hundred nails, called Spikyng, for the scaffold	Robert of St. Alban's, for one pound of wax for making cement to join the stones
0 0 10	0 0 6
	To the same for eight pounds of pitch for the said cement, at 1 <i>d.</i> a pound
	0 0 8
	27 April. John de Sene, merchant of Caen, for two hundred and an half of Caen stones, called Gobetts, bought for the new chapel, at 4 <i>l.</i> an hundred
	10 0 0
	To the same for three hundred and an half

^z In other places this word is *stapulationem*, or *scapulationem*, and is supposed to mean what the workmen call *embossing*, [or, corruptly, *bosting*,] which signifies forming or fashioning works in relieve. Chambers's Dict. Scalpo in Latin, implies to carve a grave, from which *Scalpellum* Scalper, a tool for that purpose, is derived. Calepin's Dict. edit. 1681.

^a *Scortens* means, made of leather. See Calepin's Dict. edit. 1681, art. *Scortens*. These must have been therefore leather thongs to tie the scaffold.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
of Caen stones, called Coins, at 12s. 6d.	20 July. Roger of Waltham, for a large
an hundred 2 3 9	cable of hemp for drawing up the stones,
Robert of St. Albans, for one pound of wax	and raising them by a windlass to the
to make cement 0 0 6	top of the chapel, length forty teys, or
To the same for eight pounds of pitch to	brachia, weighing six score, great pounds,
make the said cement, at 1d. each pound 0 0 8	at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a pound; with portorage and
Portorage from London 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	boatage from the rope walk. 0 17 6
Thomas Bernak of Lambeth, for twenty-	2 Nov. Bartholomew Cisson, for one pound
three large Ryegate stones, for form pieces	of grease, bought for greasing the pullies
to the windows, at 2s. each, by agreement	and beams, for drawing up the large
made between the master mason and the	marble stones 0 0 2
said Thomas, with carriage and boatage	3 Aug. Thomas Bernak, for four pieces of
to the king's bridge at Westminster . . . 2 6 0	Ryegate stone for the form pieces, at 2s. each 0 8 0
4 May. Michael of Woodstreet, and Ri-	15 Oct. 21 Edw. III, Anno 21. Wm. Ha-
chard of the same place, for one hundred	mele of Weymouth, for sixty-eight great
beams of alder, for the scaffold at the east	stones de Bere ^c bought of him, and used
gable of the new chapel. 0 16 0	in the works of the king's chapel at West-
To the same for twelve large poles, the	minster 11 0 0
length of each thirty feet, for standards	30 June. William Felton, for one hundred
for the said scaffold, at 10d. each 0 10 0	sounds bought for glew for the carpenters 0 1 6
To the same for twenty four hurdles for	Robert Lenard, for eighty-two stones of
viis, ^b upon the said scaffold, at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each 0 3 6	Stone de Bere, bought for the works of
To the same for one thousand scort for tying	the said chapel 21 10 0
the said scaffold, at 4d. an hundred . . . 0 3 4	14 July. Agnes Dishe, for one hundred hur-
Gilbert of Woodstreet, for two beams of	dles, bought to put on the top of the
alder, the length of each thirty-four feet,	chapel to cover and preserve it. 0 14 0
for standards for the scaffold, at 12d. each 0 2 0	To the same for seven large hurdles, bought
To the same for six beams of alder, to make	in like manner, for the preservation of
centers, at 2d. each 0 1 0	the same covering, price each 4d. 0 2 4
Cartage and carriage of the whole of the	7 Nov. [25 Edw. III.] Eighty fish soundes
aforesaid timber, scort, and hurdles, from	bought to make glue for joining several
Woodstreet to St Paul's Wharf. 0 0 8	boards. 0 2 4
Boatage of the same in two barges 0 0 10	2 Jan. John Lonekyn, for one hundred
Thomas Bernak, for ten pieces of Ryegate	greylyng sondes, bought for joining the
stone for the form pieces on the side of	boards. 0 3 0
the chapel, at 2s. each. 1 0 0	7 May, [26 Edw. III.] Master Andrew
6 July. Thomas Bernak, for fourteen pieces	the smith, for eighty cramps, bought for
of Ryegate stone, called form pieces, for	the wall near the Thames, and for the
the windows, at 2s. each, with carriage	works above the top of the chapel, weight
from Ryegate, and boatage to the king's	one hundred and thirteen pounds, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
bridge. 1 8 0	per pound. 0 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

^b i. e. Passages from one part to another. The hurdles were to be used as fences in front, to prevent the men from falling. Perhaps Viis should be rendered the stages of the scaffold.

^c Bere Regis is a town in Dorsetshire, 12 miles E. by N. of Dorchester. Brookes's Gazetteer. The longitude as there given, is 2 degrees 15 minutes west; its latitude 50 degrees 44 minutes north. The isle of Portland is, in the same work, described as situated in 2 degrees 25 minutes west longitude; and its latitude as being 50 degrees 30 minutes north; and as the distance between the two places cannot therefore be very great, it is probable, that stone de Bere was, in fact, Portland stone, but probably sent up, or furnished, by some mason at Bere.

21 May. Master Andrew the smith, for eighty cramps for le Vitz of the chapel, weight forty-three pounds, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound 0 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Expended on the repair of the covering of the chapel of the king at Westminster, two carrats of lead^d
 Used in the strengthening of several stones on the top of the same chapel with gorons, and cramps, and lead, six wagers of lead.

EAST END OF THE CHAPEL.

WORKMEN.

15 July, [4 Edw. III.] Robert le Clerk, Robert de Corby, Geoffrey de Creye, three scaffold makers, making the scaffold at the east end of the chapel, and removing the stones, for five days, at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
 23 July. To the aforesaid scaffold makers, and bayard^e working on the scaffold at the east end of the chapel, for four days, at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 3 6
 3 August. John de Sellyngale, and John Beckere, two masons, working and laying the stones and iron work in the east gable, for six days, at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 5 6
 John Bakere, John of Oxford, and Richard of Feversham, three masons working there, five days, at $5d.$ a day each 0 6 3
 17 August, [5 Edw. III.] John de Sellyngale, and John Bekere, two layers of stone, working on the east gable and moynels,^f and putting up the iron work there, six days, at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 5 6
 John Baker, mason, working there six days, at $5d.$ a day 0 2 6
 1 March. Richard de Lynne, and Walter le Murie, two layers of stone, beginning on the east gable to lay stones, and working for six days on the said gable, at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 5 6
 15 March. Richard de Lynne, Walter le Murie, and John Martyn, three layers of

stone, working on the east gable, and laying stones there six days, at $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 8 3
 To two carpenters working there for six days upon the cyntas, [centres] gables, and vernas,^g at $5d.$ a day each 0 5 0
 To two scaffold makers working there six days, at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 3 6
 28 Nov.^h To four workmen working with the masons about the walls, and covering the east gable, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day each 0 3 2

MATERIALS.

29 July, [4 Edw. III.] Michael Dissher of Woodstreet, for twenty-five poles of alder, the length of each, one with another, eighteen feet, for making the scaffold at the east end of the chapel, at $2d.$ each 0 3 2
 To the same for twenty-four hurdles for the said scaffold, at $2d.$ each 0 4 0
 To the same for five hundred scort to tie the said poles and hurdles together, at $4d.$ an hundred 0 1 8
 Porterage and carriage of the said poles, hurdles, and scort, from Woodstreet to the Thames 0 0 8
 Boatage of the same to Westminster 0 0 4
 [5 Edw. III.] Michael of Woodstreet, and Richard of the same place, for one hundred poles of alder for making the scaffold at the east gable of the new chapel 0 16 0
 To the same for twelve large poles, the length of each thirty feet, for standards for the said scaffold, at $10d.$ each 0 10 0
 To the same for twenty-four hurdles, "pro viis super dictam scaffottam,"ⁱ at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ each 0 3 6
 To the same for one thousand scort to tie the said scaffold, at $4d.$ an hundred 0 3 4
 Gilbert of Woodstreet, for two long poles, each thirty-four feet, of alder, for standards to the scaffold, at $12d.$ each 0 2 0
 To the same for six beams of alder to make centres, at $2d.$ each 0 1 0

^d In another part the quantity of a carrat is thus explained. Each carrat contains twelve wagers, and each wager twenty-six claves, and each clavis seven pounds.

^f Qu. mullions of the windows.

^g Qu. an engine operating by a worm-screw to raise timber or stones.

^h The year uncertain, but supposed between 7 and 10 Edw. III.

ⁱ This has been before explained.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cartage and carriage of the whole timber, scort, and hurdles, from Woodstreet to St. Paul's Wharf.	stone for the form pieces at the east gable, at 2s. 10d. each, with carriage and boatage from Ryegate to the king's bridge at the palace of Westminster.
0 0 8	1 8 4
Boatage of the same in two barges	28 Sept. Thomas Bernak, for five pieces of Ryegate stone for the form pieces of the east gable, at 2s. 10d. each
0 0 10	0 14 2
20 July. William of Kent, for one hundred of lime for mortar, for the great window in the east gable.	2 Nov. [6 Edw. III,] Walter de Bury the smith, for making two iron bars called tirauntz, fifteen feet long each, out of seven hundred of iron de Batm. received by order of the treasurer out of the stores in the Tower, and for work upon the said two bars, for the purpose of strengthening and keeping in their places the moy-nells ^k in the east gable, at the rate of 4s. an hundred; and three quarters of each hundred was wasted in the fire, because of the weakness of the iron
0 3 6	1 8 0
John Shaw, for four cart loads of sand for the said mortar.	Porterage from the Tower to Westminster.
0 0 4	0 0 3
3 August. Robert of St. Albans, for three hundred of Spanish iron for the bars and iron work at the east gable, at 4s. 8d. an hundred	7 Dec. Thomas Bernak, for seventeen form pieces of Ryegate stone for the window in the east gable, at 3s. each.
0 14 0	2 11 0
Carriage of the said iron to the house of Walter de Bury the smith, to be wrought	To the same for one piece for the said window of the said form, and which was a little broken
0 0 3	0 1 6
Walter de Bury the smith, for making the iron work of the great gable, viz. six bars, at 4s. an hundred.	8 Feb. Thomas Bernak, for ten pieces of Ryegate stone, called form pieces, for the east gable, price each 2s. 6d.
0 12 0	1 5 0
Carriage and boatage of the said iron from London.	15 Feb. Thomas Bernak, for seventeen form pieces of Ryegate stone for the gable, at 2s. each
0 0 2	1 14 0
11 August. Robert of St. Albans, for two hundred of Spanish iron, for the iron work to the great east gable, at 4s. 8d. an hundred.	To the same for five pieces of a small form for the same, at 10d. each
0 9 4	0 4 2
Porterage of the said iron from Cystergate to the house of Walter de Bury the smith, to be wrought.	15 March. John de Ringwode, for two oak boards for covering two tabernacles at the east end, at 3d. each
0 0 2	0 0 6
Walter de Bury the smith, for working the said iron, at 4s. an hundred, and almost one half of it was wasted in the fire.	John de Lincoln, for one hundred beech boards, eight feet long each, to cover the soursadel reredos ¹ in the east gable.
0 8 0	0 6 8
31 August. Robert of St. Albans, for three hundred and one quarter of Spanish iron for the bars, and iron work of the east gable, at 3s. 8d. an hundred.	Walter le Best, for two boards to cover the said gable, at 6d. each.
0 15 2	0 1 0
Porterage of the said iron to the house of Walter de Bury the smith, to be wrought	
0 0 3	
Walter the smith, of Bury, working and making the aforesaid bars of the aforesaid iron, at 4s. an hundred, and almost half was wasted in the fire.	
0 13 0	
22 Sept. (Saturday in that week). Thomas Bernak, for ten pieces of Ryegate	

^k i. e. the mullions of the window.

¹ Qu. The joists of the screen? Rere dosse, is a screen at the back of the altar. See the Glossary at the end of Royal and Noble Wills, 4to. p. 426. In fact, however, Reredosse seems only a corruption of Arriere dos, which signifies behind the back, and to mean the extreme wall.

	£.	s.	d.
Cartage, carriage, and boatage, of the said boards, from Southwark to Westminster	0	0	4
15 March. Walter de Bury, smith, for eighteen cramps to strengthen the stones in the gable	0	1	6
To the same for twelve goromis ^m for the same	0	0	6
To the same for six small hooks to strengthen the said stones	0	0	3
19 April. Thomas Bernak, for seventeen form pieces of large Ryegate stone for the east gable, at 4 s. each, with the carriage from Ryegate to Westminster	3	8	0
26 April. Thomas Bernak, for nine Ryegate stones called form pieces, for the gable, at 3 s. each	1	7	0
17 May. Thomas Bernak, for nine pieces of Ryegate stone for the large forms at the east gable, at 4 s. each; with cartage and carriage from Ryegate, and boatage from Lambeth to Westminster	1	16	0
To the same for three pieces of Ryegate stone for the said forms, in the said gable, at 3 s. 6 d. each	0	10	6
14 June. Walter de Bury the smith, for three gogons of iron for the gable, at 3 d. each	0	0	9
9 August. Walter the smith, for six goromis of iron to strengthen the stones in the lower gable, at 1 d. for two	0	0	3
16 August. Thomas Bernak, for eight stones bought, which were wanting to close up the aforesaid gable, at 1 s. 6 d. each	0	12	0
22 Aug. ⁿ Nicholas Gerard, for sixteen Ryegate stones, bought for the steps in the tower towards the east, at 10 d. each, with boatage from Lambeth	0	13	4
26 March, [26 Edw. III.] Ralph Cambridge, for three cups of the finials of the tabernacles in the east gable	0	2	0
4 July, [25 Edw. III.] Master Andrew the smith, for eighteen cramps and gorons, bought for les vuz ^o of the east part of the chapel, weight thirty pounds and an half, at two-pence a pound	0	5	3

	£.	s.	d.
11 July. Master Andrew the smith, for eight bars of iron, bought to strengthen the stones at the top of the east vice of the same chapel, weight twenty-seven pounds, at 2 d. per pound	0	4	6

SIDES AND WALLS OF THE CHAPEL.

WORKMEN.

23 Nov. [6 Edw. III.] To two workmen covering over the walls of the chapel, five days, at 3 d. a day each	0	2	6
Morrow of St. Michael, [7 Edward III.] Walter Merye, and Ralph le Hunte, two layers of stone, working there and laying the stones on the gable and walls of the chapel, four days, at 5½ d. a day each	0	3	8
6 Nov. [15 Edw. III.] Richard Bacon, plasterer, working on the aforesaid wall in the said chapel, [viz. the wall on the south side,] and the windows there, for three days, at 6 d. a day	0	1	6
Richard de Waltham, plasterer, working there, for three days, at 4 d. a day	0	1	0
Gilbert of Notingham, Richard Scaite, and William Notele, three boys carrying plaster and water, and serving the plasterers, for three days, at 3 d. a day each	0	2	3
23 April, [26 Edw. III.] To seven masons working on the door under the Prince's Chamber, and upon le Resedos, on the north part of the chapel, and upon the 'stapulationem' of the stones for the walls near the queen's bridge, for five days, at 5 d. a day each	0	14	7

MATERIALS.

30 June, [5 Edw. III.] Thomas Bernak, for ten pieces of Ryegate stone for the form pieces on the sides of the chapel, at 2 s. each	1	0	0
28 Sept. Thomas Bernak, for two pieces of Ryegate stone for the form pieces to the sides, at 2 s. each	0	4	0
9 Nov. [6 Edw. III.] Thomas Clip, for five hundred reeds, for covering the			

^m Qu. Wedges? from the French giron, which in Heraldry, means a triangular figure like a wedge. See Chambers's Dict.

ⁿ The year not certain, but supposed between 7th and 10th Edw. III.

• Probably the stairs. One sense of the French substantive Vis, as given by Cotgrave, is a winding staircase. See Cotgrave's Dict.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.				
			walls of the chapel, and the stones and timber, at 11 <i>d.</i> an hundred, with boatage	0	4	7	two scaffold makers, making and tying the scaffold, five days, at 3½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	2	11
9	August.		Michael of Canterbury, marble mason, for one boat load of cartat, ^o with stones called rag, of the weight of ten dolers, to fill up between the walls of the said new chapel	0	8	0	Morrow of St. Michael, [7 Edward III.] Walter Merye, and Ralph le Hunte, two layers of stone working there, and laying the stones on the gable and walls of the chapel, for four days at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	3	3
24	Oct.	[15 Edw. III.]	Agnes le Disshere, for six pieces of alder timber for a scaffold to the chapel of St. Stephen, near the Receipt, to repair and mend the wall on the south side with plaster of Paris afresh, the length of each fourteen feet, at 2 <i>d.</i> each	0	1	0	21 March. John de Hungerford, carpenter, working there two days, mending and ornamenting a part of the pent-house on the gable, where the masons began that week to lay the stones on the said gable, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	0	10
			Richard Bacon, for six bushels of white plaster for the said wall, at 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> a bushel.	0	7	6	11 April. Geoffrey le Craye, and Simon le Strange, two scaffold makers, erecting and making a new scaffold round the tower on the north part of the gable, and working there six days, at 3½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	3	6
			To the same for three bushels of black plaster for the said wall, at 1 <i>s.</i> a bushel	0	3	0	9 Jan. ¹ Richard de Bramcote, and John Bekker, working on the said door, [viz. a door in the west gable, which was to be filled up,] for six days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	3	6
			Porterage and boatage of the said plaster from the Vintry to Westminster	0	0	1½	16 Jan. To two masons working on the said door and gable, for six days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	4	6
5	March,	[26 Edw. III.]	Master Andrew the smith, for one mattoe and picoys, [i. e. pick-ax,] to take down the wall and seat ^p in the same chapel, where the stall is placed	0	1	6	21 Oct. [15 Edw. III.] John de Glotton, carpenter, working on the pent-house of the west gable of the said new chapel, for six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	6
			John Brother, for one ship load of chalk, for the repair of the wall behind the stalls in the same chapel	0	9	0	4 Nov. John de Glotton, carpenter, working on the pent-house of the said gable, for six days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	0
			Alexander Bacon, for one hundred sacks of lime, for the same	0	6	0	2 April, [26 Edw. III.] Robert le Lokyere, [i. e. the lock-smith,] for mending one old lock; for one new key to the same; one latch, with the whole furniture for the great door of the chapel near the door of the little hall; one plate lock, with one bolt of iron, for the low door leading per le vic ^r into the Painted Chamber; and for one bolt of iron, to be put on the flavel ^s of			
			Porterage and boatage of the aforesaid things from London to Westminster	0	1	1				

FRONT OR WEST END OF CHAPEL.

WORKMEN.

23	August,	[6 Edw. III.]	John de Hungerford, carpenter, working and making the large timbers for the scaffold to be erected afresh round the towers of the front of the chapel, for six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	6
			Geoffrey Crey, and William de Karleton,			

^o Qu. Cart loads? Carreccata, signifies a cart load. See Du Fresne's Gloss. or Carrecca, is itself a cart with two wheels. Ibid. The original word may, perhaps, be cartar, a contraction for cartarum, and that intended for carrectarum.

^p The original word is scanuun, probably for scamnum, a seat or bench.

¹ Supposed to be between 7th and 10th year of Edward III.

^r Supposed to mean the stairs, as one sense of the French substantive Vis is a winding staircase. See Cotgrave's Dict.

^s The leaf of the gate.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
			the gate opposite the court formerly the earl of Kent's, bought in gross	0	5	0
13 August.			John Box, mason, for taking down and repairing the vice on the south part of the chapel at the west end, as by agreement made with him, besides his task	5	7	10
[18 Rich. II.]			For the wages of four layers of stone working and labouring on the repair of the walls of the hall, and in laying the steps to make a way from the cloisters to St. Stephen's Chapel in the aforesaid palace, for twelve days, at 6d. a day each	1	4	0
			For the wages of two masons working about making a porch at the entrance of the king's chapel, within the palace of Westminster, and on a gable in the Hall, at the west part, and also on a new window in the king's said hall towards the aforesaid chapel, for forty-four days each, at 6d. a day	2	4	0
MATERIALS.						
19 July, [6 Edw. III.]			Michael Dissher, for fifty beams of alder, in length eighteen feet each, to make the new scaffold at the gable of the front of the new chapel	0	8	0
			To the same for five hundred scorts to tie the scaffold	0	1	8
			To the same for twenty-four hurdles for the said scaffold, at 1½d. each	0	3	6
			Cartage, carriage, and boatage of the same, from Woodstreet to Westminster	0	0	4
26 July.			For half an hundred of lime, bought of William de Kent, to make mortar for the lower gable in front of the chapel	0	2	0
			Walter the smith, for eight gogomis of iron to strengthen the stones of the great gable, at ½d. each	0	0	4
2 August.			John de Parys, for plaster of Paris, bought to mend the defects in the great stones of the gable, and to mend other stones and other works done there.	0	8	0
9 August.			Thomas le Northerne, for half an hundred of beech boards, six feet each long, and one foot and an half broad, to cover the stone masons and their assistants in the front of the chapel, from the wind and the rain; with cartage and carriage of the same	0	4	6
			Thomas Bernak of Ryegate, mason, [†] for eight stones of a large form, for the work of the lower gable of the front of the chapel, at 4s. each	1	13	0
			To the same for six pieces of stone of another form, and smaller price, for the stairs Anglice grez [‡] of the tower, which is the south part of the gable of the front of the said chapel, at 2s. 6d. each	0	15	0
23 August.			Walter the smith, for two hooks and two cramps, to strengthen the stones on the gable	0	0	4
			To the same for twenty goromis of iron, to strengthen the stones in the work of the said gable, at 1d. for two	0	0	10
30 August.			Walter the smith, for two large staples and two large hooks of his own iron, weighing fourscore pounds, to bear and support two large images in the front of the chapel	0	10	0
Morrow of St. Michael, anno 7.			Thomas Bernak of Ryegate, for twenty-four stones, one with another, four feet and an half long, for the two towers of the front of the chapel, and to enclose and complete the lower gable of the same chapel, at 1s. each	1	4	0
			Richard of Talworth, merchant and citizen of London, for half an hundred of wood to melt the lead, solder, and the masons' cement, to strengthen, join, and solder the stones	0	3	0

[†] The original word is Rokarius, which, probably, means a quarryman, or dealer in stone.

[‡] It is impossible to let the inaccuracy of this expression pass without notice. For fear the Latin word should not be sufficiently intelligible, the accountant professes to translate it into English. Meaning only to translate it into a term better understood, he forgot that by 'Anglice' he was confined to the use of English; and therefore has adopted a French appellation, which was perhaps well understood by the workmen of the time.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
			Walter the smith, for twelve cramps, of his own iron, to solder and join several stones of the gable.	0	0	8
18 Oct.			Robert de Thorney, for two thousand of lath-nails to cover with laths the pent-house over the gable, to preserve it from the wind and rain for the winter at 10 <i>d.</i> a thousand.	0	1	8
			Michael le Disshere, for one hundred and an half of beams of alder, to make the said pent-house over the said gable, at 2 <i>d.</i> each.	1	5	0
			To the same for carriage of the same from Woodstreet to Westminster.	0	0	6
			Robert Mancel, for one thousand of beech laths for the said pent-house, and to mend other defects, at 2½ <i>d.</i> an hundred.	0	2	1
			Carriage of the same from Southwark to Lambeth.	0	0	2
			Boatage of the same from Lambeth to the Bridge at Westminster.	0	0	1
25 Oct.			Thomas de Bernak of Ryegate, for twelve large and square stones for several works for the wall near the gable front of the chapel, at 6 <i>d.</i> each, with carriage of the same from Ryegate to Westminster.	0	6	0
			Nicholas Jouri, for three hundred reeds to cover the pent-house over the gable, at 10 <i>d.</i> an hundred.	0	2	6
7 March. ^u			Peter Bernak of Ryegate, for six stones, the length of each, one with another, six feet, for making the steps of one of the towers of the chapel, at 8 <i>d.</i> each, with carriage of the same from Ryegate to Westminster.	0	4	0
11 April.			Walter the smith, for eighteen new irons, called tyraunts, the length of each two feet, and the breadth two inches and a quarter, for the tower of the gable, at 3 <i>d.</i> each.	0	4	6
18 April.			Michael le Disser, for half an hundred of poles of alder, to make the new scaffold round two towers of the gable of the chapel, length of each, one			
			with another, eighteen feet, at 2 <i>d.</i> each.	0	8	4
18 April.			Walter the smith, for twelve cramps, called tirauntz of iron for strengthening the stones of the different forms in the two towers near the gable, the length of each, one with another, two feet, and two inches broad, at 3 <i>d.</i> each.	0	3	0
			To the same for six small goromis of iron, for the said work, at an ½ <i>d.</i> each.	0	0	3
24 May.			Michael le Dissere, for half an hundred of poles of alder, for erecting the scaffold round the tower of the great gable, at 2 <i>d.</i> each.	0	8	4
30 May.			Nicholas Gerad of Lambeth, stone mason, ^x for twenty five stones of Regate, called pas, to make the steps of the two towers near the great gable, at 10 <i>d.</i> each, with carriage of the same from Lambeth to Westminster Bridge.	0	12	6
30 May.			Walter the smith, for twelve great tyrauns of iron to strengthen the stones in the several forms upon the towers of the great gable, price of each 3 <i>d.</i>	0	3	0
			To the same for six cramps, for the aforesaid work, at 3 <i>d.</i> each.	0	1	6
12 Sept.			Walter de Bury the smith, for six large goromis of iron, for joining and strengthening the stones in the tower of the gable, and for strengthening and keeping in their places the pinnacles to the tower, at 6 <i>d.</i> each.	0	3	0
26 Sept.			Nicholas Garard, for ten Ryegate stones, for the tower and gable, at 10 <i>d.</i> each.	0	8	4
9 Jan.			Wm. de Kent, for half an hundred of lime, for mortar to close up the door in the west gable.	0	2	0
			John de Shawe, for three cart loads of sand for the said mortar.	0	0	3
4 Nov. [17 Edw. III.]			Thomas le Cok, for two hundred of Hert-laths for the aforesaid pent-house of the said gable, at 6 <i>d.</i> an hundred.	0	1	0
18 July, [25 Edw. III.]			Master Andrew			

^u Supposed between 7th and 10th Edw. III.

^x Rokarius, as before.

	£.	s.	d.
the smith, for two circles of iron for the top of the west tower of the chapel	0	13	4
5 March, [26 Edward III.] Master Andrew the smith, for a plate of iron to put upon the door del vis occidental of the chapel.	0	0	2½
9 July, [26 Edward III.] Master Andrew the smith, for fifty-two cramps, pro vice Australi, at the west part of the chapel, weight seventy-one pounds, at 2 <i>d.</i> per pound.	0	11	10
18 Rich. II.] Laurence Gerond, for one hundred and ninety-two feet of stone called Pas, for making the steps of St. Stephen's Chapel, within the same time, [i. e. from Easter, anno 18, to the same feast next following, viz. 19 Rich. II.] at 6 <i>d.</i> a foot.	4	16	0

UPPER STORY AND CEILING OF CHAPEL.

WORKMEN.

15 Oct. [21 Edw. III.] For the wages of sixteen carpenters working there on the "stapulationem," of the timber for the vonsure ^y of the upper chapel, for six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	2	8	0
For the wages of two carpenters apptnt. ^z carving the bosses of the upper chapel, for five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day each.	0	3	4
22 Oct. For the wages of twenty-three carpenters, working as well on the vosura ^a of the said chapel, as upon the new house near the Receipt, [i. e. near the Receipt offices of the Exchequer,] for six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	3	9	0
For the wages of one carpenter working on the bosses of the said chapel, for the same time, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day.	0	2	0
19 May. John Fulbourn, Thomas Seli, with eighteen carpenters, working there on the vosura of the upper chapel, for 6 days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each.	3	0	0
To four carpenters working there on the works of the same vosura, for six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each.	0	10	0

^y Or vaulting.^z Qu Apprentices.^a Vaulting.

	£.	s.	d.
William Bustlesham, a carpenter, working with them for six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day . . .	0	3	0
27 Feb. [26 Edward III.] Ralph Hugyn, John Maydeston, John Beche, Richard de Wicombe, with eight other masons working there, on the aforesaid works, and on the pontell and coupis, and on taking down the wall in the upper chapel, where the stalls are to stand, for six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	1	13	0

MATERIALS.

Last Sept. [19 Edw. III.] Hugh de Donnilton, for two form pieces for the upper story of the chapel, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each. . . .	0	3	4
29 Oct. Hugh de Donnilton, for three form pieces for the upper story of the chapel, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each	0	5	0
4 Nov. Hugh de Donnilton, for six form pieces of Ryegate stone for the upper story of the chapel, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each. . . .	0	10	0
12 Nov. Hugh de Donnilton, for eight form pieces for the upper story of the chapel, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each	0	13	4
Hugh de Donnilton, for fourteen pieces of Ryegate stone, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each, for the upper story of the chapel.	1	3	4
18 Nov. Hugh de Donnilton, for six form pieces of Ryegate stone for the upper story of the chapel, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each	0	10	0
26 Nov. Hugh de Donnilton, for three form pieces for the upper story of the chapel, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> each	0	3	4
24 March. [21 Edw. III.] William Bonet, for sixty plaunch boards, bought and used in the floor over the ceiling of the upper chapel.	1	0	0
Boatage of the said plaunch boards, and other things, from London to Westminster several times.	0	0	10
1 August, [25 Edw. III.] Richard de Euer, for two hundred of Ryngholt boards, bought for the scaffold of the upper chapel	3	6	8
Boatage of the same from London to Westminster	0	1	6

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
17 Oct. [26 Edw. III.] For two large gorons for the works of the upper chapel, weight ten pounds	1	0	10	five master glaziers working there on similar drawings, five days, at 1 s. a day	1	5	0
28 Nov. Master Andrew the smith, for nine cramps and five gorons, for strengthening the stones in the upper chapels, weight nine pounds, at 1½ d. a pound	0	1	1½	Wm. Walton, Nicholas Dadyngton, John Waltham, John Lord, William Lichesfeld, John Selnes, Thomas Jonge, John Geddyng, John Halsted, Robert Norwich, and Wm. de Lenton, eleven painters on glass, painting glass for the windows of the upper chapel, five days, at 7 d. a day	1	12	1
13 May. Master Andrew the smith, for forty-six cramps for the water-gate, and for the works of the upper chapel, weight thirty-five pounds and an half, at 1½ d. per pound	0	4	5	Wm. Ens, Wm. Hame, Wm. Hereford, John Person, John Cosyn, Andrew Horkesle, John Burton, Thomas Danmow, John Attewode, Wm. Depyng, Adam Norwich, Geoffry Starky, Wm. Papelwick, Wm. Bromley, and Wm. Nafreton, fifteen glaziers working there on the cutting and joining the glass for the windows, six days, at 6 d. a day	2	5	0
13 Aug. Master Andrew the smith, for twenty-nine staples to strengthen the gutters of the great hall, and forty cramps for the works of the upper chapel, weight one hundred pounds and an half, at 2 d. per pound	0	16	9	27 June. John Geddyng, for washing the tables for drawing on the glass	0	0	4
27 Aug. John Profit, for sixteen loads of Reygate stone for the alura ^b of the upper chapel, at 1 s. 8 d. per load	1	6	8	27 June. Master John de Chester, glazier, working there on the drawing of the said tables, for his wages by the week, as above	0	7	0
Carriage of the same from Ryegate to Batrichsey	0	16	0	John Athelard, John Lincoln, Simon de Lenn, and John de Lenton, working there on the aforesaid drawing, six days, at 1 s. a day	1	4	0
Boatage of the same from Batrichsey to Westminster	0	2	0	Godman de Lenton, glazier, working with them on the aforesaid works, four days, at 1 s. a day	0	4	0
15 Oct. Anno 21. One hundred Estrich boards, bought and expended in the ceiling of the king's chapel at Westminster	0	15	0	Wm. Walton, John Waltham, John Carleton, John Lord, Wm. Lichesfeld, John Halsted, and John Geddyng, seven glaziers, working there on the drawing of the glass for the windows, six days, at 7 d. a day each	1	4	6
Carriage of the same from Botolph's Wharf to Westminster	0	0	4	Nicholas Dadyngton, John Selnes, Thomas le Yonge, Robert Norwich, and Wm. Lenton, five glaziers, painting glass with the aforesaid glaziers, five days, at 7 d. a day each	0	11	7
21 July. William Beynes, for six hundred nails for the ceiling of the chapel, and for the scaffolding	0	1	6½	Wm. Ens, glazier, with his nine fellow-glaziers working there on the joining of glass for the windows, six days, at 6 d. a day each	1	10	0
John Syward, for two hundred soundes, to make glue for the works of the ceiling of the same chapel	0	2	6				
GLAZIERS AND PRINTERS ON GLASS.							
20 June, [25 Edw. III.] Master John de Chester, glazier, working on the drawing of several images for the glass windows of the king's chapel aforesaid, at 7 s. a week	0	7	0				
John Athelard, John Lincoln, Simon Lenne, John Lenton, and Godman de Lenton,							

^b Qu. Gallery, or passage? from the French *Allieure*, and that from *Aller*, to go. See Skinner's *Etymol. Anglic. art. Gallery*.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
John Burton, Thomas Dunmowe, John Attewode, and Wm. Brombele, four glaziers, working there on the aforesaid works, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	10	0	working on the glass of the windows, five days, for his wages	0	6	0
4 July. Master John de Chester, glazier, working there on the aforesaid works, for his weekly wages as above	0	7	0	Master John Athelard, John Lincoln, Hugh Lichesfeld, Godman de Lenton, and John de Lenton, glaziers, working there, five days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	5	0
John Lyncoln, Simon de Len, John Athelard, John de Lenton, and Godman de Lenton five glaziers, working there on several drawings for the windows, five days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	5	0	John Walton, and eleven others, working there on the painting of the glass for the windows, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	15	0
Hugh de Luchesfeld, glazier, working with them, for two days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day	0	2	0	Wm. Ens, and thirteen others, working there on the same glazing for the windows, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	15	0
Nicholas Dadyngton, John Selnes, Thomas Yonge, Robert Norwich, and Wm. de Lenton, five glaziers, working there on the drawing of the glass for the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	7	6	Robert Yerdesele, working with them, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day, five days	0	1	8
For the wages of six glaziers working there on the drawing of the glass for the windows, for five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	17	6	25 July. Master John de Chester, and five other glaziers, working there on the same glazing, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	16	0
John Geddyng, glazier, working there with them, for two days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	2	John Walton, glazier, and eleven others, working there on the painting of the glass for the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	2	2	0
Wm. Ens, and fifteen others, working there on the aforesaid works, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	2	0	0	William Ens, and nine others, working there on the aforesaid works, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	10	0
Robert Yerdesele, glazier, working there with them, five days, on the aforesaid works, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	8	John Brampton, and four others, working there on the same glazing, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	12	6
11 July. Master John de Chester, drawing there on several drawings for the glass windows of the chapel, six days, for his wages as above	0	7	0	Robert Tame, glazier, working with them on the said works, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	10½
Master John Athelard, and five other glaziers, working there on the said works, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	16	0	Robert Yerdesele, glazier, working with them five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	8
John Walton, and eleven other glaziers, working there on the drawing of the glass for the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	2	2	0	1 August. Master John de Chester, glazier, working there on the glazing of the windows, for his weekly wages	0	6	0
Wm. Ens, and fourteen others, working there six days, on the cutting and joining the glass for the windows, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	2	5	0	Master John Athelard, and four others, working there on several drawings for the windows, five days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	5	0
Robert Yerdesele working there with them, six days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	0	John Waltham, and five others, working there, painting the glass for the said windows, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	17	6
18 July. Master John de Chester, glazier,				Nicholas de Dadyngton, and five others, painting glass there for the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	1	0
				Wm. Ens, and ten others, joining the glass for the windows, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	7	6
				Thomas Dunmowe, John Attellbode, Wm. de Brumle, three glaziers working with them, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	9	0

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.				
			Robert de Tame, working with them six days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	3	other glaziers working there on the drawing of the images for the windows, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	2	2	0
			Robert de Yerdesle, glazier, working with them, five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	8	Wm. de Walton, and six other glaziers working there on the painting of the glass for the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	1	0
			8 Aug. Master John de Chester, and five other glaziers, working on the glazing of the windows, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	16	0	Nicholas Dadyngton, and five others doing the same, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	17	6
			John Walton, and six other glaziers, painting the glass for the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	4	6	Wm. Ens, and ten other glaziers working there on the aforesaid works, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	13	0
			For the wages of five glaziers working with them, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	14	7	John Brampton, and four other glaziers working with them, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day	0	12	6
			Wm. Ens, and nine other glaziers, working there upon the joining and cooling the glass for the windows, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day	1	10	0	Robert de Tame, glazier, working there with them, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	1	10	0
			For the wages of six glaziers working there, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0	Robert de Yerdesle, working with them, five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	8
			For the wages of two glaziers working with them, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	3	9	29 Aug. Master John de Chester, glazier, working on the glazing of the windows, six days, for his wages as above	0	6	0
			15 Aug. Master John Chester, glazier, drawing the images ^c for the glass of the windows, for his wages	0	6	0	Master John Athelard, glazier, and five others working on the glazing of the windows, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	10	0
			John Athelard, and five others doing the same, five days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	1	10	0	Wm. Walton, and four other glaziers painting the glass for the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	14	7
			Wm. Walton, and five other glaziers, painting the glass for the windows, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	17	6	Nicholas Dadyngton, and five other glaziers working on the works of the windows, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	1	0
			Nicholas Dadyngton, and five other glaziers doing the same, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	1	0	Wm. Ens, and ten other glaziers working there on the joining the glass for the windows, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	7	6
			Wm. Ens, glazier, and ten others, joining and laying ^d the glass for the windows, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	7	6	John Brampton, and four other glaziers doing the same, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0
			John Brampton, glazier, and four other glaziers working there and doing the same, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0	Robert Tame, and Robert de Yerdesle, glaziers, working with them, five days, at the same daily wages each as above,	0	3	6½
			Robert Tame, working with them for the same time on the glazing of the windows, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	3	5 Sept. Master John de Chester, and six other glaziers working on the glazing of the same windows, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	2	2	0
			Robert de Yerdesle, working on the aforesaid works, five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	8				
			22 Aug. Master John de Chester, and six							

^c Or, in modern language, figures for the glass.

^d The original word is Culant. Can it mean Cube, to square? In other parts Culant aurum occurs, which will be explained in its place.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
			Wm. Walton, and six other glaziers working there on the painting of the glass for the windows, six days, at 7d. a day each	1	4	6
			Nicholas Dadyngton, and three others, painting the glass with them for the windows, five days, at 7d. a day each	0	11	8
			William Ens, and ten other glaziers laying the glass for the windows, six days, at 6d. a day each	1	13	0
			John Brampton, and four other glaziers doing the same there, five days, at 6d. a day each	0	12	6
			Robert Tame, and Robert Yerdlesle, serving them, five days, at the same daily wages as above	0	3	6½
			12 Sept. Master John de Chester, and John Athelard, glaziers, drawing images for the glass windows in the same chapel, at the weekly wages of 6s. each	0	12	0
			For the wages of five glaziers doing the same there, five days, at 1s. a day each	1	5	0
			Wm. Walton, and five others, painting the glass for the windows, five days, at 7d. a day each	0	17	6
			Nicholas Dadyngton, and five others, doing the same, six days, at 7d. a day each	1	1	0
			Wm. Ens, and ten others, joining and cooling the glass for the windows, five days, at 6d. a day each	1	7	6
			John Brampton, and three others doing the same, six days, at 6d. a day each	0	12	0
			Robert Tame, and Robert Yerdlesle, glaziers, working with them, five days, one at 4½d. a day, the other at 4d.	0	3	6½
			19 Sept. Master John de Chester, and six other glaziers, painting glass for the said windows, six days, at 1s. a day each	2	2	0
			Wm. Walton, and six other glaziers, painting glass for the windows, six days, at 7d. a day each	1	4	6
			Nicholas Dadyngton, and four others, doing the same, five days, at 7d. a day each	0	14	7
			Wm. Ens, and thirteen others, working there on the repair of the glass for the windows, five days, at 6d. a day each	1	15	0
			Thomas Dadyngton working with them, five days, at 5d. a day	0	2	1
			Robert Tame, and Robert de Yerdlesle, grinding colours for the said glaziers, six days, one at 4½d. a day, the other at 4d.	0	4	3
			26 Sept. Master John de Chester, and John Athelard, glaziers, working on the glass of the windows, at the above weekly wages	0	12	0
			To four master glaziers doing the same, five days, at 1s. a day each	1	0	0
			Wm. Walton, and three others, doing the same, five days, at 7d. a day each	0	11	8
			Nicholas Dadyngton, and seven others, doing the same, six days, at 7d. a day each	1	8	0
			Wm. Ens, and eight other glaziers working on the said glazing, five days, at 6d. a day each	1	2	6
			John Brampton, and three other glaziers, doing the same, six days, at 6d. a day each	0	12	0
			Thomas Dadyngton, working with them, six days, at 5d. a day	0	2	6
			Robert Yerdlesle, grinding colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4d. a day	0	1	8
			3 Oct. Master John de Chester, John Athelard, John Lincoln, Hugh Lichesfeld, Simon de Lenne, and John de Lenton, six master glaziers, drawing and painting on white tables several drawings for the glass windows of the same chapel, five days, at 1s. a day each	1	16	0
			Wm. Walton, John Waltham, John Carleton, John Lord, Wm. Lichesfeld, John Alsted, Edward de Bury, Nicholas Dadyngton, Thomas Yong, Robert Norwich, and John Goddyng, eleven glaziers, painting glass for the windows, five days, at 7d. a day each	1	13	6
			John Coventry, Wm. Hamme, Wm. Hereford, John Person, Wm. Nafreton, John Cosyn, Andrew Horkesle, Wm. Depyng, Geoffrey Starky, Wm. Papelwick, John Brampton, Thomas Dunmowe, John Attewode, Wm. Bromle, fourteen glaziers, breaking and joining the glass upon the painted tables, five days, at 6d. a day	2	2	0
			Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdlesle, two glaziers' boys, working with them			

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
on the breaking of the glass, five days, at 4½ d. a day each	0	4	6	John Coventry, and eleven others, joining the glass on the said tables, six days, at 6 d. a day each	1	16	0
10 Oct. Master John de Chester, and five other glaziers, painting on the white tables for the works of the windows of the same chapel, six days, at 1 s. a day each	1	16	0	John Brampton, and five others, doing the same, five days, at 6 d. a day each	0	15	0
Wm. de Walton, and five others, painting glass for the windows, six days, at 7 d. a day each	1	1	0	Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4½ d. a day	0	3	9
John Halsted, and four other workmen doing the same, five days, at 7 d. a day each	0	14	7	30 Oct. John de Chester, and five other glaziers, working on the glazing of the said windows, five days, at 1 s. a day each	1	10	0
John Coventry, and nine other glaziers, laying the glass on the tables and painting it, six days, at 6 d. a day each	1	10	0	Wm. de Walton, and twelve others, painting glass for the windows of the said chapel, five days, at 7 d. a day each	1	17	11
John Brampton, and John Burton, and four others, doing the same, five days, at 6 d. a day each	0	15	0	John Coventry, and sixteen others, working there on the glazing of the windows, five days, at 6 d. a day each	2	2	6
Thomas de Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding different colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4½ d. a day	0	3	9	Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4½ d. a day each	0	3	9
17 Oct. Master John de Chester, and five others, working on the aforesaid works, five days, at 1 s. a day each	1	10	0	7 Nov. Master John de Chester, and four other glaziers, working on the drawing of the said tables for the glazing of the windows, five days, at 1 s. a day each	1	5	0
Wm. de Walton, and five others, painting the glass for the windows, five days, at 7 d. a day each	0	17	6	Wm. Walton, and eleven others, painting glass for the windows, six days, at 7 d. a day each	2	2	0
Wm. Lenton, John Alrewich, Edward Bury, John Carleton, and John Alsted, and four others, painting glass for the windows, six days, at 7 d. a day each	1	11	6	John Coventry, and sixteen other glaziers, working on the glazing of the windows, five days, at 6 d. a day each	2	2	6
John Coventry, and nine others, laying the glass on the said tables, five days, at 6 d. a day each	1	5	0	Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4½ d. a day each	0	3	9
John Lyons, Wm. Yns, and John Brampton, and five others, doing the same, six days, at 6 d. a day each	1	4	0	14 Nov. Master John de Chester, John Athelard, John Lincoln, and Hugh de Lichesfeld, four glaziers, painting on the white tables for the glazing of the windows, six days, at 1 s. a day each	1	4	0
Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding colours for the said painting, six days, at 4½ d. a day	0	4	6	Wm. Walton, and eleven other glaziers, painting glass for the windows of the said chapel, six days, at 7 d. a day each	2	2	0
24 Oct. Master John de Chester, and five other glaziers, working on the glass windows, six days, at 1 s. a day each	1	16	0	John Coventry, and fifteen others, laying and joining the glass for the windows, six days, at 6 d. a day each	2	8	0
Wm. Walton, and five others, painting glass for the windows, six days, at 7 d. a day each	1	1	0	Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding colours for the painting of the glass, six days, at 4½ d. a day each	0	4	6
John Halsted, and six others, doing the same, five days, at 7 d. a day each	1	10	5	21 Nov. Master John de Chester, glazier,			

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
with his three fellow-workmen working there on the glazing of the windows, at 6s. a week each	1	4	0	6 July. Thomas Bernak, for fourteen pieces of Ryegate stone, called form pieces, for the windows, at 2s. each, with carriage from Ryegate, and boatage to the king's bridge	1	8	0
Wm. Walton, and eleven others, doing the same there, five days, at 7d. a day each	1	15	0	20 July. William of Kent, for one hundred of lime for mortar for the great window in the east gable	0	3	6
John Coventry, and fifteen others, laying glass for the quarels of the said windows, five days, at 6d. a day each	2	0	0	John Shaw, for four cart loads of sand for the said mortar	0	0	4
Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding geet and arnement ^e for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4½d. a day each	0	3	9	7 Dec. Thomas Bernak, for seventeen form pieces of Ryegate stone for the window in the east gable, at 3s. each	2	11	0
28 Nov. Master John de Chester, and three others, working there on the glazing of the windows, five days, at 6s. a week	1	4	0	To the same for one piece for the said window of the aforesaid form, which was a little broken	0	1	6
Wm. de Walton, and eleven others, working there on the painting of the glass for the windows, five days, at 7d. a day each	1	15	0	15 June. Thomas Bernak, for fifteen pieces of Ryegate stone for the mold pieces to the upper windows, at 2s. each	1	10	0
John Coventry, and fifteen others, working there, five days, on the aforesaid works, at 6d. a day each	2	0	0	Saturday in the same week. Thomas Bernak, for nineteen pieces of Ryegate stone for the said molds, at 2s. each	1	18	0
Thomas Dadyngton, and Robert Yerdele, grinding the colours for the painting of the glass, five days, at 4½d. a day each	0	3	9	13 Nov. John of Walworth, glazier, for three windows of white glass for the chapel of St. Stephen, each of which contained seven feet, viz. twenty-one feet in all, at 4d. a foot	0	7	0
5 Dec. [26 Edw. III.] Master John Chester, with his aforesaid three fellow-workmen, drawing and painting several images for the windows of the same chapel, five days, at 6s. a week each	1	4	0	For one long bar for a standard in one window	0	0	6
3 August, [29 Edw. III.] To the glazier mending the windows there, [i. e. in the chapel], six days, at 3s. 4d. a week	0	3	4	To the same for nine small bars of iron, called sondlets, to hold the glass in the said windows	0	0	9
10 Aug. To the aforesaid glazier working on the windows of the chapel, five days, at 3s. 4d. a week	0	2	9½	To the same for mending two iron bars, for two standards in two windows, of the king's iron	0	0	3

W I N D O W S.

M A T E R I A L S.

27 April, [5 Edw. III.] Thomas Bernak of Lambeth, for twenty-three large Ryegate stones for the form pieces for the windows, at 2s. each, as by agreement made between the master mason and the said Thomas, with carriage and boatage to the king's bridge at Westminster	2	6	0	20 June, [25 Edward III.] For sixty-one sondlets, bought of master Andrew the smith, for the east window of the chapel, and used in the same, of the weight of fifty-one pounds, at 2d. per pound	0	8	6
				25 July. Master Andrew the smith, for several cramps, bars, and sondelets, for the aforesaid glass windows, [viz. of the chapel], weight fifty-one pounds, at 2d. per pound	0	8	6

^e Jet, i. e. black, and arnement, i. e. orpiment.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Simon le Smyth, for one hundred nails, bought to fasten in the glass.....	0	0	9	17 Oct. John Prentis, for ten hundred of white glass, and of others of various colours, bought for the windows of the said chapel, at 18s. an hundred	9	0	0
1 August. Master Andrew the smith, for ninety sondelets of iron, bought for the windows of the upper chapel, weight one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, at 2d. per pound.....	1	13	0	Carriage and boatage of the same glass from London to Westminster.....	0	1	3
One quarter of coals, bought to heat the stones for the repair and mending of the tabernacles and windows of the upper chapel.....	0	1	2	30 Oct. John Alemayne, for three hundred and three pondus of white glass, each hundred of twenty-four poder, and each pondus of five pounds, bought for the glazing of the said windows, at 12s. per hundred	1	17	6
Simon le Smyth, for two hundred of Clo-ryng nails, bought to keep the glass together till it was joined.....	0	1	6	Wm. Holmere, for carriage of the said glass from Chiddyngfold to Westminster.....	0	6	0
8 Aug. Master Andrew the smith, for several cramps, bars, and sondelets, for the glass windows, weight one hundred and twenty-seven pounds and a quarter..	1	1	2½	7 Nov. John de Alemayne, for thirty-six ponder of white glass, bought for the windows of the upper chapel, at 6d. per ponder	0	18	0
15 Aug. Wm. Holmere, for one hundred and seven ponder f of white glass, bought for the windows of the upper chapel, each hundred containing one hundred and twenty-four ponder, and each pondus five pounds, at 16s. per hundred.....	1	0	8	Wm. Holmer, for the carriage of the same glass from Weld to Westminster	0	3	0
Thomas de Badekewold, for one hundred and ten ponder of glass, bought for the said windows, at fourteen shillings per hundred, and 7d. per pond	0	19	9	14 Nov. Master Andrew the smith, for fifty-seven sondelets, bought for the windows of the upper chapel, weight seventy-nine pounds and an half, at 2d. per pound	0	13	3
26 Sept. Henry Berdefeld, for one cord, bought to draw up the panels of glass...	0	0	6	To the same for one hundred and thirty-two sondelets, bought for the same windows, and twenty-nine cramps, bought for the wall near the water-gate, weight in all two hundred and thirty pounds and an half, price per pound as above	1	18	6
3 Oct. [26 Edw. III.] Peter Bocher, for eight pounds of suett, bought for the soldering of the glass windows.....	0	0	8	21 Nov. William Holmere, for twenty six ponder of azure coloured glass, bought for the glazing of the windows of the said chapel, at 3s. each pond	3	18	0
Leuen Crawe, for two ponder and four pounds of blue glass, bought for the glazing of the windows, at 1s. each ponder .	0	2	11½	Porterage, carriage, and boatage, of the said glass, and other things bought, from London to Westminster several times...	0	0	11
Henry Staverne, for sixteen ponder of red glass, bought for the windows of the upper chapel, at 2s. 2d. each ponder.....	1	14	8	12 Dec. Wm. Holmere, for sixty ponder of white glass, bought at Chiddinfold, for the windows of the same chapel, at 6d. per pond.....	1	10	0
10 Oct. Wm. Holmere, for one hundred and ten pounds of blue coloured glass for the windows of the upper chapel, at 3l. 12s. per hundred	3	18	0	Carriage of the aforesaid glass from Chyddinfold to Westminster	0	6	0
Carriage of the same from Candlewick Strcet to Westminster	0	0	6	Master Andrew the smith, for one hundred and twenty sondelets, bought for the glaz-			

f Qu. If this means fodder, as we say a fodder of lead.

	£.	s.	d.
ing of the said windows, weight one hundred and ninety pounds, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound	1	3	9
9 Jan. To the scaffold maker making a scaffold for raising the glass of the panels of glass in the windows of the chapel, for six days, at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day	0	2	3
[31 Edw. III.] Thomas of St. Batho, glazier, for one window of glass, bought for the window over the chancel, forty feet, at $1s. 2d.$ each foot	2	6	8
To the same for four ponder of glass, bought to mend the windows there, at $10d.$ a pound	0	3	4
Nicholas le Pentrer, for one hundred and sixty pounds of tin, bought for leading the glass, at $3d.$ a pound	2	0	0
John Zonge, for six pounds and an half of wax, and three pounds of rosin, bought for the masons and glaziers, price each pound of wax $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ and each pound of rosin $2d.$	0	4	$6\frac{3}{4}$

GLASS WORKING.

MATERIALS.

4 July, [25 Edw. III.] Simon le Smith, for seven croysours, ^g bought to break and work the glass, price each $1\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$
For cepo arietino ^h bought, and filings to make solder for the glass windows	0	0	6
11 July. Simon le Smyth, for twelve Croysours, bought for breaking the glass, at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ each	0	1	3
For Servicia, ⁱ bought for the washing of the tables for drawing on the glass	0	0	7
26 Sept. Simon le Smyth, for mending as well the masons' tools as the Croysours for the glaziers	0	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
3 Oct. [26 Edward III.] Peter Bocher, for eight pounds of suet, bought for the soldering of the glass windows	0	0	8
Cervis ^k bought to wash "tabulam pictabulos," for the office of the glaziers	0	0	3

	£.	s.	d.
10 Oct. Simon le Smith, for mending seventeen Croysours	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
30 Oct. Cervis bought as well for the washing of the tables of glass, as for the cooling of the glass	0	0	8
14 Nov. John Geddyng, for Serevis for new washing and whitening the glaziers tables anew	0	0	6
9 Jan. John Geddyng, for twenty-four Croysours, bought for working the glass for the windows of the said chapel, at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ each	0	2	6

PAINTING ON GLASS.

MATERIALS.

20 June, [25 Edw. III.] John Geddyng, for silver filings, bought for painting the glass for the windows of the said chapel	0	0	8
25 July. Silver filings for the painting of the glass	0	0	5
1 August. Geet ^l bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	6
8 Aug. Silver filings bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	10
Thomas Boston, for one pound of arnement, ^m bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	3
15 Aug. Silver filings bought and used on the painting of the glass	0	0	7
22 Aug. Silver filings bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	8
29 Aug. Silver filings bought and used in the painting of the glass	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
5 Sept. Silver filings bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	5
12 Sept. Filings for the painting of the glass	0	0	3
19 Sept. Silver filings bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	5
Richard Euer, for sixteen pounds of rosyn, bought for the painting of the glass	0	2	0
3 Oct. [26 Edward III.] Fulco Spicer, for three pounds of arnement, bought for the painting of the glass for the windows of the said chapel	0	1	0

^g Qu. Cross irons, as they are called. See the Glaziers' Arms in Bailey's Dict. art. Glass.

^h Mutton suet.

ⁱ Qu. Cerevisia, ale, or wort.

^k Ale, or wort.

^l Qu. Jet, or black.

^m Orpiment.

	£.	s.	d.
Silver filings bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	5
7 Nov. John Geddyng, for five pounds of gect, bought for the painting of the glass	0	3	4
John Geddyng, for silver filings, bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	4
14 Nov. Wm. Alemand, for two pounds of arnement, bought for the painting of the glass for the said windows	0	1	0
5 Dec. Silver filings bought for the painting of the glass	0	0	2

PURVEYORS OF GLASS, &c.

4 July, [25 Edw. III.] John Geddyng, glazier, going with the king's commission into Kent and Essex, to procure glaziers for the works of the chapel, for four days, going, remaining there, and returning, at 1s. a day for himself and his horse	0	4	0
1 August. Wm. Holme, going on the business of procuring glass for the windows of the upper chapel, for two days, at 9d. a day	0	1	6
30 Oct. John Gedding, for being employed on the providing of glass, for seven days, going, remaining there, and returning, at 1s. a day for himself and his horse	0	7	0
2 Jan. For the wages of Robert de Campsale, being employed on the business of providing stone in the County of Kent, viz. in the parts of Filkstan and Maydestan, from the 29 Dec. to 4 Jan. next, for seven days, at 1s. a day ⁿ	0	7	0

PAVEMENT.

WORKMEN.

26 Feb. [10 Edw. III.] John Robes and Simon Robes, two paviours, laying the tiles in the king's chapel, and making the pavement there, for six days, at 5d. a day each	0	5	0
John of Canterbury, and John of Lynne, two boys serving them, and making mortar and carrying it, for six days, at 3d. a day each	0	3	0

MATERIALS.

	£.	s.	d.
19 Feb. [10 Edw. III.] William of Kent, for five hundred tiles for the pavement of the king's chapel, at 1s. an hundred. . . .	0	5	0
To the same for three hundred and an half of lime to make mortar for the tiles, at 4s. an hundred	0	14	0
John de Foxley, for thirty-three loads of sand, bought for mortar for the tiles	1	3	0
26 Feb. William of Kent, for two thousand tiles for the pavement of the king's chapel, at 10s. a thousand	1	0	0
2 July, [26 Edw. III.] John Ponk, for five hundred pavement tiles, bought for the chamber and chapel of the king, in Wm. de Hushibourn's Ward	0	6	0
Boatage of the same from London to Westminster	0	0	2

FINIALS OF THE CHAPEL.

MATERIALS

9 Jan. [26 Edw. III.] Master Andrew the smith, for forty-four gorons for the finials above the chapel, weight twenty pounds and an half, at 1½d. per pound	0	2	6¾
16 Jan. Master Andrew the smith, for thirty-two gorons, bought for the finials of the chapel, weight fifty one pounds and an half, at 1½d. per pound	0	6	5¼

PINNACLES.

24 Oct. [26 Edw. III.] Master Andrew, for four gorons made for holding the upper stones upon the great pinnacles of the chapel, weight thirty-three pounds	0	5	0
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STALLS.

WORKMEN.

25 July, [25 Edw. III.] Wm. Hurle, carpenter, working on the work of the stalls, for five days, for his weekly wages	0	7	0
To two sawyers sawing timber for the stalls, for five days, at 5d. a day each	0	4	2
1 August. Master William Hurle, carpenter,			

ⁿ This article in the account is struck out and disallowed, because, as a memorandum there says, he received fixed wages.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
working on the repair of the stalls, for six days, for his weekly wages	June, anno 31, to the 4th day of the same month, anno 32, [Edw. III.] for 364 days, at 1s. 6d. a day
0 7 0	27 6 0
Richard Wilton apparil [or foreman] of the aforesaid works, working on the stalls, six days, for his weekly wages	
0 3 6	
Simon Crowe, Wm. Bustlesham, John Ansty, John Pynnore, and John de Lenn, five carpenters, working on the stalls, six days, at 6d. a day each	MATERIALS.
0 15 0	1 August, [25 Edward III.] Richard Euer, for one thousand great spikyng, bought for the planks for the stalls of the king's chapel
John de Wilton, carpenter, working there on the aforesaid works with the said workmen, six days, at 4½d. a day	0 5 0
0 2 3	17 Oct. Richard de Euere, for one hundred and fifty Ryngolt boards, bought for the stalls of the king's chapel, at 1l. 16s. 8d. an hundred
8 Aug. Wm. Herland, carpenter, working on the stalls of the aforesaid upper chapel, five days, at the weekly wages of 4s. 8d.	2 5 0
0 4 8	14 Nov. Agnes Disshere, for one hundred logs of alder, bought for a certain lodge new made, for making the stalls of the chapel in the same
22 Aug. Wm. Hurle, carpenter, working there on the stalls, for his week's wages	1 0 0
0 7 0	Carriage of the same from Wood Street to Westminster
Wm. Herland, carpenter, working on the stalls, six days, for his wages as above.	0 1 2
0 4 8	13 May. Wm. Horland, for two pounds of glue, bought for the stalls in the chapel.
Richard Wilton, apparil, working with them, six days, for his wages as above.	0 0 10
0 3 6	Wm. Frere, for twelve sondes de greylng, bought for the same.
22 Aug. Rob. Long, with his fellow-workmen, and Roger Southwark, and four other sawyers, sawing timber for the stalls, five days, at 5d. a day	0 0 8
0 8 4	2 July. Thomas Devon, for one hundred and sixty-three sondes, bought to join the boards of the stalls
12 Sept. Wm. Hurle, and Wm. Herland, carpenters, working there as well on the stalls as on the Sencschal's chamber, at the weekly wages above.	0 9 3
0 11 8	26 March, [26 Edw. III.] Peter de Estcombe, for one boat load of chalk, bought for repairing le Reredos ^o for the placing of the stalls of the said chapel
Richard Wilton, apparil, working with them, for his weekly wages as above.	0 7 6
0 3 6	4 June. John Brocher, for one boat load of chalk, bought for Reredes on the outside of the stalls of the upper chapel
3 Oct. [26 Edward III.] Robert Geffrey, with his fellow-workman; Roger de Southwark, and four sawyers, sawing timber for the finials of the stalls of the king's chapel, three days and an half, at 5d. a day each	0 7 0
0 5 10	[31 Edw. III.] To the prior of the church of the Holy Trinity, for forty-four pieces of timber, bought for the stalls in gross.
17 Oct. Wm. Crowe, carpenter, working on the stalls, five days, at 3s. 6d. a week.	10 0 0
0 3 6	John Deynes, for twenty-one thousand nails, called tacks, bought for the said stalls, at 1s. per thousand.
For the wages of Master Edmund Canon, master stone-cutter, working on the stalls for the king's chapel, from the 5th day of	1 1 0
	To the same for twenty-two thousand sprignails, bought for the stalls, at 1s. per thousand.
	1 2 0

^o In the Glossary at the end of Royal and Noble Wills, p. 426, Rere dosse, at the high altar, is rendered the screen at the back of the high altar. Reredos, is evidently a corruption of Arriere dos, behind the back, and consequently signifies any thing behind another; and from this circumstance, and not that in itself it means a screen, it is rendered a screen; because that screen is behind the altar. In the text, it seems only to imply the wall behind the stalls.

	£.	s.	d.
To Master Andrew, for three pair of ornaments, bought for the stalls	0	3	0
William Leney, for one quartern of sea coals, bought for the stalls	0	2	0
Thomas Motte, for forty pounds of glue, bought for the same, at 4 <i>d.</i> per pound . .	0	13	4
Thomas Atte Lee, for twenty-five fish soundes, bought for the same	0	2	0

I M A G E S.

WORKMEN.

13 Sept. [6 Edw. III.] Master Richard of Reading, for making two images by task work in gross, viz. for an image of St. Edward, and another image of St. John, in the likeness of a pilgrim, which images are to be put in the front gable of the chapel	3	6	8
26 Sept. [25 Edw. III.] Wm. de Padryngton, for two images made for the chapel by agreement made with him by the treasurer to receive, by task work, for each four marks	5	6	8
Wm. de Padryngton, mason, for making twenty angels to stand in the tabernacles, by task work, at 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for each image .	6	13	4
To the same for making a certain image, called John le Wayte, of stone found by himself, by task work	1	6	8
To the same William for making three kings to stand in the tabernacles of the chapel, of the king's stone, by task work, at 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for each image	8	0	0
To the same William for making two images of two serjeants at arms, of the king's stone, by task work, at 4 <i>l.</i> each image . .	8	0	3
12 March, [26 Edward III.] John Elham, Gilbert Pokerigh, Wm. Walsingham, three painters, painting the tabernacles and images in the chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0
[31 Edward III.] William Patrington, for making eleven images for the stalls, by task work, at 8 <i>s.</i> each image	4	8	0

^p This seems to be the same with the article next but one above, and occurs in the same account, at the end.

^q *Qu.* A bracket to support the image?

MATERIALS.

	£.	s.	d.
19 April, [6 Edw. III.] Thomas Bernak, for one long and large stone, bought to make an image of	0	6	0
16 August. Thomas Bernak of Ryegate, stone mason, for two large stones, bought to make two images, price each 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .	0	11	0
30 August. Walter the smith, for two large staples and two large hooks of his own iron, weight fourseore pounds, to bear and support two large images in the front of the chapel	0	10	0
19 March, [26 Edw. III.] Wm. Padryngton, for one large stone, bought at Dunstaple, for making an image of St. Stephen	0	10	0
To the same for the carriage of the same, with two other stones, bought for the images of two serjeants at arms, from Dunstaple to Westminster	0	10	0
To Wm. de Padryngton for one stone, bought for an image of St. Stephen ^p . . .	0	10	0
To the same for two stones, bought for two images of two serjeants at arms	1	0	0
To the same William for the carriage of the two stones for the aforesaid serjeants at arms, from Egremont to Westminster . .	1	0	0
[31 Edward III.] Master Andrew for one iron Stand, ^q bought for the image of St. Stephen, in gross	1	6	8

TABERNACLES.

WORKMEN.

7 Jan. [17 Edward III.] To four workmen covering the tabernacles, carrying stones, and serving the masons, five days, at 2½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	3	2
20 Jan. John de Ewell, and five others, working on the tabernacles, carrying stones, and serving the masons, five days, at 2½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	6	3
10 Feb. John de Rameseye, and five others,			

	£.	s.	d.
carrying stones, and sawing them, making scaffolding, and covering the tabernacles with reeds, six days, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	9	0
17 Feb. To the said six workmen, working on the said tabernacles, carrying stones, making mortar, and serving the masons, five days, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	7	6
26 Sept. [25 Edw. III.] Wm. Wayte, for the repair of the pomells and finials of the tabernacles in the chapel, by agreement made with him by the treasurer, by task work	5	0	6
12 March, [26 Edw. III.] John Elham, Gilbert Pokerigh, Wm. Walsingham, three painters, painting the tabernacles and images in the chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0
12 April. Robert Winchester, mason, working there on the repair of the pinnacles of the tabernacles, two days and an half, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	1½
Roger Norwich, and Edmund Paynell, painting the tabernacles and walls in the said chapel, two days and an half, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	2	6
16 April. Robert Winton, John Sunning, Thomas Somerford, and Thomas de Hoo, four masons, working on the said works of those pinnacles, six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	11	0
23 April. Ralph of Canterbury, for the repair of six leaves for the tabernacles, of the king's stone, at 7 <i>d.</i> a piece, by task work	0	3	6
Robert de Wilton, John Sunning, Thomas Somerford, and Thomas Hoo, four masons, working on the repair of the tabernacles in the chapel, six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	11	0
7 May. Wm. Walsingham, and Gilbert Pokerich, painting angels for the tabernacles, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	10	0
John Davy, John de Oxford, Wm. Somervill, John Athelard, Gilbert Prince, Richard Norwich, and Wm. Maynard, seven pain-			

	£.	s.	d.
ters, painting angels and tabernacles in the chapel, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each . .	1	11	6
John Palmere working with them, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day	0	4	0
21 May. Roger Norwich, and four others, laying on the gold in the tabernacles, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0
John Leveryngton, and three others doing the same, and priming the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each . .	0	10	0
4 June. Wm. de Walsyngham, John Elham, and Gilbert Pokerich, painting angels for the tabernacles, six days, at the above rate	0	15	0
Thomas Ruddok, and six others, doing the same, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	6	3
16 July. Robert Winton, and two others, working on the repair of the tabernacles of the chapel, and the stones for the tablements of the great hall, six days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	3

MATERIALS.

On the back of an account of Rob. Hill, controller, relating to the Palace of Westm. from the end of the 4th to Michaelmas in the 7th year [of Edw. III.] is the following article, among others :

Also there will be found lying in the aforesaid new chapel, two perfect pieces for tabernacles, of Rye-gate stone.			
25 July, [25 Edw. III.] For one pair of suff, ^r bought to mend the work of the finials of the tabernacles	0	0	5
1 Aug. One quartern of coals, bought to heat the stones for the repair and mending of the tabernacles and windows of the upper chapel	0	1	2
6 Feb. [26 Edward III.] One quartern of charcoal bought to heat the cement for the repair of the tabernacles	0	1	3
12 March. Master Andrew the smith, for several small gorons, bought for the tabernacles in the chapel broken by the scaffolding	0	0	10¼

^r Qu. If not Supports? from suffirmare, to strengthen.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
19 March.			Ralph de Cambridge, for six finials of tabernacles, bought for the tabernacles in the chapel	0	6	0
12 April.			John Lightgrave, for seven hundred leaves of gold, bought for the painting of the tabernacles in the chapel	1	8	0
30 April.			John Lyghgrave, for fifteen hundred leaves of gold, bought for the painters of the tabernacles and angels, standing at the top of the tabernacles	3	0	0
Wm. Almand, ^s			for eight hundred leaves of gold, bought for the same	1	12	0
7 May.			John Lightgrave, for two thousand five hundred leaves of gold, bought for the painting of the tabernacles and images	5	0	0
John le Tynbeter,			for half a pound of teynt, bought for painting the angels on the tabernacles	1	0	0
13 May.			Master Andrew the smith, for thirty-six geryons, and as many cramps, bought for the finials of the tabernacles	0	3	0
21 May.			Hugh de St. Albans, for ten thuribles, bought for the angels within the tabernacles	0	0	10
Gilbert Pokerich,			for wire to hang the said thuribles	0	0	2
COLUMNS.						
WORKMEN.						
5 Aug. [Edw. III.]			Thomas de Shoreham, Wm. of the same place, and Wm. Kanoun, three marble masons, working on the marble columns, five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each			
12 April, [26 Edward III.]			Wm. Heston, Thomas Shank, and John de Leveryng-			
			ton, laying on the gold, ^t as well on the walls of the chapel as on the placing of the preynts on the marble columns there, for two days and an half, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	3	1½
21 May.			John del Thele, smith, for filing the irons supporting the marble columns in the east gable of the chapel, by task work	0	4	0
MATERIALS.						
2 Nov. [Edw. III.]			Richard Canoun, for one hundred and forty-four yards of marble stone, bought for making columns for the chapel, which contain four hundred and twenty-nine feet, viz. each yard contains three feet of assize, at 6 <i>d.</i> a foot, as by agreement made with him; together with carriage and boatage from Corf to the king's bridge, Westm.	10	14	6
17 May. [6 Edw. III.]			Walter de Bury, smith, for an iron bar twelve feet long, weighing three quarters and ten pounds, at 1½ <i>d.</i> a pound, made out of his own iron, to strengthen a marble column and keep in its place under the great form	0	10	7½
12 March, [26 Edw. III.]			Master Andrew the smith, for four cramps, bought for placing the marble pillars	0	0	3
AMBO, i. c. READING DESK, OR PULPIT.^u						
19 Dec. [26 Edw. III.]			Thomas Tournour, for four pair of capitals and bases, bought for the Ambos of the chapel	0	1	0

^s Qu. The German.

^t The expression is *Cubant Aurum*. Miegé, in his *Dict. art. Coucher*, gives, among other senses, 'To lay on,' which he instances by *Coucher les couleurs pour peindre*, 'To lay on the colours, in order for painting;' and *Coucher l'or*, to lay on the gold. *Coucher*, in French, means besides, 'To lay down as upon a bed; To lay down, or to stake; To set down, or to list; To lie, or to lie down.' Miegé's *Dict.* In Latin, *Cubo*, means, To lie down, or be laid. *Calepin's Dict.* In the present instance, it seems to have been so extended as to take in all the senses of the French *Coucher*; and, consequently, to signify here, the laying on of the gold. It was necessary to state this more at large, because the expression repeatedly occurs,

^u *Ambo*, Pulpitum, tribunal Ecclesiæ. *Du Fresne's Gloss.*

ALMARIOL, OR CUPBOARD.*

WORKMEN.

	£.	s.	d.
5 Dec. [26 Edw. III.] John Pynore, and five other masons, working there, as well on the lodge, as on an Almariol, for keeping the vestments in the vestry, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	17	6
12 Dec. For the wages of six carpenters, working there, as well on a gate, as on the said almariol, for keeping the vestments, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	18	0
19 Dec. For the wages of six carpenters working there on the said almariol and gate, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0

MATERIALS.

12 March, [26 Edw. III.] Adam de St. Albans, for locks and other furniture of six doors of a certain almariol in the vestry, for keeping the vestments in	0	10	0
[39 Edw. III.] Master Stephen the smith, for two cass irons for glazing a window in the great hall; six pair of ornaments for the aforesaid armorial within the chapel; and two iron plates for two doors of the king's Treasury, in the Abbey of Westminster	0	14	4
John Halfmark, for six plate locks with keys, bought for a certain armorial within the king's chapel, in gross	0	5	10

KING'S CLOSET.

19 May, [21 Edward III.] John Grevill, plumber, with his boy, covering the king's closet near the great altar of the new chapel, for three days, at 11 <i>d.</i> a day for himself and his boy	0	2	9
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V E S T R Y .

WORKMEN.

30 June, [17 Edw. III.] John de Glatton, carpenter, working on the stairs of the vestry, for six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	6
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MATERIALS.

	£.	s.	d.
Morrow of St. Michael, [7 Edw. III.] Walter the smith, for two new hooks to strengthen a window in the vestry	0	0	2
30 June, [15 Edw. III.] Olive le Cook, for two hundred nails for the stairs of the vestry of the new chapel, at 4 <i>d.</i> an hundred	0	0	8
12 March, [26 Edw. III.] Thomas Eliot, for a marble stone, bought for the altar in the vestry	1	4	0

WORKMEN.

25 August, [17 Edward III.] Robert le Lokyer, for mending the iron work of the lower vestry of the chapel of St. Stephen	0	0	1
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MATERIALS.

5 March, [26 Edward III.] One thousand tiles bought for the pavement of the vestry of the under chapel	0	12	0
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UPPER VESTIBULE.

WORKMEN.

21 October. ^y Thomas the plasterer, working upon the upper vestibule of the new chapel, and making there a new foundation of plaster for the windows, for six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day	0	3	0
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MATERIALS.

26 August. ^z Robert le Lokiere, for a lock to the door of the upper vestibule in the new chapel	0	0	6
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MATERIALS.

25 Sept. ^a Robert le Lokier, for one lock			
--	--	--	--

* Almoire, an Ambry, cupboard, box. Cotgrave's Dict. Almoire, an Ambry, cupboard, box, little book, press, &c. Ibid.

^y Between 4th and 7th Edw. III.^z Between 4th and 7th Edw. III.^a Between 4th and 7th Edw. III.

to the door of the lower vestibule of the
new chapel 0 1 0

ORATORIES.

WORKMEN.

9 Jan.^b John de Hungerford, and John de
Tunbridge, two carpenters working on
the said oratory, [viz. the king's, between
St. Stephen's Chapel and the Painted
Chamber,] for six days, at 4*d.* a day each 0 4 0

MATERIALS.

12 Dec.^c John de Lincoln, for eight hun-
dred of beech laths, bought for covering
and preserving two oratories, viz. an ora-
tory of the king between the new Chapel
and the Painted Chamber, and an oratory
in the west gable where the Bell Tower
is to be, at 3½*d.* an hundred 0 2 4

Thomas Clyp of Greenwich, for eight hun-
dred reeds, bought for covering the walls
of the gable of the chapel and oratories,
at 1*s.* an hundred, with boatage to West-
minster 0 13 0

9 Jan. John Nichol, for ten pieces of tim-
ber, bought for beams and rails for the
pent-house over the king's oratory, be-
tween the new Chapel and the Painted
Chamber, the length of each eighteen
feet, at 9*d.* each 0 7 6

Porterage, cartage, and carriage of the said
timber and laths from Southwark to West-
minster 0 0 5

23 Jan. Thomas de Greenwich, for four
hundred reeds, bought for covering the
gable, oratories, and walls, at 1*s.* per
hundred, with carriage and boatage 0 4 0

LOWER CHAPEL.

10 Aug. [29 Edw. III.] Richard Laken-
ham, for a certain image of St. Mary,
bought for the under chapel 3 6 8

^b i e. Between 7th and 10th Edw. III.

^d Rideau is a curtain, or cloth screen. Ridelle, the rail of a cart or waggon. Cotgrave's Dict. and Miegge's Dict. but the former is supposed the most likely.

CHAPEL OF ST. MARY.

[31 Edward III.] To Master Andrew, for
two Ridell,^d bought for the Chapel of St.
Mary, with two window-bars of iron,
bought for the windows in the chancellary,
in gross 0 12 0
Robert Founder, for two dishes bought for
the lamp in the Chapel of St. Mary 0 2 0

CLOISTERS.

MATERIALS.

*In the Counter Roll of Hugh Herland,
18 Rich. II, under the head of Iron work,
amounting in the whole to 22*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* are the
following articles, but without any price to each.*

[18 Richard II.] Master William the smith, for four
long bars of iron, bought for the windows of one
fourth part of the cloisters within the said palace,
weighing one hundred and forty-two pounds.
Sixteen smaller bars for the said windows, weighing
forty-two pounds.

Seven cramps, and seven bolts for strengthening the mar-
ble pillars in the said cloister, weighing four pounds.

Two long bars of iron for the said cloisters, weighing
ninety-six pounds.

Twenty-one cramps for the buttresses in the aforesaid
cloister.

CLOISTERS LE PUE.

[31 Edw. III.] John Prophet, for two hun-
dred and eighteen loads of Ryegate stone,
bought for the cloisters le Pue, and a
chamber before mentioned, at 3*s.* each
load 32 14 0

CHAMBERS FOR THE VICARS.

WORKMEN.

20 June, [anno 25 Edw. III.] Hugh Schir-
wode, Thomas Kent, and John Martin,
three tylers working on the repair of the
roof of a chamber for the vicars of the
king's chapel, for two days, at 3*d.* a
day 0 2 0

^c Between 7th and 10th Edw. III.

CHAMBER OF PRIESTS OF CHAPEL.

WORKMEN.

	£.	s.	d.
5 Dec. [26 Edw. III.] For the wages of ten masons working there, as well on the wall near the water gate, as upon the chimney in the chamber of the priests, for five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	1	2	11

MATERIALS.

21 Nov. [26 Edw. III.] John Deynes, for three thousand of rough nails and sprigs, bought for making a chimney in the chamber of the priests of the chapel	0	2	10
28 Nov. Roger Goldyng, for two hundred sacks of lime, bought for the chimney in the chamber of the priests, and to mend the coverings of the wall near the water gate, and of several houses	0	12	0

CHAMBER OF OFFICIATING PRIESTS.

12 Dec. [26 Edw. III.] Adam of St. Albans, for one pair of gernets, bought for the window of the chamber of the priests celebrating in the chapel	0	0	4½
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BELL TOWER.

WORKMEN.

12 Dec. ^e To ten masons working on the gables and bell tower, for six days, and covering the works, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each . .	1	2	6
[18 Rich. II.] Robert Kentbury, mason, for making the stone walls of the bell tower near the hall, of the height of thirty-four feet and an half and eight inches, and four feet thick; and also for making six new stone windows, and another in the place of a former one in the same bell tower, of the height of the aforesaid walls, [i. e. of Westm. Hall, as raised two feet higher], as by agreement, at task work	23	0	0

MATERIALS.

*In the Counter Roll of Hugh Herland, 18 Rich. II, under the head of Iron work, amounting in the whole to 22*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* are the following articles, but without any price to each except to the last:*

[18 Richard II.] One stay bar, four standards, and twelve transeons, for the windows of the bell tower, weight one hundred and fourteen pounds.			
Eight bars for the same windows, bought in like manner, weight twenty four pounds.			
One stay bar, four standards, and twelve transeons, bought in like manner for the same windows, weight one hundred twenty two pounds.			
Three stay bars, twelve standards, and thirty-six transeons, for the aforesaid bell tower.			
Forty-four transons, thirteen standards, and three stay bars, bought in like manner for the windows of the bell tower, weighing three hundred and ninety-eight pounds.			
Master Peter Fordham, for twelve hundred sheaves of reeds, bought for the bell tower, and for covering the Ryegate stones in winter time; and for the defence and preservation of them during the time of this account, price per hundred 1 <i>s.</i>	0	12	0

COPPEHOUSE.^f

2 April, [15 Edward III.] Thomas Pikard, Thomas of Lincoln, and William of Knightsbridge, three tilers, working on the building in the Marshalsea, and upon the Coppehouse under the king's chapel, for five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	6	3
William le Bruere, Robert Smart, and Henry of Eye, three boys serving the tilers, for five days, at 3 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	3	9

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

18 July; [25 Edw. III.] For rushes bought to strew in the same chapel	0	0	4
19 Dec. [26 Edw. III.] Rushes bought to strew in the king's chapel	0	1	10
2 April. Rushes bought to strew the chapel against the feast of Easter	0	0	8

^e Between 7th and 10th Edw. III.

^f Copeus and Colapter mean a mason's tool. Littleton's Dict. The coppehouse must therefore be the toolhouse.

	£.	s.	d.	
19 Dec. [26 Edward III.] Sixteen mats bought for the chapel.	0	1	10	Eight pieces of timber, called postes, for the same bell tower, each thirty feet long.
[31 Edw. III.] Agnes Prest, for six pieces of mats, bought for the king's chapel in Husshorne's ward, [i. e. in the department of Hushborne, one of the workmen]	0	5	0	Sixteen beams for the same bell tower, each fifty feet long.
4 June, [26 Edward III.] Nicholas Ploket, for an ell of linen cloth, bought to wrap up the cup	0	1	0	One piece of timber, called plate, twenty feet long, and three feet wide.
				Timber lying in the long stable, ready prepared, for the upper vensura [or vaulting] of the said chapel, which cannot be particularised on account of the multitude of pieces and the expence which would be incurred if it were removed.
				Twelve pieces of common timber for the said chapel, each, one with another, ten feet long, one foot wide, and one foot thick.
				Ten pieces of Reygate stone in tabernacles, two of which are wholly finished, but a little broke by the persons entering to the queen's coronation; and eight not wholly complete, and a little broken at the same time.
				Seven pieces of Reygate stone for tabernacles, not wrought, two of which are soft.
				Forty pieces of Caen stone for oylets, not wrought.
				Sixty-four feet of Caen stone for corbel tables, wrought and carved.
				Several pieces of Reygate stone, perfect, containing in all, six forms for the said chapel.
				Thirty pieces of Reygate stone for forms, not wrought.
				Thirty pieces of Caen stone, wrought for scills.
				One hundred and eighty feet of Caen stone in several pieces of stone, wrought for moynieles.
				Eight pieces of marble, wrought for sources for the said chapel.
				Sixteen pieces of marble for sourees, not wrought.
				Two hundred and thirteen feet of marble, wrought for columns, in several pieces.
				Four pieces of marble for columns, not wrought.
				Twenty-three pieces of Reygate stone for forms, not wrought.
				Eighteen feet of Caen stone not wrought.
				Several pieces of Caen stone, wrought for the columns and corall ^s of the said chapel, which lie in the east end of the same chapel.
				Twenty-two pieces of Caen stone, wrought for scutable for the new alura, [passage, or gallery.]
				Thirteen feet and an half of Caen stone, wrought for sencrestes for the said alura.
				One brass bell hanging over the Receipt [of the Exchequer.]

On the back of a Roll, containing the Account of Walter de Weston, clerk of the works, in the Palace of Westminster and Tower of London, from the 23d of January in the 4th year of the king's reign, [Edw. III.] to Michaelmas in his 6th year, of his receipts and expences relating to the new Chapel of St. Stephen, within that period, he is charged with the following articles :

Eleven large pieces of timber, called beams, prepared by the carpenters for the new chapel, thirty-seven feet long each, and about four feet square, received of John de Feryby, late clerk of the works in the Tower of London and Palace of Westminster, by indenture made between them.

Eleven large pieces of timber, called entreteyses, for the said chapel, of the same length and thickness.

One hundred and forty-six beams, prepared for the said chapel, each, one with another, eighteen feet long, and about three feet square, received of the same John, by the same indenture.

Ten pieces of timber ready prepared, called Polrenes.

Six pieces of timber, called moutaynes, ready prepared for the said chapel.

Forty-one pieces of timber for courbles to the said chapel, ready prepared, each, one with another, ten feet long, and about two feet and an half square.

Eleven pieces for courbles, wholly ready prepared for the said chapel, each, one with another, ten feet long, two feet and an half wide, and one foot and an half thick, received of the aforesaid John, by the same indenture.

Two pieces of timber, eight feet long, called quarters.

Eight pieces of timber, called postes, for the bell tower of the said chapel, each forty feet long.

^s Corallum, the interior part. Du Fresne's Gloss.

One pair of organs lying in the upper vestibule of the said chapel.
 One large iron pot for melting lead in the plumbers' workshop.
 One iron rake there for cleansing the lead.
 Two pair of hinges for hanging two doors in the new alura, three feet and an half each.
 Three kernett of crossed iron the length of each separately, two feet and an half.
 One piece of iron, crooked at one end, two feet long.
 Two pieces of iron, forked at one end, the length of each separately, four feet and an half.
 One large awger, three feet and an half long.
 One saw for sawing stone, four feet long.
 One vessel called bos, for raising mortar to the top of the chapel and other buildings.
 One iron ring, not round, for another boss, with two iron bands for the same.
 Two iron hooks.
 Six ladders.
 One great Kar, bound with iron.
 One stone for sharpening the iron tools and instruments.
 Three croudewaynes.
 Two verna, [or engines], with one hank.
 Thirty-six shipboards.
 Two hawsers, old, and of no value.
 Four pieces of the same one inch thick, containing in the whole twenty cubits.
 One cord a little thicker, ten cubits long.
 Two iron hooks, with rods for drawing the timber to the bridge.
 Two new boards, eleven feet long, and one foot and one palm wide.
 Two small vernas, or engines in pieces, for raising and strengthening the timber.
 Two new windows made for a window opposite the door of the queen's chapel.
 One piece of seliskyn, three cubits long, received from the aforesaid John de Feriby, by indenture made between him and Walter de Weston.

In an Account of Martin de Ixnyng, controller of the works in the Palace of Westminster, for the 19th and 20th years of Edw. III, the accountant is charged with a great quantity of materials delivered to him, and discharges

himself by stating the uses to which those materials had been applied; and from these entries of both sorts, the following articles have been extracted:

Expended on the works of the king's chapel, viz. in the repair of the floor above the upper vesura^g of the same chapel, the twenty-two large pieces of timber with which he stands charged.

And in the repair of the roof of the same chapel, the one hundred and forty-six beams with which he is also charged.

Used on the works of the same chapel, the said ten pieces of timber, called polrenes, viz. on the sides of the wall under the roof of the said chapel.

And in the same works of the said chapel, as well in the vesura as in the repair of the floor of the said chapel, in which the arches and key stones of the same vensure are strengthened, the said twenty-nine courbes.

And in the repair and construction of the said work, the said six pieces called courbes, and two pieces called quarters.

Eight pieces of timber called posts, used in the bell tower of the said chapel, each of which was forty feet long.

He is in another part charged with

Eight pieces of timber, called posts, used in the same Bell Tower, each of which was thirty feet long.

Sixteen beams for the said Bell Tower, fifty feet long each.

One piece of timber, called plate, twenty feet long, and three feet broad, received as remaining on the foot of the last account.

Several pieces of carpenter's timber for the upper vesura of the chapel, which were estimated at about two hundred feet, received in like manner as remaining on the last account.

And discharges himself thus:

Expended in the repair of the work of the said chapel, one piece of timber, called plate, twenty feet long, and three feet wide, lying within the wall under the roof of the same chapel, upon which several beams are placed and fixed.

And in the making of the said vesura of the upper chapel, several pieces of carpenter's timber for the

^g Or vaulting, from voussoir, which means the key-stone of the Vault. Chambers's Dict. art. Voussoir.

vonsura, which were estimated at about two hundred feet.

And there remain eight posts for the bell-tower, forty feet long.

Eight posts for the same, thirty feet long.

Sixteen beams.

Another charge is made against him as having received the following particulars.

Ten pieces of Ryegate stone used in the tabernacles, two of which are completed, and a little broken.

Seven pieces of Ryegate stone for the tabernacles, not wrought, two of which are defective.

Forty pieces of Caen stone for oylets, not wrought.

Sixty-four feet of Caen stone for corbel tables, wrought and carved.

Several pieces of Ryegate stone, perfect, containing in the whole six forms for the said chapel.

Thirty pieces of Ryegate stone for forms, not wrought.

Thirty pieces of Caen stone, wrought for sills.

One hundred and eighty feet of Caen stone, in different pieces, wrought for mullions (moyneilles).

Total of stone in feet, two hundred and forty-four feet.

Of stone in pieces, one hundred and seventeen.

Of forms in stone, six.

And the following is his account of their expenditure.

Expended in the different tabernacles for placing different images, seventeen pieces of Ryegate stone.

And in the repair of several oylets, forms, and sills, for repairing and making the windows of the said chapel, one hundred pieces of stone, as well Caen stone as Ryegate stone, together with several pieces of Ryegate stone, which were estimated at six forms.

And as well in the repair of the corbel tables, as in the repair and making of the mullions of the windows, two hundred and forty-two pieces of Caen stone.

In another place he stands charged with

Eight pieces of marble, wrought for the sources.

Sixteen pieces of marble for the sources, unwrought.

Two hundred and fourteen pieces of marble, wrought for the columns.

Four large pieces of marble for columns, unwrought.

Total two hundred and forty-four pieces of marble.

Which he states to have been thus applied.

Expended in the works of the said chapel for sources

to the images under the tabernacles, twenty-four pieces.

And in the columns placed as well under the aforesaid sources, and on each side of the tabernacles, as in the works of the porch at the west end of the same chapel, two hundred pieces of marble.

Total two hundred and twenty-four pieces of marble.

And there remain twenty columns, with four not perfect.

Again he is charged with

Twenty-four pieces of Ryegate stone received as remaining on the last account.

Eight pieces of Caen stone unwrought.

Several pieces of Caen stone, wrought for the columns of the towers of the said chapel, received as remaining on the last account.

Twenty-two pieces of Caen stone wrought for scutablets for the new gallery, received as remaining on the last account.

And thirteen feet of Caen stone wrought for sincrestes for the said gallery, received as remaining on the last account.

All these are there stated to have been expended in the works of the said chapel, viz. as well in the repair of the said new gallery, as in the towers of the aforesaid chapel.

He is also charged with

One brass bell hanging over the Receipt [i. e. of the Exchequer, meaning the Receipt Offices there] remaining on the foot of the last account.

One pair of organs, old and in bad condition, received as remaining on the last account.

In a Roll containing the Account of Robert de Campsale, clerk of the king's works in the Palace of Westminster, and Tower of London, of his receipts and expenditures from 21 June, 25 Edw. III, to 25 Aug. Anno 28, he is charged with several sums, received from the Exchequer by himself, and others for his use, and amongst others the following occur :

£. s. d.

19 July, [anno 25, viz. Edw. III.] Received of the treasurer and chamberlains, by the hands of Wm. de Padryngton, on account of

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.				
			making the images for the king's chapel at Westminster.....	2	13	4	painters, working on the aforesaid works, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	4	2
24 Nov.			Received of the same by the hands of Wm. de Padryngton, on account of making the images for the chapel of Westminster.....	4	6	8	Richard Lincoln, painter, grinding and tempering colours for the said painters, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	1	10½
17 Jan.			Received of the same on account of buying glass for his own use for the said works	7	0	0	4 July. Master Hugh de St. Albans and John de Coton, painters, working there on the drawing of several images in the same chapel, four days and an half, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	0	9	0
			Received by the hands of Wm. Herland, carpenter, on account of making the stalls for the said chapel	10	0	0	John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painters, painting there, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	4
			Received by the hands of Wm. de Padryngton on account of making the images for the said chapel	4	13	4	Edward Paynel, Benjamin Nightyngale, and Roger Norwich, three painters, painting on the said tablements, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	7	6
			Received by the hands of Wm. de Padryngton on account of making the images ...	2	0	8	John Leveryngton, Edward Burton, and Ralph Tatersete, three painters, working there on the said works, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	6	8
PAINTERS EMPLOYED ON THE CHAPEL IN GENERAL.										
20 June, [25 Edw. III.]			John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, two painters, working there as well on the tablements as on the priming of the east end of the king's chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each ...	0	10	0	Richard Lincoln, painter, grinding and tempering colours for the said painters, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	1	10½
			Edward Paynel and Roger Norwich, painters, working there on the said works, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	5	0	11 July. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painter, working there on the Ordination ^h of the painting several images, two days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day.....	0	2	0
			Edward Burton, painter, working with them, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	6	John Cotton, painter, working there on the said drawing, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day.....	0	6	0
			John Leveryngton working with them, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	1	John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, two painters, painting in the said chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	10	0
			Richard Lincoln, painter, working there, and grinding colours for the painting of the chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	10½	Edward Paynel, Benjamin Nightyngale, and Roger Norwich, three painters, working there and painting on the said tablement, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	9	0
27 June.			John Elham and Gilbert de Pokerig, painters, working there on the aforesaid works, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	0	10	0	John Leveryngton, Edward Burton, and Ralph Tatersete, three other painters, painting on the said tablement, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	7	6
			Edward Paynel, Benjamin Nightengale, and Roger Norwich, three painters, working there on the painting of the said tablement, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day	0	9	0	Richard Lincoln, grinding and tempering colours for the said painters, six days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	3
			John Leveryngton and Edward Burton, two							

^h Ordonnance, or composition, is one of the great branches in painting, and means the disposition and distribution of the objects intended to be represented, but here it can only signify the designing and inventing the subject.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
18 July. Hugh de St. Albans, and John de Cotton, painters, working there, four days, on the painting of the said chapel, at 1s. a day each	ing on the said tablement, four days, at 5d. a day each
0 8 0	0 3 4
John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, working there on the same painting, five days, at 10d. a day each	Richard Lincoln grinding and tempering colours for the said painters, five days, at 4½d. a day
0 8 4	0 1 10½
Edward Paynel, Benjamin Nightyngale, Roger Norwich, and Ralph Tatersete, painters, painting in the said chapel, five days, at 6d. a day each	8 Aug. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painter, working on the ordination of images to be painted in the same chapel, three days, at 1s. a day
0 10 0	0 3 0
John Leveryngton and Edward de Burton, painters, painting on the said tablement, five days, at 5d. a day each	John de Cotton painting and drawing in the same chapel, five days, at 1s. a day
0 4 2	0 5 0
Richard Lincoln, grinding and tempering colours for the said work, five days, at 4½d. a day	John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 10d. a day each
0 1 10½	0 10 0
25 July. Hugh de St. Albans, painter, working there on the ordination of several images, four days, at 1s. a day	Roger Norwich, Ralph Tatersete and Edward Paynel, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 6d. a day each
0 4 0	0 9 0
John de Cotton, working there for five days on the painting of the said chapel, at 1s. a day	John Leveryngton painting with them, five days, at 5d. a day
0 5 0	0 2 1
John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painters, working there on the same works, five days, at 10d. a day each	John Lincoln grinding and tempering colours for the painting of the said chapel, five days, at 4½d. a day
0 8 4	0 1 10½
Richard Norwich, and three others working there on the aforesaid works, five days, at 6d. a day each	15 Aug. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painter, working there, two days, at 1s. a day
0 10 0	0 2 0
John Leveryngton and Edward Burton, two painters, painting with them, five days, at 5d. a day each	John Cotton, painter, working there upon the painting of the said chapel, five days, at 1s. a day
0 4 2	0 5 0
Richard Lincoln working with them five days on the said works, at 4½d. a day	John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, two painters, painting there, five days, at 10d. a day each
0 1 10	0 8 4
1 August. Hugh de St. Albans, painter, painting in the said chapel, three days, at 1s. a day	Ralph Tatersetc, Roger Norwich, and Edward Paynel, painters, painting there, five days, at 6d. a day each
0 3 0	0 7 6
John de Cotton painting there, five days, at 1s. a day	John Leveryngton painting with them, six days, at 5d. a day
0 5 0	0 2 6
John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 10d. a day each	Richard Lincoln grinding colours for the painting of the same chapel, six days, at 4½d. a day
0 10 0	0 2 3
Roger Norwich and Ralph Tatersete, painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 6d. a day each	22 Aug. John de Cotton, painter, working there on the painting of the aforesaid chapel, five days, at 1s. a day
0 5 0	0 5 0
Edward Paynel painting with them, six days, at 6d. a day	John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 10d. a day each
0 3 0	0 8 4
John Leveryngton and Edward Burton, paint-	Ralph Tatersete, Roger Norwich, and Edward Paynel, painters, painting in the said chapel, five days, at 6d. a day each
	0 7 6

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
John Leveryngton painting with them, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	1	Paynel, painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each....	0	7	6
Richard Lincoln working with them, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	1	10½	John Leveryngton painting with them, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	6
29 Aug. Master Hugh de St. Albans working there, three days, at the same daily wages as above.....	0	3	0	Richard Lincoln, Reginald Walsingham, and Thomas Davy, three painters, grinding and tempering colours for the painting of the chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	5	7½
John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	8	4	19 Sept. Hugh de St. Albans and John Cotton, painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each....	0	10	0
Richard Croydon, painter, working there, four days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	8	John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painters, painting there, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	10	0
Roger Norwich and Edward Paynel, working there, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	5	0	Wm. de Walsyngham, Richard Norwich, Wm. Maynard, John Exeter, Thomas Ruddok, Gilbert Prince, John Davy, John de Cambridge, Lowen Tassyn, Jauyn Godmered, and Henry Blithe, eleven painters, painting there, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	2	1	3
John Leveryngton, painter, painting with them, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	1	Richard Croydon painting with them, five days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	3	4
Richard Lyncoln grinding colours for them, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	1	10½	Wm. Estwyk and Thomas Jordan, painters, painting with them, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	5	10
5 Sept. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painter, painting in the same chapel, three days, at the same daily wages as above..	0	3	0	Six painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	15	0
Gilbert Pokereigh painting in the same chapel, six days, at the same daily wages as above.....	0	5	0	Thomas Pritwell and John de Leveryngton, painting with them, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	4	2
Richard Croydon painting there, five days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	3	4	Richard Lincoln, Thomas Davy, and Reginald de Walsingham, grinding and tempering colours for the painting of the said chapel, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	5	7½
William Estwick doing the same, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	11	26 Sept. Master Hugh de St. Albans and John Cotton, painting in the same chapel, four days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each.....	0	8	0
Ralph Tatersete, Roger Norwich, and Edward Paynel, painting in the said chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	7	6	John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, doing the same, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each....	0	8	4
John Leveryngton painting with them, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	2	1	For the wages of eleven painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	2	1	3
Richard Lincoln and Thomas Davy, grinding and tempering colours, six days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	4	6	Richard de Croydon and John Palmere, painting with them, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	0
12 Sept. John Cotton, painter, painting there, five days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day.....	0	5	0	Wm. Estwyk and Thomas Jordan, doing the same, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	7	0
John Elham, Gilbert Pokerigh, and Wm. Walsingham, three painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	12	6	For the wages of six painters painting there, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each.....	0	15	0
Richard Croydon, painter, painting with them there, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	4	0				
Wm. Estwik painting there, six days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day.....	0	3	6				
Ralph Tatersete, Roger Norwich and Edward							

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
John Leveryngton painting with them there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	6	other painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	17	6
Richard Lincoln, and four others, grinding and tempering different colours for the painting of the same chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	0	9	4½	Richard Croydon, John Palmere, Richard Forde, and Thomas Burnham, four painters, painting there on the works of the same chapel, five days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	13	4
3 Oct. [26 Edward III.] Master Hugh de St. Albans and John de Cotton, painters, painting and drawing several drawings of images in the same chapel, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	0	12	0	Wm. Estwick and Thomas Jurdan, painting there with them, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	5	10
John Elham, Gilbert Pokerig and John Pekele, three painters, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0	John Tatersete, and five others, laying on the gold on the sides of the said chapel, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	18	0
Richard Norwich, Wm. Walsyngham, Wm. Maynard, John d'Exchester, Thomas Ruddok, Gilbert Prince, Henry Bleche, John Cambridge, and Leuen Tassyn, nine painters, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	2	0	6	John Leveryngton, doing the same, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	1
John Davy, painter, working with them, one day and an half, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	2½	Richard Lincoln, and four others, grinding and tempering different colours for the painting of the said chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	9	4½
Richard Croydon and John Palmere, painters, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	0	17 Oct. Hugh de St. Albans, painter, painting there, two days and an half, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day	0	2	6
Wm. Estwyk, Thomas Burnham, and Thomas Jordan, three painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	9	John Elham, Gilbert Pokerig, and John Pekele, painting in the same chapel, four days and an half, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	11	3
John Tatersete, Roger Norwich, Adam Furgate, Edward Payncl, Peter Stokewell, and William Larke, six painters, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	18	0	Wm. Walsingham, and seven others, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	1	16	0
John Leveryngton working there two days with them, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	0	10	Richard Croydon, and three other painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	13	4
Richard Lincoln, Thomas Davy, Reginald Walsingham, Thomas Pritwell, and Thomas de Cambridge, five painters, grinding and tempering different colours for the painting of the said chapel, six days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	11	3	Wm. Estwyks and Thomas Jordan, painting with them, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	5	10
10 Oct. Master Hugh de St. Albans and John Cotton, painters, drawing in the same chapel, four days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	0	8	0	Roger Norwich, and six others, laying on the gold in the same chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	17	6
John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig doing the same, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	4	John Leveryngton doing the same, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	1
John Davy and Richard Norwich, and eight				Richard Lincoln, and four others, grinding and tempering colours for the painting of the said chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	9	4½
				24 Oct. John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painters, drawing images in the same chapel, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	4
				Wm. Walsingham and John Exeter, painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	7	6
				Richard Croydon, Richard Forde, John Palmer, three painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	10	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Wm. Estwick and Thomas Jordan, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	5	10	John Leveryngton painting in the same, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	1
Ralph Tatersete, Adam Burgate, Edward Paynel and Peter Stokwell, four painters, laying on the gold in the same chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	10	0	Richard Lincoln, and three others, grinding colours for the said painters, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	7	6
John Leveryngton doing the same, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	1	14 Nov. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painter, painting in the same chapel, two days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day	0	2	0
Richard Lincoln, and four others, grinding colours for the painting of the said chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	9	4½	Gilbert Pokerig painting in the same chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	0	5	0
30 Oct. Hugh de St. Albans drawing in the same chapel, three days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day	0	3	0	Wm. Walsyngham, and three others, doing the same in the same chapel, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	18	0
John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painting in the same, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	4	Richard Croydon and John Palmere, painting in the same, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	0
John Ecester, Wm. Walsyngham, Thomas Ruddok, and Wm. Maynard, four painters, painting in the same chapel, four days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	12	0	Ralph Tatersete, Roger Norwich, Edward Paynel, and Peter Stokwell, laying on the gold on the lysur ¹ of the windows in the same chapel, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	12	0
Richard Croydon, Richard Forde and William Palmere, painting in the same chapel, four days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	0	John Leveryngton doing the same there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	6
Ralph Tatersete, Roger Norwich, Adam Burgate, Edward Paynel and Peter Stokwell, five painters, painting there, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	12	6	Richard Lincoln, and three others, grinding colours for the painting of the said chapel, six days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	9	0
Richard Lincoln painting in the same, four days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	1	8	21 Nov. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painting in the same chapel, three days, at the above wages	0	3	0
Wm. Estwyk and Thomas Jordan, doing the same, four days, at 7 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	4	8	Gilbert Pokerig painting in the same, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	0	4	2
Richard Lincoln, and four others, grinding colours for the same painting, four days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	7	6	Wm. Walsyngham, and three others, doing the same there, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	15	0
7 Nov. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painter, drawing in the same chapel, three days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day	0	3	0	Richard Croydon and John Palmere, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	6	8
John Elham and Gilbert Pokerig, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 4 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	4	Ralph Tatersete, and three others, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	10	0
Wm. Walsyngham, and three others, doing the same there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	18	0	John Leveryngton doing the same there, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	0	2	1
Richard Croydon and John Palmere, painting in the same chapel, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	8	0	Richard Lincoln, and three others, grinding colours for the painting of the same chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	0	7	6
Ralph Tatersete, and four others, doing the same and laying on the gold, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	0	12	6	28 Nov. Hugh de St. Albans working there, two days, at the above daily wages	0	2	0

¹ Or border, from Lisiere, which signifies the list of cloth or stuff, the edge or hem of a garment, also the end or the extreme, outward part of any thing. Cotgrave's Dict.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gilbert Pokerig doing the same, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	To two painters working there, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each
0 4 2	0 4 2
Wm. Walsyngham, and three other painters, painting in the same chapel, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	17 Aug. John Barneby, painter, working on the chapel, six days, at 2 <i>s.</i> a day
0 15 0	0 12 0
Richard Croydon and John Palmere, painting in the same, five days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each	To two painters working there, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each
0 6 8	0 12 0
Roger Norwich, Edward Paynel, and Peter Stockwell, laying on the gold in the same chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	Gilbert Pokerich working there, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day
0 7 6	0 5 0
John Leveryngton doing the same there, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day	William Lincoln working there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day
0 2 1	0 3 6
Richard Lincoln, Reginald de Walsingham, and Thomas Pritelwell, grinding and tem- pering colours for the painting of the same chapel, five days, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day each	To two painters working there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each
0 5 7	0 5 0
27 July, [29 Edward III.] John Barneby working on the chapel, for six days, at 2 <i>s.</i> a day	24 Aug. John Barneby, painter, working on the chapel, six days, at 2 <i>s.</i> a day
0 12 0	0 12 0
John Barneby and William Maynard, two painters working there, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	To two painters working there, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each
0 12 0	0 12 0
Gilbert Pockerich working there, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	Gilbert Pockeritch, painter, working there, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day
0 5 0	0 5 0
William Lincoln working there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day	William Lincoln working there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day
0 4 6	0 4 6
To two painters working there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	To two painters working there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each
0 5 0	0 5 0
3 Aug. John Barneby, painter, working on the said chapel, six days, at 2 <i>s.</i> a day	30 Aug. John Barneby working on the chapel, six days, at 2 <i>s.</i> a day
0 12 0	0 12 0
To two painters working there, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	Gilbert Pockerich working there, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day
0 12 0	0 5 0
Gilbert Pockerich working there, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	William Lincoln working there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day
0 5 0	0 4 6
William Lincoln working there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day	To two painters working there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each
0 4 6	0 5 0
To two painters working there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	14 Sept. William Maynard, painter, work- ing on the aforesaid chapel, six days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day
0 5 0	0 6 0
10 Aug. John Barneby, painter, working on the aforesaid chapel, five days, at 2 <i>s.</i> a day	Gilbert Pockerich working there, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day
0 10 0	0 5 0
To two painters working there, five days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day each	William Lincoln working there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day
0 10 0	0 4 6
Gilbert Pockerich working there, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	To two painters working there, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each
0 4 2	0 5 0
William Lincoln working there, five days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day	[31 Edw. III.] For the wages of Hugh the painter working on the chapel of St. Ste- phen, for sixteen working days, and two holidays an and half, between 12 Sept. and 4 Oct. at 1 <i>s.</i> a day
0 3 9	0 18 0
	William Maynard, a painter, working there, for seventy-five working days, and seven holidays and an half, between 10 July and 6 Nov. at 1 <i>s.</i> a day
	4 2 0

£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To the same William working there, for forty-five working days, and five holidays and an half, between 6 Nov. and 29 Jan. at 11 <i>d.</i> a day	the images in the same chapel, at the above daily wages.
2 5 10	0 2 0
To the same, working there, for sixty-four working days, and five holidays and an half, between 29 Jan. and 4 June, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day	19 March. John Elham, Gilbert Pokerigh, and Wm. de Walsingham, three painters, painting images on the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each
3 9 0	0 15 0
Gilbert Pokerich, painter, working there, for thirty-two working days, and two holidays and an half, between 5 June and 17 July, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	Richard Croydon and John Palmer, doing the same there, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day each
1 8 4	0 8 0
William Lincoln, painter, working there, for eighty-four working days, and five holidays and an half, between 29 Jan. and 4 June, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day	John Werkham, and five others, painting the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each
2 18 8	0 18 0
William Somervill, painter, working there for sixty-four working days, and five holidays and an half, between 29 Jan. and 4 June, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day	John Leveryngton, and three others, laying on the gold on the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each
2 6 0	0 10 0
William Heston, painter, working there, for thirty-one working days, and two holidays and an half, between 27 June and 8 Aug. at 6 <i>d.</i> a day	26 March. John Elham, Gilbert Pokerigh, and Wm. de Walsyngham, three painters, painting images for the same chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each
0 16 6	0 15 0
John York and William Cambridge, two painters working there, for sixty-two working days, and six holidays and an half, between 23 Oct. and 29 Jan. at 4 <i>d.</i> a day each	Thomas Ruddok doing the same there, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day
2 5 4	0 4 6
To the aforesaid John York, a painter, working there, for sixty-four working days, and five holidays and an half, between 29 Jan. and 4 June, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	John Palmere, painting the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day
1 5 10½	0 4 0
To the aforesaid William Cambridge working there, for eighty-three days, and five holidays and an half, between 29 Jan. and 4 June, at 4½ <i>d.</i> a day	Roger Norwich, and three others, painting the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each
1 12 7½	0 12 0
PAINTERS EMPLOYED ON PARTICULAR PARTS.	
30 Jan. [26 Edw. III.] John Elham and Gilbert Pokerigh, painting several images ^k in the chapel, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	Wm. Lark doing the same there, two days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day
0 8 4	0 1 0
27 Feb. Hugh de St. Albans, painter, working there, two days, on the drawing of	John Leveryngton, and two others, laying on the gold on the walls of the aforesaid chapel, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each
	0 7 6
	2 April. John Elham, and two others, painting there on the said images, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each
	0 15 0
	John Palmere doing the same there, six days, at 8 <i>d.</i> a day
	0 4 0
	John Lark, and five others, painting the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day
	0 18 0
	12 April. Wm. de Walsyngham and John Elham, painters, painting images on the walls of the said chapel, two days and an half, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each
	0 4 2
	Roger Norwich and Edmund Paynel, painting the tabernacles and walls in the said chapel, two days and an half, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each
	0 2 6

^k Or figures.

£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Wm. Heston, Thomas Shank, and John de Leveryngton, laying on the gold as well on the said walls as on the placing of the preyntes on the marble columns there, two days and an half, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	laying gold and pryntes in the same chapel, six days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	
0 3 1½	0 12 0	
16 April. Wm. Walsyngham, John Elham, and Gilbert Pokerigh, painting and drawing the images of the same chapel, six days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	24 July. Wm. Walsyngham and Gilbert Pokrich, painting images in the same chapel, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	
0 15 0	0 12 6	
Thomas Ruddok, John Davy, John Oxford, and John Athelard, doing the same in the same chapel, six days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	John Eccester, Wm. Maynard, and John Davy, doing the same there, four days, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day each	
0 18 0	0 11 3	
30 April. Master Hugh of St. Albans, painter, ordering ^l the drawings for the painters, one day, at the above rate	Edward Paynel, and five others, making pryntes and placing them in the same chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	
0 1 0	0 15 0	
Gilbert Pokerich, and Wm. Walsyngham, painters, painting the images in the same chapel, five days, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day each	Wm. Heston, Thomas Shank, and Peter de Cambridge, doing the same there, five days, at 5½ <i>d.</i> a day each	
0 8 4	0 6 10½	
7 May. Master Hugh de St. Albans, painter, working on the disposition of the painting of the same chapel, three days, at the rate above mentioned	PAINTING, MATERIALS FOR	
0 3 0	26 June, [25 Edw. III.] John Lightgrave, for six hundred leaves of gold, for painting the tablements of the said chapel, at 5 <i>s.</i> per hundred	1 10 0
13 May. Master Hugh de St. Albans, disposer of the works of the painters ^m painting there, two days, at the above rate	To the same for twelve leaves of tin for the Lisersers ⁿ of the said tablements	0 1 0
0 2 0	For one flagon of coole for the paintings	0 0 1
Roger Norwich, and seven others, laying on the gold on the walls of the said chapel, five days, at 6 <i>d.</i> a day each	For cole and squirrels tails for the painting of the chapel	0 0 3
1 0 0	4 July. Master Hugh de St. Albans, for twelve leaves of tin for the aforesaid works	0 1 0
Peter de Cambridge and John Leveryngton, and two others doing the same there, five days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	11 July. John Lightgrave, for seven hundred leaves of gold for the painting of the tablement aforesaid, at 5 <i>s.</i> per hundred	1 15 0
0 8 4	Nineteen pounds of white lead for priming ^o of the said chapel, at 4 <i>d.</i> per pound	0 6 4
21 May. John Leveryngton, and three others, laying on the gold in the tabernacles, and priming the walls of the said chapel, six days, at 5 <i>d.</i> a day each	Four dozen of tin leaves to make liseras for the aforesaid tablement	0 4 0
0 10 0	18 July. John Matfrey, for sixty-two pounds of red lead, for painting the said chapel, at 5 <i>d.</i> per pound	1 5 10
23 May. Wm. de Walsyngham working on the painting of the angels there, two days and an half, at 10 <i>d.</i> a day	Master Hugh de St. Albans, for four flagons of painters oil, for the painting of the chapel	0 16 0
0 2 1	25 July. Master Hugh, for two flagons of cole, for the painting of the said chapel	0 0 2
Richard Norwich doing the same there, two days and an half, at 9 <i>d.</i> a day	16 July. Edward Paynel, and three others,	
0 1 10½		
2 July. Master Hugh de St. Albans drawing images in the same chapel, three days, at 1 <i>s.</i> a day		
0 3 0		

^l Or designing. See before.^m Or rather designer.ⁿ The edges or borders. See this explained in a former note.The original record is unfortunately, from injury or *ag* illegible in this place.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
			gold, for the painting of the chapel, at 5 s. per hundred	1	5	0
			To the same for six dozen leaves of tin for the same, at 1 s. a dozen	0	6	0
			Master Hugh de St. Albans, for half a pound of teynt, for the painting of the said chapel	0	2	0
			To the same for thirteen flagons of painters oil, for the painting of the said chapel, at 3 s. 4 d. a flagon	2	3	4
1 August.			Cole for the painters	0	0	1
			John Lightgrave, for seven hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the chapel, price per hundred as above	1	15	0
8 Aug.			Master Hugh de St. Albans, for three pounds of white lead, for the painting of the chapel	0	1	0
			To the same, for one pound and an half of oker, for the same painting	0	0	3
			To the same, for two small earthen jars, to put the different colours in	0	0	1
			One pound and an half of Cynephe for the painting of the upper chapel	0	17	3
15 Aug.			Lonyn de Bruges, for six pounds and an half of white varnish, for the painting of the said chapel, price per pound 9 d.	0	4	10½
			John Lighgrave, for six hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the same chapel, at 5 s. per hundred	1	10	0
5 Sept.			Master Hugh de St. Albans, for twelve pounds of white lead, for the painting of the chapel, at 4½ d. per pound	0	4	6
			For half a pound of red lead, for the painting of the chapel	0	0	8
			To the same, for three pounds of asure, for the same painting	1	10	0
			For four pounds of oker for the same	0	0	6
			Thirty peacocks' and swans' feathers, and squirrells tails, for the painters pencils	0	0	2½
			Two flagons of cole for the same	0	0	2
			John Lyghgrave, for six hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the chapel, at 4 s. 6 d. per hundred	1	7	0
			One pair of shears to cut the leaves of tyn	0	0	2
12 Sept.			John Lyghgrave, for sixty pounds and an half of white lead, for the painting of the chapel, at 3½ d. a pound	0	17	7¾
			19 Sept. Nineteen flagons of painters oil, for painting of the chapel, at 3 s. 4 d. per flagon	3	3	4,
			John Lighgrave, for six hundred leaves of gold, bought for the painting of the said chapel, at 4 s. 6 d. an hundred	1	7	0
			One pound of hog's hair to make pencils for the painters	0	1	0
			Half a pound of cotton for laying on the gold	0	0	7½
			26 Sept. John Lighgrave, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty leaves of gold, for the painting of the chapel, at 4 s. 6 d. per hundred	4	3	3
			John Tynbetere, for twelve dozen leaves of tin for the same	0	2	0
			Cole for the same	0	0	6
			3 Oct. [26 Edw. III.] John Lighgrave, for one pound of white lead, for the painting of the chapel, at 2½ d. a pound	0	10	7
			To the same for two thousand three hundred and fifty leaves of gold for the same painting, at 4 s. 6 d. a hundred	5	5	9
			To the same for three pounds of asure, for the same painting, at 10 s. per pound	1	10	0
			To the same for one pound of cynople, for the painting of the said chapel	1	10	0
			To the same for two pounds of vermilon for the same	0	3	4
			John Tynbeter, for six dozen leaves of tin, for the said painting	0	6	0
			10 Oct. Cole, and peacocks and swans feathers, for the works of the said chapel	0	0	2½
			John Lighgrave, for fifty-three pounds of white lead, for the painting of the same chapel, at 3½ d. per pound	0	15	5
			To the same for forty-three pounds of red lead for the same, at 4 d. per pound	0	14	6
			To the same for five pounds of asure, for the painting of the same chapel, at 10 s. a pound	3	0	0
			To the same for four pounds of vermilon for the same, at 1 s. 8 d. a pound	0	6	8
			To the same for three pounds of white lead	0	1	0
			To the same for two thousand six hundred and fifty leaves of gold, for the painting of the same chapel, at 4 s. an hundred	5	6	0
			17 Oct. Wm. Dowey, for six hundred leaves			

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
			of gold, for the painting of the chapel, at 4s. an hundred.	1	4	0
			Wm. Allemand, for seven hundred leaves of gold, for the works of the said chapel, price per hundred as above	1	8	0
			Hugh de St. Albans, for thirty-one pounds of white lead, for the painting of the chapel, at 3d. per pound	0	7	9
			Wm. de Hamelamsted, for one hundred and an half and two pounds of tin, for the king's works, at 1l. 2s. per hundred . . .	1	13	5
7 Nov.			John Madefray, for one flagon of cole, for the painting of the chapel.	0	0	1
			To the same for six pounds of white lead for the same.	0	2	0
			One pound of hog's hairs to make the brushes for the painters.	0	0	8
			Wm. Alemand, for nine hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the chapel, at 4s. per hundred	1	16	0
14 Nov.			Wm. Alemand, for seven hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the tabernacles in the same chapel	1	8	0
			Margaret Piebaker, for half a pound of cynopre, for the painting of the chapel.	0	10	0
			Master Hugh de St. Albans, for two pounds of cynopre, from Montpellier, at 8s. per pound	0	16	0
			To the same for fifty-two pounds of white varnish, for the painting of the chapel, at 8d. a pound	1	14	8
21 Nov.			John Madefray, for two pounds of azure, for the painting of the chapel, at 7s. per pound.	0	14	0
			To the same for ten pounds of white lead for the same, at 4d. per pound.	0	3	4
			George Cosyn, for two pounds of vermilion, for the same, at 1s. 8d. per pound.	0	3	4
			Wm. Alemand, for eight hundred leaves of gold, for the same, at 4s. an hundred. . .	1	12	0
			Hugh de St. Albans, for one pound of cynopre, for the painting of the same chapel	1	0	0
28 Nov.			Wm. Alemand, for eight hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the chapel, at 4s. per hundred.	1	12	0
			For thread to bind the painters brushes and pencils	0	0	1
			Cole for the painting of the said chapel . . .	0	0	1
5 Dec.			Thomas Piebaker, for one pound of cinople, for the painting of the chapel	1	0	0
			Wm. Alemayne, for three hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the said chapel, at 4s. per hundred.	0	12	0
			John Lighgrave, for fifty-six pounds of red lead, for the painting of the chapel, at 3½d. a pound	0	16	8
			To the same for three pounds of vermilion, for the painting of the same chapel, at 2s. per pound.	0	6	0
12 Dec.			John le Tynbeter, for six dozen and eight leaves of tin, for the painting of the chapel, at 1s. per dozen	0	6	8
			Wm. Alemand, for five hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the chapel, at 4s. per hundred	1	0	0
			One flagon of cole for the painting of the chapel.	0	1	0
2 Jan.			John Lambard, for two quatern of royal paper, for the painters patrons [i. e. patterns]	0	1	8
			One pound of cotton to lay on the gold.	0	0	10
			One pair of scales to weigh the different painters colours.	0	1	0
9 Jan.			John Tynbeter, for six dozen and eight leaves of tin for the pryntes in the painting of the chapel	0	6	8
			Peacocks and swans feathers, for the pencils of the painters	0	0	2
6 Feb.			John Tynbeter, for six dozen leaves of tin, to make the pryntes for the painting of the said chapel.	0	6	0
13 Feb.			John Lighgrave, for one hundred and thirty-six pounds of white varnish, for the painting of the same chapel, at 4½d. per pound	2	11	0
			To the same for eighteen pounds of red varnish, at 4d. per pound	0	6	0
			Seventy peacocks and swans feathers, to make pencils for the painters	0	0	2½
			Cotton for covering ¹ the painted pryntes.	0	0	2½
20 Feb.			John Tynbeter, for six dozen leaves of tin, for the pryntes for the painting of the chapel.	0	6	0

¹ The original word is Cuband. Cubare Aurum, as is shewn in a former note, means to lay on the gold, and here therefore

£. s. d.		£. s. d.
0 0 1	27 Feb. Squirrels tails for making the painters pencils	0 0 2
0 0 2	5 March. Master Andrew the smith, for one fork of iron, sharpened for the painters	2 0 0
0 0 8	10 March. John Matfray, for four pounds of oker, for the priming of the walls of the same chapel	0 0 8
0 0 6	To the same for two pounds of brun for the same	0 6 0
1 0 0	Thomas Drayton, for eight flagons of painters oil, for the painting of the chapel, at 2s. 6d. a flagon	0 1 8
0 0 2	26 March. Gilbert Pokerig, for two flagons of cole, for the painting of the said chapel	2 10 0
0 0 1½	To the same for two earthen pots to heat the cole	0 0 2
0 2 4	16 April. John Matfray, for two pounds of Vert de Grece, for the painting of the same chapel	0 0 8
4 8 0	22 April. John Lighgrave and Wm. Allemant, for two thousand one hundred leaves of gold, for the painting of the same chapel	0 2 4
0 2 8	To the same, for four hundred leaves of silver, for the painting of the same chapel, at 8d per hundred	0 2 0
0 0 2	30 April. Gilbert Pokerich, for swans and peacocks feathers, for the pencils of the painters	0 1 8
0 0 1	To the same for thread to bind the pencils and brushes of the painters	0 6 0
0 0 3½	4 June. Gilbert Pokerich, for one hundred and fifty-three peacock's and swan's feathers, for the pencils of the painters	0 0 1
0 0 10	To the same for one pound of coton, for laying on the gold in the same chapel	0 6 0
0 1 0	Simon de Lenne, for one pound and an half of hog's bristles, for the brushes of the painters	0 6 8
		0 0 3
	11 June. Gilbert Pokergh, for thread and squirrel's tails, for the painters pencils	
	18 June, [26 Edw. III.] John Lightgrave, for one thousand leaves of gold, for the painting of the chapel	
	To the same for one hundred leaves of silver, for the same	
	John Tynbetre, for six dozen leaves of tin, for pryntes in the same chapel	
	To the same for half a pound of teynt, for the painting of the angels	
	25 June. John Lightgrave, for ten pounds of weak azure, for the painting of the same chapel, at 5s. per pound	
	Gilbert Pokerich, for one flagon of cole, and for stupis, ^r for printing the painting with impressions	
	16 July. John Raynard, for eleven pounds of white lead, for the painting of the chapel	
	John Matfray, for two pounds of red lead, for the same	
	23 July. John Tynbetere, for six dozen leaves of tin, for the pryntes	
	13 Aug. John Lightgrave, for three hundred leaves of silver, for the painting of a certain window to counterfeit glass, at 8s. per hundred	
	To the same for two pounds of viridisgrece, for the same	
	To the same for three pounds of vermelloni, for the same	
	Cole for the same	
	27 Aug. John Tynbetere, for six dozen leaves of tin, for the pryntes for the painting of the same chapel	
	Nicholas Chaunser, for fifteen ells of canvas, to cover the images of the kings to be painted	
	Boatage and portorage of the said canvas and cable from London to Westm.	

must be supposed to signify laying it upon the different parts of the painted prints, or stamped impressions, made in the soft plaster on the walls and columns, &c.

^r Stupa, in Latin, means hemp. Calepin's Dict. Estoupe, in French, signifies tow, or oakum; and the French verb estouper, implies, 'To stop, to close, to shut, or make up.' See Cotgrave's Dict.—It is difficult, from any of these, to deduce a meaning which will suit the text, which seems to require a signification similar to stamps for making an impression.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.			
3 Sept.	George Cosyn, for one quatern of royal paper, bought to make the painters patrons [i. e. patterns]	0	0	10	30 Aug.	John Lithgrave, for two hundred leaves of gold, for the aforesaid chapel . .	0	8	0
	Gilbert Pokriche, for peacock's feathers, and cole, and stupis, for covering ^s the impres- sions	0	0	7	1 Sept.	John Lithgrave, for two hundred leaves of gold, for the chapel.	0	8	0
17 Sept.	John Tynbeter, for six dozen leaves of tin, for the pryntes	0	6	0	21 Sept.	John Lightgrave, for two hundred leaves of gold, for the aforesaid chapel. .	0	8	0
27 July, [29 Edw. III.]	John Mathfrey, for two pounds of white lead, for the paintings of the chapel.	0	1	4	John Matefrey, for three pounds and an half of white lead, for the chapel.	0	1	0	
To the same	for cole, stupis, and thread, for the same.	0	1	4	One hundred leaves of tin for the same . .	0	1	0	
John Lithgrave, for three hundred leaves of gold, for the same		0	12	0	Six flagons of cole for the same.	0	0	6	
3 Aug.	John Lithgrave, for four hundred leaves of gold, for the aforesaid chapel . .	0	16	0	[31 Edw. III.] John Lightgrave, for two thousand three hundred leaves of gold, for the paintings in the chapel, for the time aforesaid, [viz. from 5 June, 31 Edw. III, to 4 June next year], at 4s. per hundred	4	12	0	
To the same	for two hundred leaves of silver for the same	0	1	4	Master Hugh, for four flagons of oil, for the same, at 1s. 11½d. a flagon	0	7	6	
Two flagons of cole for the same.		0	0	2	William Maynard, for half a pound and a quarter of sinopre for the same, in gross.	0	17	2	
10 Aug.	John Lithgrave, for two hundred leaves of gold, for the chapel and hall. . .	0	8	0	To the same for two pounds of verdigris, and one pound and an half of vermilion, for the same; price, a pound of verdigris 1s. and a pound of vermilion 2s. 1d. . .	0	5	1½	
Four flagons of cole for the same		0	0	4	To the same for six pounds and an half of white lead for the same, at 6d. a pound . .	0	3	3	
17 Aug.	John Lithgrave, for three hundred leaves of gold, for the aforesaid chapel	0	12	0	To the same for one dozen of tin for the same	0	1	0	
To the same	for half a pound of sinopre for the same.	1	10	6					

* The original word is Cuband again.

Too much cannot be said as to the value and importance of these documents, not only to the present purpose, but to the history of the arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. They decidedly prove,

First,—that the rebuilding of this Chapel by Edward III, was begun so early as the fourth year of his reign, which, commencing in 1326, must be 1329, seventeen years earlier than the date assigned for that event by Stow :

Secondly,—that the painters had not begun in the 21st year of his reign, 1345, but that they were at work on the 20th of June, in his 25th, (1350;) that they had not finished in his 31st, (1356;) and they do not occur in his 39th, (1364:)

Thirdly,—that the painters on glass had commenced on the 20th of June, in his 25th year, (1350;) and finished in the month of March, in his 28th year, (1352.)

Fourthly,—that the paintings were unquestionably in *oil*,^y and, consequently, anterior considerably to the supposed invention of that method in 1410:

Fifthly,—that the original Cloisters, which were situated by the Chapel of La Pue, on the spot now Cotton Garden, were built in the 31st year of Edward III, because a charge is found for two hundred and eighteen loads of stone, for that purpose:^z

And lastly, that the Bell Tower was erected between the 7th and 10th years of Edward III, viz. between 1331 and 1334, and was carried up thirty-four feet higher in the 18th year of Richard II.^a

No one of these particulars has ever before been disclosed, and, considering that the workmen were, with very few exceptions, paid *daily* and *weekly* wages, according to their *time*, and not by *task-work*, it is extraordinary that they should have been so minute in these Rolls as to notice the progress from time to time made in the whole; the sums paid for any particular parts of the work; and the names of the persons by whom such parts were executed.

But, besides, they furnish the names of painters before unknown, living at a period when lord Orford had not been able to find any names; for he says that during the reigns of the two first Edwards, he finds no vestiges of the art;^b also in the time of Edward III, too, he has not inserted the names of artists, which, had he met with, he would not have omitted; and in that of Richard II he confesses none had occurred.^c These persons, however, are not only prior to any account lord Orford possessed, but as some of them flourished in the reign of Edward I, and others, in that of Edward III, they fill up a chasm of nearly a century in *his* work, and connect the instances

^y See the Extracts from the Accounts under the head of Painting-Materials, where oil is repeatedly charged for, and that in large quantities. But there were also *oil* paintings in this Chapel so early as the reign of Edward I. See the Extracts from the Accounts in his reign, before inserted.

^z See the Extracts from the Accounts, under the head Cloisters La Pue.

^a See the article Bell Tower, among the Extracts from these Accounts.

^b Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 37.

^c Ibid. p. 49.

he has produced in the reign of Henry III, with the time of Richard II, from which æra his book proceeds more regularly.

Although the preceding records have clearly pointed out the names of the several pigments and materials employed in the *Pictures* in St. Stephen's Chapel, yet in justice to a friend of Mr. Smith's, an *Analysis* of the colours is here introduced in a Letter, to shew the ingenuity and chemical acumen which could so correctly, and as it were prophetically, state every ingredient, full five years before those records were inspected:—by which the fact of their being painted *in oil*, is as decidedly established as by the records themselves.

“ To Mr. JOHN THOMAS SMITH,

“ ENGRAVER OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF LONDON.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ At your request, I have sent you an account of the obser-
 “ vations I have made on several kinds of pigments, which you collected
 “ in the Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster. These specimens have been
 “ submitted to chemical analysis, and the following colours have been clearly
 “ and unequivocally detected, viz. vermilion, of a very bright and beautiful
 “ hue; an oxyd of iron, resembling ochre, or the ruddle^c now used; red lead,
 “ which had wonderfully retained its lustre; white lead, but little altered; and
 “ a green, which is a preparation of copper, (in all probability verdigrise).
 “ This latter colour, however, had in some parts assumed a blueish appear-
 “ ance, and seems not to have kept so well as the rest. The vermilion was
 “ detected by putting a small quantity on a heated iron: it burned blue, and
 “ emitted a sulphureous smell. A small strip of pure gold, held over the
 “ flame, became whitened, and afterwards shewed a perfect mercurial amal-
 “ gamation. The brown, (which was ruddle) was detected to be iron, by
 “ solution in muriatic acid; by the blue precipitate afforded by Prussiat of
 “ potash; and by the black, which was struck by infusion of galls.

“ The white lead was dissolved in acetic acid; and on introducing a po-
 “ lished plate of zinc, metallic lead was deposited thereon. The same ana-
 “ lysis, with the same result, was employed for the *red* lead.

^c Most probably, by them denominated *Sinople*, being so termed by Pliny, Lib. 35, C. 7, ex Rubris sinopide Pontica.

“ The green, supposed to be verdigrise, was treated with acetic acid; and, on introducing a plate of polished iron, metallic copper was enrusted on the former metal. It may be observed, that this colour, which on its surface assumed a dark blue appearance, when scraped afforded the usual green colour of verdigrise.

“ In some specimens of the paintings from this place, ultramarine has been very copiously employed.

“ In order to examine these colours, I was obliged, after having carefully scraped them from the stone, to employ a quantity of impure æther, (*spiritus ætheris vitriolici* of the London Pharmacopœia), to dissolve the varnish which had been laid over them, and also to separate the OIL *with which the colours had been prepared*. By this method, I was enabled to procure the colours in a state of purity, after they had subsided to the bottom of the phial. The supernatant liquor, when decanted and mixed with water, became immediately turbid, and an oleaginous matter swam on the surface; this matter had the peculiar smell of varnish, and adhered as such to the sides of the phial. What the composition of this varnish may have been, I cannot precisely determine.

“ In many instances, after other colours had been scraped off, a quantity of red lead, mixed with oleaginous matter, was found to have been laid immediately on the stone, as a priming. Whether this may have been the use of such composition, I am unable to say; I can merely state that in some instances, where the other colours were but slightly adherent (and therefore easily removed), the common combination of red lead and oil was found immediately painted on the stone.

“ Respecting the gilding, it is evident that the surface of the stone having been previously made smooth, a coat of ochre with *oil* was laid on, over which the gold leaf was placed, and which was afterwards covered with white or transparent varnish.^d This was proved by dissolving the gold in nitro-muriatic acid, when the ochre became visible; and the latter being scraped off, was miscible with spirits of turpentine, but not at all with water. The gold leaf was of great purity, and thicker than that which is now ordinarily employed.

“ It will doubtless be an object with artists to ascertain by what means

^d But in some instances a brilliant lacker had been employed, the lustre of which is undiminished in the specimens before me.

“ these colours have been so long preserved in so high a state of perfec-
 “ tion: this question is not so difficult to be solved, if “ the general causes
 “ be stated which are known to alter colours, and if the circumstances be
 “ brought forward (which historical record may probably furnish) in which
 “ these paintings were placed. By connecting these particulars, you will
 “ be enabled to form some judgment on the subject. All the colours
 “ which I have examined are metallic; either oxyds of metals, sulphures,
 “ or acid metallic salts. One circumstance, indeed, which may have
 “ particularly contributed to their preservation is, that they are painted in
 “ *oil*, which has defended them from the access of air; and I should strongly
 “ suspect, that they were very little exposed to light. Another means also
 “ of preservation has been that the colour was painted on stone, which
 “ would prevent any alteration from moisture. Had wood been em-
 “ ployed, the perishable nature of that substance, under many circumstances,
 “ would have affected the colours. With regard to two colours, viz. the
 “ ruddle and vermilion, they would not have been affected by any of the
 “ known causes which produce alteration. The verdigrise was considerably
 “ altered. The ultramarine, being a sulphure of iron, would, like the ver-
 “ milion, (sulphure of mercury) resist any attack from sulphurated hydrogene
 “ gaz, if it were present. In short, there can be no doubt that every method
 “ was employed to preserve these paintings, which must have been regarded
 “ as the perfection of the art at that period. It is to be lamented, that at the
 “ commencement of the nineteenth century, the coarse hand of the labourer
 “ should have violated this monument of regal splendor, which the hero of
 “ Poictiers and of Cressy intended to transmit to posterity, as a record of the
 “ successful valour, and tasteful magnificence, which dignified his reign.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

J. HASLAM.”

• This excellent Chymist is Apothecary to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, and author of a very popular treatise on the Nature and Treatment of Insanity.

P. S. “ The specimen of painted glass you lately sent me,—a copy of
 “ which you have introduced in your work,—consists of verdigrise prepared
 “ with varnish, applied to the glass; immediately over which, leaf-silver is
 “ laid, and upon that a cement, to fasten it to the niche wherein it was inlaid.
 “ The green colour in this specimen appears fresh and perfect, which is
 “ owing to the exclusion of air, in consequence of the varnish employed, and
 “ the coating of silver-leaf. This is stated, because it has been previously
 “ remarked that in some instances the green colour had assumed a blueish
 “ appearance.

“ Perhaps it may be irrelevant, but it struck me forcibly, on reading
 “ Pierce Ploughman’s Crede, in the part where he is speaking of the splendor
 “ of a religious house, that the following line bore an allusion to the subject
 “ of your work :

“ *As a parlement hous þe poynted aboute.*”^e

In the above letter, yellow is not enumerated, because *gold* was employed in lieu of it; but an inference cannot thence be drawn that yellow was unknown at the above period, for in the 13th of Edward III, 1339, Orpiment was included amongst the pigments with which some of the paintings were executed in the Cathedral of Ely.^f

Late discoveries have very much tended to overthrow John Van Eyck’s claim to the discovery of Oil-Painting. Professor Lessing, in a tract pub-

^e The poet alludes here, undoubtedly, to the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, which was a House of Parliament in his time, and before; for according to Elsyng—“ An. 50 E. III. The cause of summons ended, the Commons were willed to withdraw themselves to their *antient* place in the Chapter House of the abbot of Westminster, and there to treat and consult among themselves.” St. Stephen’s Chapel was granted to the Commons in the reign of Edward VI. When the Chapter-House was converted to another use and presses were fitted up under the windows which illuminated the building, for the reception of public Records, which are now preserved there; and when some of these presses were removed in the year 1801, for the construction of rooms of accommodation for the official clerks, representations of Angels were discovered to have been painted on the walls, which Mr. Smith minutely examined, and found to resemble those in St. Stephen’s Chapel engraven for this work. From a close comparison of the style of colouring, and from the general character of all of them, Mr. Smith is thoroughly persuaded that the paintings in both buildings were executed by the same artists.

^f *Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 152.

lished by him in German, in 1774,^h first invalidated the account of this invention by John Van Eyck, too hastily adopted by Vasari, and produced, as evidence, from Theophilus on painting,—a work in manuscript, which he thought, from the hand-writing and other characteristics, to be seven or eight hundred years old, and which unequivocally teaches the method of mixing colours with oil. By this he has sufficiently proved the method to have been practised before John Van Eyck's time. Mr. Raspe followed him, in 1781, in his very ingenious Essay, and printed as much of Theophilus as was contained in a manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was unfortunately far less complete than some others; he also gave from lord Orford, then Mr. Walpole, a few instances of *oil Pictures* before Van Eyck's time: but these instances do not reach farther back than the reign of Richard II,ⁱ and, consequently, must all be included within the period between 1377 and 1399.

Governor Pownall, in 1788, introduced, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in their *Archæologia*, Vol. IX, p. 141, & seqq. extracts from the Rolls of expences attending some paintings in the cathedral of Ely, done in 1325, 1335, 1336, 1339, 1346, and 24 Edward III, [i. e. 1349], but he remarks of them, at the same time, that they all belong to *house-painting*.

To Lessing's Essay some additions have been made by the editor of his Works, in German, printed in 12mo. at Berlin, in 1792, in the twelfth volume; in which, he says, there is not sufficient ground for denying to John Van Eyck the introduction of the use of oil-colours in *pictures*. Further on, he remarks, that no one had sufficiently proved that the knowledge of mixing *oil* with colours, for the express purpose of painting *pictures*, had been used before John Van Eyck's time; on the contrary, he asserts that the mixture of *oils* with colours was only adopted in *simple paintings or colouring*. In this same edition is mentioned a tract of Baron Von Budberg's, on the subject of Oil Painting, in defence of Vasari, printed at Gottingen, in 1792, in which it is related, that painting in *oil* was no secret to Giotto, for that Vasari, in his life of Agnolo Gadi, (who was one of Giotto's scholars, and lived from 1324 to 1387,) informs his readers, that among Gadi's scholars, was Cennino di Drea

Inserted also in the eighth volume of the edition of his works in German, printed in 12mo. at Berlin, in 1792.

ⁱ See Raspe on Oil Painting, 4to. Lond. 1781, p. 54.

Cennini, who learnt painting from this Agnolo Gadi; which Cennino wrote a book in his own hand, in which he gives various modes of painting, and a method of grinding colours in *oil*, to make red, blue, green, and other colours, to put upon gold, but not for figures. The book is said to have been, in Vasari's time, in the hands of Giuliano, a Siennese goldsmith; but it certainly does not, from Vasari's account, at all prove that Giotto, or Agnolo Gadi, knew any thing of this method; nor does it seem to have been Vasari's idea, from what he says, that even Cennino Cennini thought it applicable to figures or *historical* compositions.

In the same Edition of Lessing's Essay, is a tract by Von Rieggü, in German, on the subject of the History and Statistics of Bohemia, in which an account is given of Thomas Von Mutina, a painter, who lived in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and who was considered by Mr. Von Mecheln, as a Bohemian, but by Mr. Dobrowsky, as an Italian: be this as it may, he painted at Karlstein, for Charles IV. On three altar-pieces, connected with each other, in the Crown or Cross church at Karlstein, he found the device of the master in the two following verses:

Quis opus hoc finxit? Thomas de Mutina pinxit:
Quale vides; lector, Rabisini filius auctor.

These three pictures are now in the imperial gallery at Vienna, and being the oldest *oil* paintings known in Germany, are placed at the head of the German school. By these are also placed three other old *oil* paintings by one Theodoricus, or Dittrich, likewise found in the same church. The author of these additions has however remarked, that from other documents, particularly from the written testimony of the Latin verses, this Thomas de Mutina could not have painted for Charles IV, but that he must have lived much earlier, even in the twelfth or thirteenth century.¹

On such loose evidence as this, no one can surely acquiesce in the conclusion drawn from it. The other documents ought certainly to have been stated; for, at present, it seems to rest only on his own idea of the age of the character in which the Cambridge manuscript is written. Suspicion may be justly entertained of the authority of an author, who, residing in Ger-

¹ For the ability to avail himself of the authorities of Lessing and his editor, and of the facts which they relate, the present author is indebted to a lady, a very near relation of his, who has given proofs of her skill in that language, by the recent publication of a translation of Siegwart; and who favoured him with a translation of the whole from the original German of Lessing, and his editor, a language of which he himself has no knowledge.

many, ventures, without affirming that he had ever seen the original manuscript, to declare, that Mr. Raspe's specimen engraven from the manuscript in the library of Trinity College, is very incorrect, both in regard to the writing and its characteristic marks. It may be necessary to notice, that Keysler, in his *Travels*, vol. iv, p. 387, speaks of a picture in Mr. Praun's cabinet, at Nuremberg, as painted in *oil*, and bearing the date 1318; but this picture, in Mr. Von Murr's opinion, is indisputably of the fifteenth century, and the date 1318, he says, belongs not to the picture.

As the age of Von Mutina's pictures is unascertained; as no date has been assigned to those by Theodoricus, or Dittrich; and as the date to that mentioned by Keysler, has been supposed erroneous; it is surely not too much to consider the specimens given in this Work from St. Stephen's Chapel, some of which are known to have been done as early as 1350, and the rest in different periods in the reign of Edward III, as, perhaps, *the earliest historical Pictures in Oil known to have ever been engraven.*

Of the application of oil-colours to the painting of *pictures*, there is a much earlier account given in this work than the boasted period of John Van Eyck, between the 78th and 81st pages, viz. in the 20th year of Edw. I, 1272, i. e. *one hundred and eighteen years earlier.*

But the pretensions of Van Eyck are further invalidated, and a total bar to his claim is set up, in a record quoted by lord Orford in the first volume of his "Anecdotes of Painting," (Strawberry Hill, 1762, p. 6.) of which the following is a literal translation: EX ROTULO LIBERATE, AN. 23 HEN. III. "The King to his treasurer and chamberlains greeting. Pay out of our treasury to Odo the goldsmith, and to his son Edward, one hundred and seventeen shillings, and ten-pence, for OIL, VARNISH, and COLOURS purchased, and for the PICTURES done in the chamber of our Queen, at Westminster, from the 8th of the Holy Trinity, in the twenty-third year of our reign, to the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the same year, viz. for the space of fifteen days!!!"

Having given an idea of the general appearance and history of St. Stephen's Chapel, it will now be necessary to insert some particulars relating to other buildings connected with it; and of these the Cloisters require to be first noticed.

The Cloisters, first erected, which were on the spot now called Cotton Garden, on the *south* side of St. Stephen's Chapel, were built in the 31st of Edward III, 1356; but in the Composition of 1394, already abridged, men-

tion is made of an intention to erect a new Cloister and Chapter-house, in a piece of ground lying between the Chapel of St. Stephen and the Receipt Offices of the Exchequer. This piece of ground is there said to contain two hundred and eighty feet, ten inches and an half, in length, from the Chapel of St. Stephen, to the Receipt Offices of the Exchequer; and ninety-five feet and an half and two inches in breadth, from the east wall of the King's *great* hall, to the outer part of the eastern wall of the new houses of the vicars of the said College of St. Stephen, towards the Thames, including also the breadth of the said houses for the vicars.

From this it is evident, that the ground here mentioned, could be no other than that now occupied by the Speaker's House and the court-yard before it. On the spot where the range of buildings is on the east side of that court-yard, (which is also continued on the east side of the Cloisters, now remaining, in the Speaker's House,) were the houses for the Vicars of St. Stephen's Chapel, which had been newly erected but a short time before 1394, as the deed specifies. The north side of St. Stephen's Chapel would not admit of the Cloisters being placed close to it; the south wall of the Cloister could be no nearer to the Chapel than to touch the buttresses; in consequence of this, the distance between those buttresses allowed of spaces for separate apartments. One of these, in the late alterations, was found to have been at one time fitted up and used as a bath, the water for which was probably supplied from a well, discovered in the next space between two of these buttresses. This well measures at least twenty feet in depth; and the bath was twelve feet in length, six feet in breadth, and five feet in depth; it is imagined to be as old as the time of Edward III, because in one of the accounts of his time, the king's bath is mentioned. The time of the erection of the new Cloisters on the *north* side of St. Stephen's Chapel, has not been ascertained, but they are supposed to have consisted of a story above the ground floor, because old windows have lately been discovered in the original external walls which constitute a part of the present Cloisters rebuilt by Dr. Chambers, the last dean; the expence of which, it is said, amounted to eleven thousand marks.

On digging, in the late alterations, to enlarge a sewer, several human bones were found in the west Cloister; and it is known that Richard Wolman, dean of Wells, who died in 1537, was buried in the Cloister belonging to the College of St. Stephen, within the Palace of Westminster.[†] Andreas Ammonius,

[†] Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* vol. i, 682.

collector in England for the pope, Latin secretary to Henry VIII, and one of the prebendaries of Salisbury, who died in September, 1517, was also buried in the king's Chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Stephen, within the Palae of Westminster; most probably, this was in the lower chapel, or undereroft.

In the east wall of Westminster Hall, within the west Cloister of St. Stephen's Chapel, is a mural monument, without any inscription to point out to whom it referred. It contains a small cavity in the form of a shield, unquestionably at one time filled with brass, on which were engraven the arms of the person to whose memory it was erected. It measures two feet three inches and an half in width, by two feet nine inches and an half in height; and a representation of it, before it was lately covered with plaster, is given in a miscellaneous plate hereafter inserted.

Four of the tiles of the pavement of the vicars' houses are given in the plate just mentioned; as is also a representation of the cornice of the front of the vicars' houses towards the water, and which shews their connexion with the Chapel of St. Stephen, on its north side. This front wall was in thickness three feet two inches, and in height twenty-nine feet one inch; an internal view of one of the door-ways to the vicars' houses leading into the east Cloister, though now filled up, is also given in the same plate. The width of the arch is three feet one inch, and that of the recess by it, within the thickness of the wall, two feet one inch and an half.

It was evident, in the course of the late alterations, on digging in the Speaker's garden, which lies between the east end of the House of Commons and the river, that the whole of that garden was a modern embankment; that the east wall of that range of building, which had been formerly the vicars' houses, was the extreme boundary wall towards the river; and that the water at one time came up close to it, as eight timber piles standing upright in the earth were found there, placed, no doubt, for the purpose of keeping off the craft. This wall ranged with the east end of St. Stephen's Chapel, the east end of the Painted Chamber, as a foundation wall of connexion was lately discovered in Cotton Garden. It was also in a line with the stone wall, still inclosing New Palace Yard on the east, which stands on what was at one time the edge of the river, and extended up to the present Privy Garden, or that spot of ground covered by Whitehall, as it was afterwards called. A similar continuation of it, which stood also on the edge of the water, may be traced southward, from the east end of the Painted Chamber

to the spot which the king's slaughter house covered, opposite the end of College Street, allowing only for a few irregular projections in different parts.

Mr. Pennant has made it necessary to remark, that in different parts of the ceilings of the cloisters, are basso relievos; he has described one as being a neat, and, as he believes, a true representation of the front of St. Stephen's Chapel, bounded on each side by a turret; and another of the same kind, held by an angel, appears, he says, on the wall. Most unfortunately, the building here spoken of is not a Chapel, but a Castle, as is evident from a portcullis represented in the gateway; in the back ground are also roses and pomegranates. The pomegranate was the arms of Granada, and the castle those of Castile: it is probable, therefore, that this representation is the arms of Catharine of Arragon, Henry VIIIth's queen, who was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain, by whom the Moors were driven out of Granada;† and put up by Dr. Chambers when he erected the Cloisters.

A beautiful door-way, of the time of Dr. Chambers, was found in the south wall of the bell tower of St. Stephen's Chapel. It was, in the late alterations, taken down. Its spandrils, containing the letters I H S were, however, moulded; and casts from them were inserted as spandrils to an internal modern Gothic door-way to one of the *offices of the Treasury*, opposite Whitehall.

In the place where the piles were found, two silver coins of Edward III, and several copper jettons of the same era were dug up.

Of the ornaments and decorations of St. Stephen's Chapel a general account has been given, but it is now time to examine them separately and minutely, for which purpose accurate engravings from them are here inserted.

The three plates, entitled, Specimens of Painted Glass from St. Stephen's Chapel, exhibit every colour known in the practice of staining glass." In

† Sandford, p. 445.

" The liberal communications of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson of Highgate, the most eminent painters, stainers, and vitrifiers of glass, have enabled Mr. Smith to notice here, that the cardinal and prismatic colours are produced as follows :

RED from gold and copper.
 ORANGE }
 YELLOW } from silver.
 GREEN from copper and iron.
 BLUE from cobalt.
 PURPLE from manganese, and
 VIOLET from manganese and cobalt.



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith.

Specimens of Stained Glass from St. Stephen's Chapel

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Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith.

Specimens of Stained Glass from S. Stephen's Chapel.

London Published as the Art directs 1st January 1804, by John Thomas Smith, N^o 36, Newman Street Oxford Street



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith.

Specimens of Stained Glass from S^t. Stephen's Chapel.

London Published as the Act directs 1st January 1804. by John Thomas Smith. N^o. 36. Newman Street, Oxford Street.

the first plate are contained such as represent foliage; in the second, animals and pieces of borders; and in the third, different parts of the human figure, and of inscriptions that accompanied them. There is reason to suppose, that in some instances, the windows were painted with the arms of England and France, as lions and fleurs-de-lys are among the pieces; and that they also contained figures, probably historical subjects from Scripture; and for these representations, the foliage and other ornaments are conceived to

Mr. JAMES PEARSON is a native of Dublin: his wife, Mrs. EGLINGTON MARGARET PEARSON, is the daughter of the late Mr. Patterson, Auctioneer, justly distinguished for his extraordinary knowledge in books, and for his accurate literary judgment.

The practice of the PEARSONS has improved upon that of the ancients, in this very important respect, that, whereas the latter could perfect but one colour on each piece of glass, the former produce the whole series of the prismatic colours, in all their degrees and varieties, by one and the same process, on one and the same piece of glass: when time, and that rare combination of industry and experience, from which alone such improvements can result, shall have more fully appreciated their value, the reader will be gratified in knowing that the following are among the very beautiful productions of those diligent and ingenious Artists:

By Mr. PEARSON.

The coronation portrait of His Majesty, large as life, from the original by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Council Chamber of the Royal Academy, (in the possession of the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne).

Three altar-pieces, in the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, (one of them from a design by Mortimer.)

An altar-piece, in St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Two altar-pieces, in Battersea Church.

An altar-piece, in Wandsworth Church.

Christ, and the four Evangelists, from a design by Mortimer, in the Chapel of Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, (presented by Dr. Cawley).

The elevation of the Brazen Serpent, from a design by Mortimer, in the upper east window of Salisbury Cathedral, (presented by lord Radnor).

Magnificent emblazonments of armorial bearings for His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Howard, William Beckford, Esq. at Fonthill, and in various Inns of Court, in London, &c. &c.

By Mrs. PEARSON.

The Prince of Wales, large as life, from the original picture by the late Mr. Barry.

Guido's Aurora and the Hours—(both these are in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk).

The seven Cartoons, from Raphael, (a most elaborate and superb work, in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne).

An altar-picture of the Nativity, from Corregio, in Whitechapel Church, (*a brilliant SPECIMEN of the art!!!*)

Besides innumerable landscapes, flower-pieces, borders, and other subjects, in the most distinguished cabinets.

have served as a back ground. In all instances these specimens are of the size of the originals.

The glass was not ground so as to procure an equal surface, but it was of unequal thickness, so that a piece was frequently found at one part to be near a quarter of an inch thick, and in another, not a sixteenth of an inch; and many of the pieces are found to have been corroded. Corrosion of glass, in situations near the sea, is not uncommon, and is owing to the particles of alkaline salt with which the air in those places is so strongly impregnated: the same effect has been also observed in situations distant from the sea, and therefore it is not always owing to local situation. Enquiries have been made, and it has been learnt, from a well informed gentleman, that whenever alkaline salt was employed to a greater extent than ordinary, the corrosion of the glass had been complained of; and in the instance of wine bottles in particular, it had often happened, that the bottles had been by this circumstance rendered leaky, and the wine had run out.^u

The discovery of the painted glass in the windows of St. Stephen's Chapel is to be attributed to the indifference of the workmen who were employed to block up the original windows, in the reign of Edward VI; which was effected by covering the iron bars, and the pieces of glass which remained with plaster on either side. When, therefore, the materials were removed in the year 1800, to enlarge the House of Commons, and to accommodate the additional members who were admitted in virtue of the union with Ireland, these specimens of ancient glass were discovered, and preserved.

The two plates, entitled, Specimens of grotesque Paintings, exhibit those imaginary animals, by which the shields of armorial bearings, placed on the lower frieze, round the chapel, were supported. It does not appear that at this time heraldic supporters had been assumed as the distinction of nobility in general: Richard II is said to have been the first person by whom they were used, and his were two angels.^x Earlier instances may however be traced; and to give one example, in a manuscript belonging to Joseph Musgrave, Esq. which formerly belonged to Camden, and is more particularly mentioned in a note hereafter, the arms^a of Edward III are given, blazoned and supported by a lion on the dexter, and a falcon on the

^u Van Helmont has remarked, that if a piece of glass be covered with a liquid alkali, and exposed in a damp place, the whole piece will be dissolved into water. *Neri de Arte Vitraria* 18mo. Amst. 1686, p. 234.

^x Sandford, p. 191, in a note.

^a These supporters to Edward's arms have been engraven under his portrait, prefixed to Barnes's History of that Prince.



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith

Grotesque Sculptings on the Frieze in St. Stephen's Chapel

London Published as the Act directs 1st January 1804 by John Thomas Smith, A 36, Newman Street Oxford Street



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith.

Grotesque Paintings on the Frieze in S. Stephen's Chapel.

London Published as the Act directs 1st. January 1804. by John Thomas Smith, N^o. 30. Newman Street, Oxford Street

sinister side. The disposition to caricature and burlesque seems a principle so strong in the human mind, that it is difficult to repress it; and it is certain, that the consideration of delicacy, or the impropriety of converting a building, destined for religious worship, into a satire and libel on any set of persons, has not been sufficient to prevent their introduction into this and many other similar edifices, in an early age. Into Henry VIIIth's Chapel at Westminster, in a later period, figures so exceptionable have been introduced, as not to be atoned for by the masterly style in which they have been executed. It is extraordinary, however, to observe how exactly the present representations correspond with the rule laid down by Leonardo da Vinci, who says, that an imaginary animal ought to have the parts and members of several real ones; so that if it is intended to appear like a serpent, it should have the head of a mastiff, the eyes of a cat, the ears of a porcupine, the snout of a greyhound, the eyebrows of a lion, the temples of a cock, and the neck of a tortoise.^y The figures in question are made up of the conjunction of the parts of different animals; for in one is the head of an eagle, and the body of a dog, or some such beast.

In the two next plates are given the armorial bearings, which, with the exception of the cross of St. George at their head, and the arms of Edward the Confessor, (the fourth in order in the first plate,) may be reasonably supposed the arms of persons living at the time when they were put up. What description of persons was intended to be commemorated by these armorial distinctions has been a matter of some doubt, and requires investigation. One opinion has been, that they were the persons who attended Edward in his wars abroad; and others have thought them the knights of the garter, which order had, about that time, been just founded: but both these suppositions are liable to objection. To the first, it may be answered, that the arms of the younger branches of the royal family occur among the number, none of whom, except the Black Prince, had been abroad with the king, or employed in any military service, for which, indeed, they were all too young; and the reply to the second is, that some of the owners of the shields never were knights of the garter. The most probable idea seems to be, that they were the principal nobility and men of eminence of the time, who, influenced by their sovereign's example, were induced to become benefactors to the Chapel; and this supposition is considerably

^y See Leonardo da Vinci's Treatise on Painting, translated by Mr. Rigaud, 8vo. Lond. 1802 p. 202.

strengthened by recollecting, that the shields of arms round the inside of Westminster Abbey, are known to have been those of benefactors to it on its rebuilding in the time of Henry III. For the younger branches of the royal family, and in their name, it is likely the king himself might make donations, which would justify the insertion of their arms among those of the other benefactors; and this might be followed by voluntary contributions from the principal nobility and eminent men, a conclusion which appears, in some measure, supported by the circumstance of several shields unpainted with any armorial bearings having been found continued in a line round the Chapel, which seem to have been placed in readiness to receive the arms of benefactors as their contributions should come in.

The shields here given may, from their situation near the altar, be presumed of the earliest age; as persons with whom they may correspond have been found to have existed in the reign of Edward III.

Under this idea also, and because no evidence has occurred to shew they were of different periods, (except that in the instance of John Sutton, lord Dudley, Plate II, No. 15, who died in 1359, and Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, Plate II, No. 5, it has been thought safest to consider these representations as coeval with each other, and for the following reasons, to fix the period between 1355 and 1363, or perhaps, in some cases, 1361, within which they might with the least risque of mistake be most reasonably imagined to have been painted.

No writ to procure painters has been found earlier than the 18th of March, 24 Edward III, 1350. By the 20th of June, in his 25th year, 1351, the painters were at work; and as late as his 31st, 1356. On 27th June, 1363, a fresh writ was issued to procure more painters, which most probably was done, but they seem to have finished before his 39th year, 1364, as no such artists occur in the accounts for that year. Within the period therefore between 1350 or 1351, and 1363, it is most reasonable to suppose these arms were painted. But among the shields, is one, Plate I, No. 5, containing the arms of France and England, quarterly, impaled with Four lions rampant, which being the arms of Hainault,^d can only be referred to Philippa of Hainault, the queen of Edward III; and as she died in 1369, in the lifetime of her husband,^e it is clear that these arms must be of the time of Edward III. This fact proves that the five shields immediately succeeding that of queen Philippa, must have been intended for the king's five sons then living, namely,

^d Sandford's Genral. Hist. edit. 1677, p. 158.

^e Ibid. p. 172.



Drawn & Engraven by J.T. Smith.

Armorial Bearings from St. Stephen's Chapel.

Plate 1.

London Published as the Act directs 1st January 1804. by John Thomas Smith N^o. 36. Newman Street, Oxford Street.

Edward the Black Prince, Lionel duke of Clarence, John of Gaunt, afterwards duke of Lancaster, Edmund of Langley, afterwards duke of York, and Thomas of Woodstock, afterwards duke of Gloucester; because these shields consist of the arms of France and England, quarterly, and no other branch of the royal family than Edward and his queen, and their children, had, at that time, incorporated into their escutcheons the arms of France. It is true, indeed, that besides the five sons above named, Edward had also two other sons, William of Hatfield, born in 1336,^f and William of Windsor, next in age to Edmund of Langley;^g but the former of these died in his childhood,^h and consequently before these paintings were begun; and the latter was so young, that nothing more than the place of his birth, and that of his interment, is recorded of him.ⁱ

In order to preserve the original appearance and succession of the shields as they were placed in the Chapel, it has been found expedient in the first Plate to invert the usual order of numbering, and, instead of passing from left to right, to take the contrary course from right to left. This necessity arose from the circumstance that the range of the shields began on the north side from the east end, and so was continued on to the great door in the western wall. On the south side of the Chapel the range began also at the east end, and, in like manner, continued along the south wall, to the same great door in the west, by which means the whole interior of this Chapel, excepting only the east end, and the space for the principal entrance from the west, was entirely surrounded with shields for arms.

No. 1, in the first Plate, is the cross of St. George, in allusion, as it is supposed, to his being the patron saint of England.

No. 2, have been supposed by some, the cognizance of king Arthur, and are so described by Sandford in his Genealogical History, p. 270, where, speaking of a great seal of Henry V, a cut of which he has inserted, p. 239, he affirms, that two figures in niches are Edward the Confessor and king Arthur, whose arms are there represented. The arms of Arthur, as given by Speed, edit. 1627, p. 333, are a cross, with a virgin and child, in the dexter upper quarter. By some persons these arms have been conceived to belong to Sebert, king of the East Saxons, the reputed founder of Westminster Abbey, the members of which endowment claimed jurisdiction over the Chapel of St. Stephen, and obtained a decision in their favour a few years before 1394; but

^f Ibid. p. 177.

^g Ibid. p. 178.

^h Ibid. p. 177.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 178.

the claim was on certain conditions afterwards given up, upon a compromise in this latter year; and it is not likely that any arms, recognizing subjection, should have been placed there. Three crowns, however, were not the arms of the kingdom of the East Saxons, but of that of the East Angles;ⁿ and Sebert is known to have borne for his three seaxes, or falchions,^o which, in allusion to him, are still the arms of the family of Seaber. More probably therefore they were meant as the arms of Ireland, as will shortly appear more plainly, in which case one shield would contain king Edward's arms as king of France and England, and the other, his arms as lord of Ireland, and so make out between them the whole of his title, as given by Sandford, p. 157, from one of his great seals, on which he styles himself King of France and England, and Lord of Ireland. Extraordinary however it is, that on this seal, which bears date in the fifteenth year of his reign, there are no arms whatever for Ireland, the only bearings on it being two shields, each with the arms of France and England, quarterly.^p

In contradiction to the former, and in support of this latter supposition, it ought to be known, that Richard II, in the tenth year of his reign, advanced Robert de Vere, then earl of Oxford, to the dignity of duke of Ireland; and by letters patent, granted him the kingdom and sovereignty of Ireland, with permission to bear for his arms Azure, three crowns, Or, within a bordure Argent, before his own coat;^q but it appears from the words of the record, which, as given by Sandford, p. 178, are inserted in the note, that the grant of the arms was only for his own life, and so long as he should continue to possess the sovereignty of Ireland;^r from which circumstances it may be fairly inferred, that three crowns were at that time the arms of Ireland, that they ought to be so considered in the present instance, and that they were intended to denote the sovereignty of Edward III over that kingdom. And this is the more probable, because in a seal of Edward III, affixed to a deed dated 1st March, anno 30 Edward III, and comprizing a grant, and surrender, from the Warden and College of the free Chapel of St. George of Windsor, to king Edward himself, of the manor of Old Windsor, which they held for

ⁿ Speed, p. 349.

^o Ibid. p. 309.

^p See the cut in Sandford, p. 124.

^q Brooke, p. 172.

^r Rex concessit, (viz. Ricardus II) Roberto de Veer facto Marchioni de Dublin, quod ipse, quamdiu viverit & terram & Dominium Hiberniæ habuerit, gerat Arma de Azureo cum tribus Coronis aureis & una circumferentia vel Bordura de Argento, 1 Pars Pat. an. 9 R. 2. m. 1, as cited by Sandford, p. 178.

the life of Oliver de Burdeux;⁷ Edward himself is represented kneeling to a figure of St. George in the habit of a soldier with a cross on his shield, and round the seal are three shields of arms. One of them at bottom, containing those of England and France, another on one side, those of Edward the Confessor, and the third shield, on the opposite side, three crowns.

No. 3, are undoubtedly the arms of Edward III himself; No. 4, those of Edward the Confessor, placed here, as it is supposed, as Edward's patron saint, or rather, perhaps, because his grandfather Edward I, from whom his father Edward II, and himself, had derived the christian name of Edward, was himself so named from Edward the Confessor;⁸ and No. 5, those of Philippa, Edward III's queen.

The five following numbers, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, have been already mentioned, as the bearings of the five sons of Edward III, then living; but it is proper here to observe, that the last of these, intended, no doubt, for the shield of Thomas of Woodstock, has not, like the four others, any label or file of three points, and that the charges on the files of No. 7, 8, and 9, have been either omitted or obscured by age. The files themselves are also Or, but should have been Argent.⁹ Possibly the whole field might have been first gilt, and the silver laid on that, and this last having been rubbed off occasions the gold to appear instead.

To account for this omission of the file in the case of Thomas of Woodstock, some pains have been bestowed in searching in what manner his arms were really borne; and it has been discovered, that the difference or distinction used by him was a bordure Argent round the shield.¹⁰ But as at the time when these arms were painted, which could not, according to the facts before stated, be later than 1361, he could not be more than six years old; it is probable that at that time no such distinction had been granted him, and that the arms had been placed there solely for the purpose of completing the number of persons of the royal family, and before any armorial bearings at all had been regularly granted or assigned him.

The arms No. 11, placed as they are on a differently and singularly formed

⁷ Mr. Smith begs leave to return his grateful thanks to the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE for his permission, through the kind application of Mr. Ellis, to make a drawing of the beautiful seal above described, and from which Mr. Smith would have made an engraving for this work, had not Mr. Lysons introduced it in his account of Windsor, to which it is more appropriate.

⁸ Sandford, p. 128.

⁹ Brooke, under their various titles.

Brooke, p. 16.

shield, was over the entrance to the Sacristy, or Vestry: they are supposed to have been the arms of some person more immediately connected with the foundation; such, for instance, as the dean at the time when these arms were painted, the master of the works who superintended the erection of the Chapel; but no such person has been found with whom the bearing in question will correspond. The arms Sable, a chevron argent between three stars Or, are in a MS. in the possession of the author,^y attributed to a family of the name of Powkeswell; and the same, with the addition of three crosses, patee fitchee Gules, were the paternal arms of archbishop Laud, as appears from Peacham's Complete Gentleman, p. 196, where they are blazoned Sable on a chevron between three stars Or, as many Crosses, patee fitchee, Gules. It has not however been possible to ascertain, in the present instance, to whom these arms ought to be assigned.

No. 12, Henry duke of Lancaster,^z who died 35 Edward III, 1361.^a

13, William earl of Northampton,^b who died 1359,^c or Humphry earl of Northampton,^d from that time to 1361, when he became earl of Hereford.^e

14, Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick,^f who died 13 November, 43 Edward III.^g

15, Roger Mortimer earl of March,^h who was restored to the title 29 Edward III, [1355],ⁱ and died 23 Edward III, [1351],^k or Edmund, earl of March, who died 5 Richard II.^l

It is remarkable, that though the arms here are of the same colours with those of Roger earl of March, as given among those of the knights of the garter, by Ashmole, No. 8, yet the application of the colours, except in the instance of the escutcheon in the centre, is completely reversed, those parts being Or here, which are Azure there, and such as are Or in those, are in these Azure. This variation however is of no consequence, as both will agree equally well with the verbal blazonings given by Brooke and others.

^yThis MS. is supposed to be a transcript, made about the year 1620, from some authentic manuscript of an older date. It is entitled an Alphabet of the Surnames of the Nobility and Gentry of England, with the blazon of their several coat-arms, and ensigns. Probably it is a copy of a manuscript in the library of the College of Heralds, called Glover's Ordinal, because compiled by an officer of the college of that name, from which manuscript Edmonson's Lists in his Heraldry were drawn up.

^a Brooke, 129.

^l Ibid.

^b Brooke, 163, the only difference being that the mullets on the Bend are here Or, but in Brooke are described as Sable.

^c Ibid. 163.

^d Ibid. 163.

^e Ibid. 103.

^f Ibid. 260.

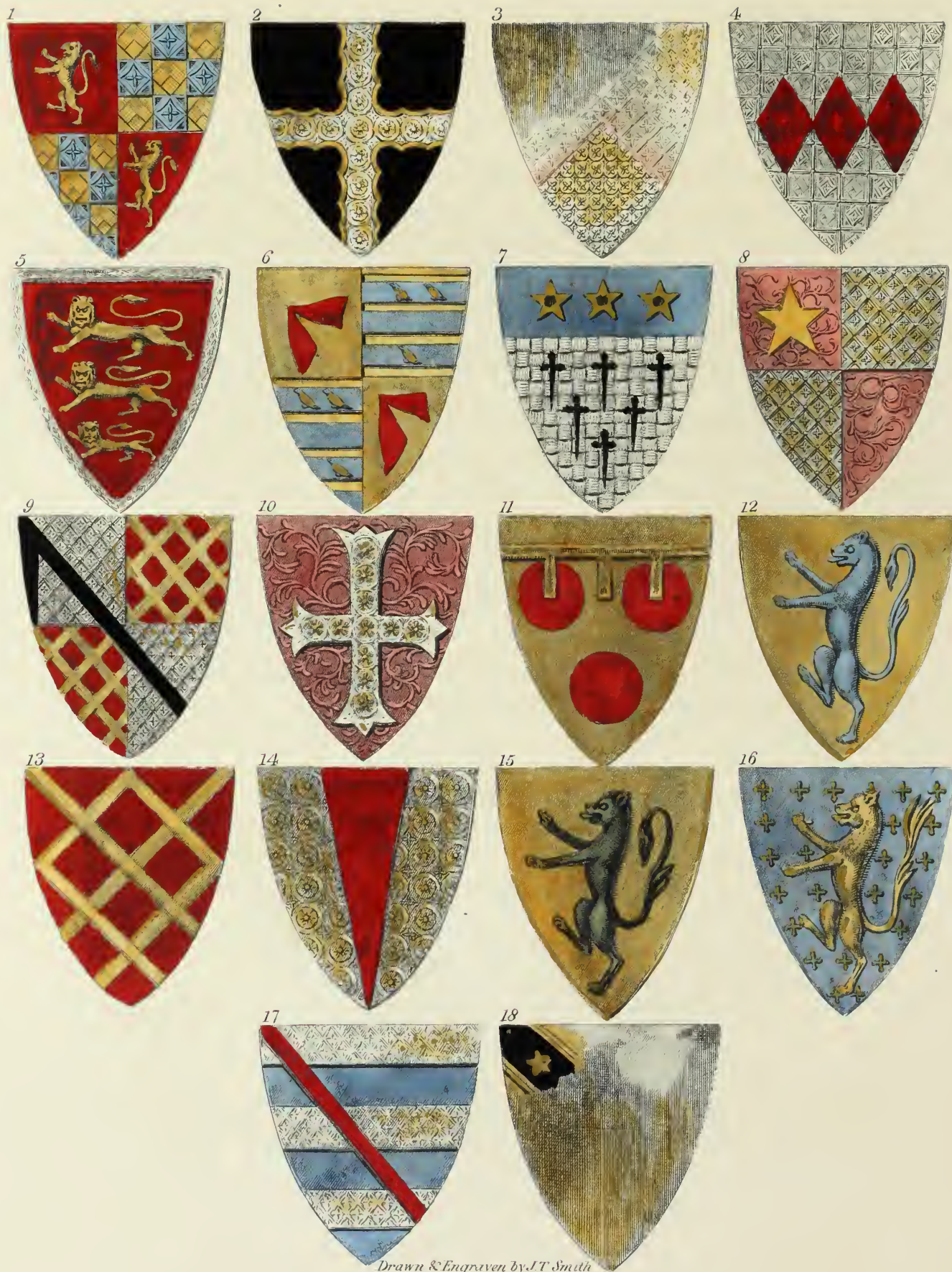
^g Dugdale, vol. i, p. 185.

^h Brooke, p. 138.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ibid.

^l Ibid. 139.



Drawn & Engraven by J.T. Smith

Armoial Bearings from St. Stephen's Chapel.
 Plate 2.

London. Published as the Act directs 1st January 1801. by John Thomas Smith, N^o 36. Newman Street, Oxford Street.

No. 16, defaced, but supposed to be those of Lord Nevill, one of the knights of the garter, as represented in No. 44, in one of the plates in Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter, to be the arms of Ralph lord Nevil, of Raby, who died 41 Edward III,^m [1367].

17, Defaced.

18, Roger lord Clifford, and correspond with those of Sir Lewis Clifford, one of the knights of the garter, No. 83, in one of the plates in Ashmole before referred to. He died 13 July, 13 Richard II,ⁿ [1390].

Plate II, No. 1, The arms of Richard Fitz Alan earl of Arundel;^o evidently his, because thereon are quartered, in right of his mother, the arms of Warren and Surry.^p He died 49 Edward III, 1735.^q

2, Robert earl of Suffolk,^r who died 43 Edward III,^s [1369].

3, Ralph earl of Stafford,^t who died 45 Edward III, 1370.^u

4, William earl of Salisbury,^x who died 20 Richard II,^y 1396.

5, Thomas Holland earl of Kent.^z He came to the title on the death of his father in 1360, and died 20 Richard II.^a

6, Lawrence Hastings earl of Pembroke^b It is plain they can belong to no other person, because with them are quartered the arms of Valence,^c he being descended from Isabel, eldest sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke.^d He died in 1361.^e

7, John lord Clinton,^f who died 20 Rich II,^g [1397.]

8, John Vere earl of Oxford,^h who died 33 Edward III, 1358;ⁱ or Thomas Vere earl of Oxford,^k who died 45 Edward III.^l

9, Edward lord le Despenser; and agree with the arms of Edward lord Spenser, knight of the garter, as represented by Ashmole, No. 41, in one of the plates before mentioned. He died 49 Edward III,^m [1375].

10, William lord Latimer, as agreeing with the arms of William lord Latimer, given by Ashmole, No. 42. He died 4 Rich. II,ⁿ [1381].

11, Hugh Courtney earl of Devon,^o who died 1376.^p

^m Dugdale, vol. i, p. 293.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 340.

^o Brooke, p. 6.

^p Ibid. p. 5, and 234.

^q Ibid. p. 5.

^r Ibid. p. 208.

^s Ibid. p. 208.

^t Ibid. 219.

^u Ibid. p. 219.

^x Ibid. p. 202.

^y Ibid. 203.

^z Ibid. p. 117.

^a Ibid.

^b Ibid. p. 182.

^c Ibid. p. 181.

^d Ibid. p. 182.

^e Ibid.

^f Brooke, p. 109. Brooke however mentions only two mullets.

^g Dugdale, vol. i, p. 131.

^h Brooke, p. 171.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ibid. p. 172.

^l Ibid.

^m Dugdale, vol. i, p. 396.

ⁿ Ibid. vol. ii, p. 31.

^o Brooke, p. 60,

^p Ibid.

- 12, Henry lord Percy,^a who died 42 Edward III,^r [1368].
 13, Sir James Audley, afterwards lord Audley,^s who died 9 Richard II.
 14, Sir John Chandos, knight of the garter,^u who was slain in Gascony,
 44 Edward III,^x [1370.]
 15, John de Sutton lord Dudley; and agree with those of John lord
 Dudley in Ashmole, No. 177. He died 33 Edward III,^y [1359.]
 16, Henry lord Beaumont,^z who died 43 Edward III,^a [1370.]
 17, John lord Grey, of Codnore. He was living till 43 Edward III,^b
 [1369], at least.
 18, Too much defaced to be made out.

Next follow two plates of Sculpture from St. Stephen's Chapel. The two uppermost subjects, in Plate I, are the sides of a stone taken from the east side of the north entrance near the altar, and which formed a termination or elbow to one of the ranges of seats. The three brackets under these in the same Plate, were of stone, and came from the south side of the Chapel; they were placed against the side of the piers, and supported the small arches on which the frieze under each window rested. Their precise situation may be ascertained by consulting Mr. Smith's representation of the paintings under the window, next the altar, on the south side. In the centre, between the two pinnacles, is inserted a shield of arms which was cut in stone, and placed in the uppermost frieze just below the roof of the Chapel: consisting of three Bar-nacles, Ermine, and a demi lion rampant: it is supposed to have been the bearing of John Gonell, or perhaps Gonville, for whom an obit was to be kept in this Chapel, as appears in the Calendar of Obits and Anniver-saries before inserted. The two pinnacles were over the capitals of the small

^a Brooke, p. 146.

^r Dugdale, vol. i, p. 275.

^s Ashmole's Hist. of the Order of the Garter, in one of his Plates of arms, No. 22.

^t Dugdale, vol. i, p. 748.

^u See his arms in Ashmole, No. 21.

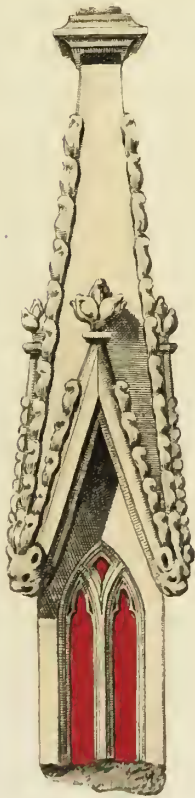
^x Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i, p. 503.

^y Dugdale, vol. ii, p. 215.

^z In a manuscript belonging to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, Esq. obligingly communicated to Mr. Smith, the arms of Henry lord viscount Beaumont, are given blazoned as here. This manuscript is a collection of the arms of the Nobility, blazoned, from the Conquest down to the sixth of James I. The last blazoning in the reign of Elizabeth, and all those in the reign of king James, are put in by Camden, to whom the book apparently belonged, as the descriptions accompanying them are in his hand-writing. From this manuscript also, many of the arms here inserted, may be proved to have belonged to the families to whom they have been above ascribed.

^a Dugdale, vol. ii, p. 53.

^b Dugdale, vol. i, p. 711.

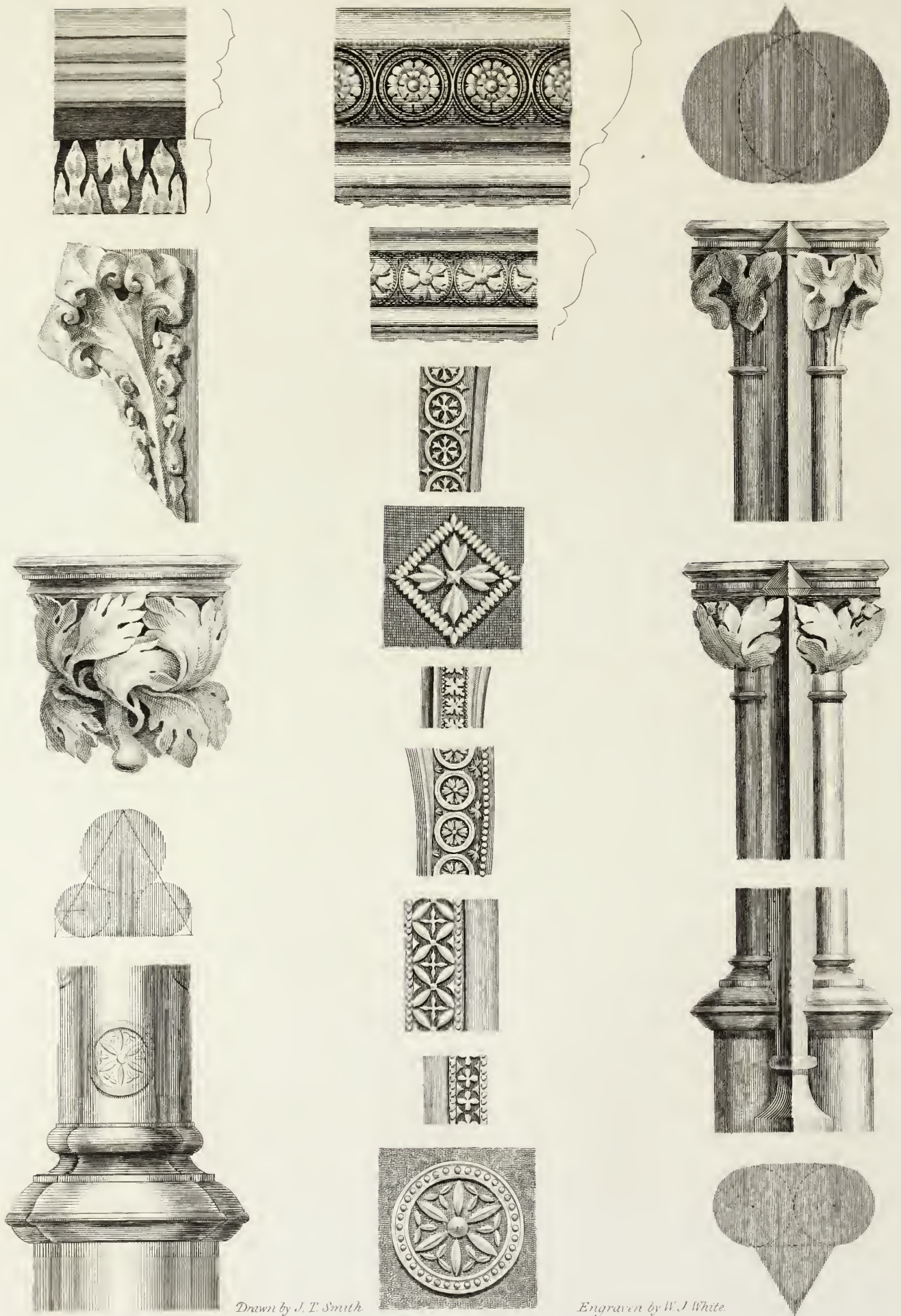


Drawn & Engraven by J T Smith

Specimens of Sculpture from St. Stephen's Chapel.

Plate 1

London Published as the Act directs 1st January 1804. by John Thomas Smith. N^o 36. Newman Street, Oxford Street



Drawn by J. T. Smith

Engraven by W. J. White

Specimens of Sculpture from St. Stephen's Chapel.

Plate 2

London: Published as the Act directs 1st June 1804 by John Thomas Smith, No. 36, Newmarket Street, Oxford Street

columns in front, which supported the entablature over the painted figures of the angels; and the other two subjects were stone mouldings which went up the piers between the windows, and separated from each other the figures of the knights there painted. In the second Plate of the Specimens of Sculpture, the two upper ornaments in the middle range were from mouldings on the lower frieze. These ornaments are not of stone, but plaster stamped (with what are called Pryntes in the records). The bracket, the third in the first range, was of stone, and from the east wall, near the altar. In the same range the lowest subject is a piece of a column placed against the wall between each of the painted figures of angels. Over this is given its plan, and upon this column was a patera, as represented in the Plate at the bottom, which was also plaster, stamped and gilt. The first and second subjects in the first range were of stone, gilt, and, together with the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, of the second range, were fragments of ornaments from different parts of the Chapel. The second, third, and fourth subjects, in the third range, are the capitals, shafts, and plinth of the small Purbeck-marble columns which stood in front of the painted figures of the angels, and the upper and lower plans shew the construction of the capitals and plinth; but though none of these columns were standing when the paintings were discovered, yet it is evident that the pieces came from these places, because on applying the plinth to the spot where it was supposed to have stood, and where the marks were still visible, it exactly fitted.

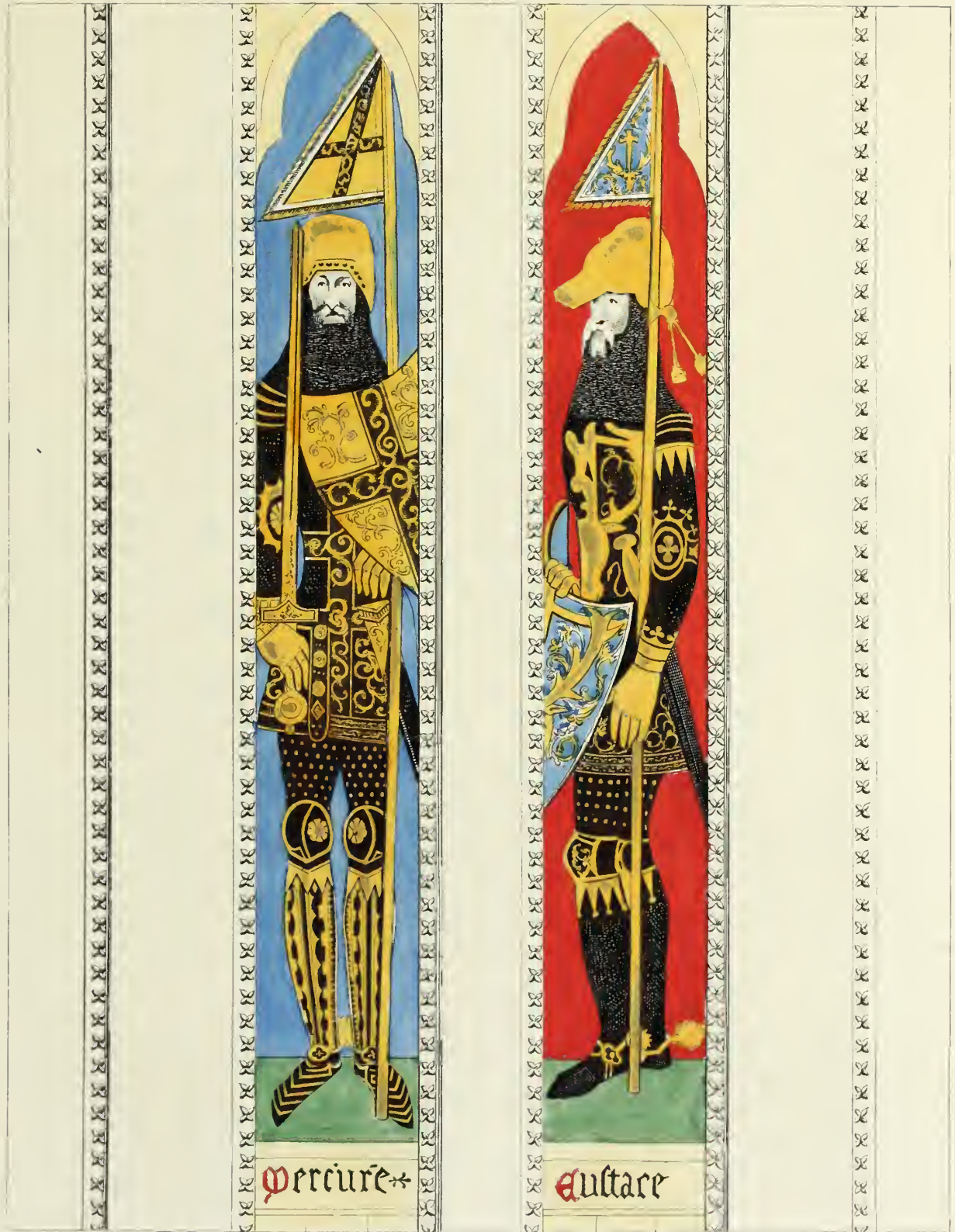
Next occurs a plate entitled Sculpture and painted Glass from St. Stephen's Chapel. It represents one of the large stone brackets against the piers, for the images mentioned in the Records, and came from the south east corner of the Chapel; its different compartments were inlaid with pieces of painted and gilt glass, specimens of which are inserted under it, and have been noticed in Mr. Haslam's very interesting letter to Mr. Smith. Above and below the bracket are seen the timber supports on which the present ceiling rests. In the north east corner of the Chapel was a similar bracket, which, with that here represented, were the only two remaining when the wainseot was taken down in 1800.

It was evident there *had been* similar brackets, originally, against the four piers on either side of St. Stephen's Chapel, as introduced, though contrary to truth, in the architectural plate published by the Society of Antiquaries, from a drawing made by Mr. Dixon. Into this drawing Mr. Smith

was to have introduced representations of the paintings as they appeared when first discovered, at the particular request of the Surveyor General of the Board of Works, in order to be laid before his Majesty; but Mr. Smith was not permitted afterwards to do this, in consequence of his not being draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries, as appears in a letter in Mr. Smith's possession, from the Surveyor General, to that effect.

The next Plate contains the figures of two knights, in complete armour, with the names *Mercure* and *Eustace*: they were painted against the wall on the second pier from the altar, on the north side of the Chapel. *Mercœur* is the name of a small village in France, which was the property of an ancient family, to whom also it gave the title of lords of *Mercœur*. Of this family *Moreri* in his Dictionary gives an account, from which the following particulars are collected. *Mercœur*, a family which derives its name from *Mercœur*, a small village in France, in the province of Auvergne, is said to have been as ancient as the ninth century, as *Hictier* sieur de *Mercœur*, is said to have been living in 890 or 900. Without tracing the succession regularly down from so early an age as *Moreri* does, it is sufficient to observe, that after the death of *Beraud* the tenth, sieur de *Mercœur*, without issue, which happened about 1318, *John* the second, Comte de *Joigny*, succeeded to the lordship or seigniorship of *Mercœur*. He married *Agnes* de *Brienne*, daughter of *Hugh* Comte de *Brienne* and de *Liches*, and duke of *Athens*, and of *Isabel* de la *Roche* duchess of *Athens*. By her he had a son named *John*, who died young, and *Jeanne* comtesse *Joigny* and dame de *Mercœur*, who was married by contract in April, 1314, to *Charles* de *Valois*, the second of that name, Comte d'*Alençon* de *Chartres*, &c. called the magnanimous, second son of *Charles* of France Comte de *Valois*, and brother of king *Philip* de *Valois*. This *Jeanne* comtesse de *Joigny*, died without issue, 2 Sept. 1336; in consequence of which the estates and property of the house of *Mercœur* and *Joigny* were divided among *Beraud* I, Comte de *Clermont*, and Dauphin d'*Auvergne*, *Armand* Vicomte de *Poignac*, *William* de *Poitiers*, and *Stephen* de *Vissac*. *Beraud* I, Comte de *Clermont*, was sieur de *Mercœur*, and this seigniorship was adjudged to him by sentence in the year 1357,* as grandson of *Robert* III, Comte de *Clermont*, and Dauphin d'*Auvergne*, and of *Alice* de *Mercœur*. He was son of *John* Comte de *Clermont*, &c. and of *Ann* de *Poitiers*, and died in

* Probably, therefore, this figure was not painted before 1357.



Drawn & Engraven by J.T. Smith

Specimens of Painting from S. Stephen's Chapel.

the month of October, 1373. He had a son, Beraud II, (called the Great) father of Beraud III, and of Ann, who became the heiress of his house. To this account of Moreri may be added, that the earl of Joigny was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Auray, in 1364,^f and that at this battle the lord Oliver Clifford, the lord John Bourchier, sir Eustace D'Ambretticourt, and sir Matthew Gournay, and their men, were opposed to the earls of Auxerre and Joigny, who commanded a very large body of well chosen men.^g Heylyn, in his *Cosmography*, edit. 1703, p. 165, says of Cæsar duke de Vendosme, one of the natural sons of Henry IV of France, that he married the daughter and heir of Philibert Emanuel duke de Mercœur, a younger branch of the house of Lorraine, which is here noticed solely for the purpose of better pointing out the family.

It is not possible to fix precisely the time when these figures were painted, because decorations were carrying on in this Chapel, from the year 1350, or 1351, to 1363, but that this Beraud I, Comte de Clermont, and Dauphin d'Auvergne, and sieur de Mercœur, was the person intended by the figure in question, seems almost certain, as the probable period within which it was painted, seems to agree with the time when he flourished.

Three persons of the name of Eustace have been found, with whom the representation in the Plate might correspond. Eustace de Ribemont, Eustace d'Abridgecourt, and Eustace d'Ambretticourt, if indeed the two last, as there is some reason to suspect, were not one and the same person. Nor will any assistance for determining the point be afforded from the arms or device painted on the surcoat and shield of this figure, and displayed in his banner, because it appears that these representations do not ascertain any particular family of the name; they are equally applicable to all of the name, as being the device and symbol of St. Eustace, by which he is usually distinguished in the legends and delineations of the Saints of the Roman Church, and the assumption of them is accounted for by the circumstances given in the note,ⁱ as related in the legends and lives of the Saints.

^f Barnes's *Hist. of Edward III*, p. 659.

^g *Ibid.* 657.

ⁱ One day when St. Eustace was hunting, he had singled out one from an herd of stags, when, at length, the animal ran up to the top of an high rock. In doubt how he should follow it, he cast his eyes on the stag, and saw between its horns a crucifix brighter than the sun. The figure on the cross then addressed him, as it is said, through the mouth of the stag, declared himself our Saviour, and predicted that St. Eustace should suffer martyrdom; which, as the legends assert, he accordingly did, by being placed with his wife and children in a brazen bull, and roasted to death with fire underneath. *Legenda Aurea*, fol. Argent. 1502, Legend 156.

Eustace de Ribemont, the first named of these persons, was lord of Ribemont in Tierasche, a tract in Picardy, a strong and hardy knight. At the siege of Calais, in 1348, he was engaged by king Edward himself, hand to hand, and fought with great courage, having twice nearly brought the king to the ground. At length, however, the king took him prisoner; but at supper, the same evening, in the castle of Calais, the king for his bravery gave him his liberty, without ransom, and also a chaplet of pearls, which cognizance he afterwards bore as an addition to his arms, in memory of this event.^k He was killed at the battle of Poitiers in 1357.^l

Of Eustace d'Ambretticourt, the first mention occurs in 1356, a little previous to the battle of Poitiers.^m At this battle he was present, and is described as being then a young man, son to lord Sanchis Dambretticourt.ⁿ

Brooke, in his Catalogue of Nobility, speaking of John earl of Kent, says he “sate in parliament the 25th of king Edward III, [1352] and died the “year after without issue. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of “Juliers, who after was married to Eustace Dampreticourt, second son of “the lord Dampreticourt, in Henault, by whom he had issue Sanchius Dam- “precticourt, Knight of the Order of the Garter in king Edward III's time, “and one of the first founders of the said Order.” This is the account given by Brooke, to which some person to whom it had once belonged, has, in a copy of that book, now in the possession of the author of this work, added in manuscript, in an old hand, the following particulars: “This “Elizabeth, after the death of the said earl, vowed herself a nun, and so lived “five years, and after married Eustath Abricourt, and was sorely punished “for it by Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, and yet permitted to spend “her days as aforesaid with her second husband.” Ashmole, in his History of the Order of the Garter, p. 708, has shewn the impossibility that the son of these two persons, Elizabeth and Eustace, could be one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, by stating, that this marriage with Eustace de Abrichescourt, did not take place till 1360, above eleven years after the foundation of the Order of the Garter. Eustace appears, however, to have been engaged in most of the military transactions in France, at least down to the year 1369,^o and perhaps later; but after this period no further mention of him has been found, so that it is uncertain at what time he died.

^k Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III, p. 426.

^l Rob. de Avesbury, Hist. Edw. III, edit. Hearne, p. 253. He is there called Mounsire Eustas de Ripemound.

^m Barnes, p. 499.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 499.

^o He was at the siege of Durmel in that year. Barnes, p. 764.

Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt, the third of these married Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Juliers, and widow of John Plantagenet earl of Kent;^p in which particular he so exactly corresponds with Eustace Dambretticourt above mentioned, that it is evident they must be one and the same person; and, indeed, the manuscript note before mentioned, seems almost sufficient to decide the point.

It is further to be observed, that Ashmole in his History of the Order of the Garter, p. 707, in an Account of Sir Sanchio Dabrichcourt, says, “ that Sir John Froissard has noticed that queen Isabel, wife to king Edward II, “ being driven out of France, was courteously entertained at the Castle of “ Amberticourt, in Henault, by a Knight of that name whose then it was; “ and that thereupon the queen and the prince brought him, his lady, and “ children, over with them, where they all received advancement in the court “ of England.” Hence, as it seems, Ashmole dates their introduction into this country, and thinks it very probable that this Sir Sanchio might be son to that knight. Further on, p. 708, he remarks, “ that he finds mention, “ (Pat. 19 E. III, p. 2, m. 10,) of a gift which king Edward III made to this “ knight, of all the Chattels belonging to John Wardedien, who had fled for “ killing of Robert Poteman, but nothing else.”^q Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt might probably be a younger son of this family; and this passage from Ashmole seems to be another confirmation of the idea, that the families of Dabridgecourt and Dambretticourt were the same.

In contradiction to any idea that Eustace de Ribemont, the first of the three above mentioned, was the person; it has been objected, by a friend,^r that Edward III, when he presented him with the chaplet, as already mentioned, expressly styles him a young man at that time, which was in the year 1348; that he was killed at the battle of Poitiers in 1357, and that on his monument in the Cathedral Church of Lisle, he is represented as a young man, with little or no beard, and that these circumstances are inconsistent with the figure in question, which has a large beard, and consequently appears a much older man. The same objections, if they were admitted, would, in some measure, lie against supposing it Eustace Dambretticourt, to whom the same friend proposed to refer this figure; for it appears, as has been noticed before, that at the battle of Poitiers, in 1357, at which he was present,

^p Yorke's Union of Honour, p. 176.

^q Ashmole ubi supra.

^r Mr. Smith presents his grateful thanks to John Cooke, Esq. of Bedford Square for the communication of several of the above curious particulars respecting Eustace de Ribemont.

he was but a young man; and no mention of him has occurred after the year 1369.

In point of reputation and rank, either of the two might be the person; and the reader is left to decide which of the two is more probable.*

* No small pains have been taken to ascertain, if possible, the person for whom this figure was intended, and as some of the family of Eustace are still in being, it has been thought proper to lay before the reader the intelligence collected on that subject.

The family came in with William the Conqueror; for Fuller in his Church History, book ii, p. 157, inserts in columns from Holinshed and Stow, the Roll of Battel Abbey; and in that from Holinshed the name of Fitz-Eustach occurs. In another Roll of the same kind given by him, p. 162, the name of Eustace Dambleville is found from Hollinshed's and Stow's Lists; and Eustace de Hambleville, from Fox's. Among the Norman knights, whom William the Conqueror placed in the monastery of Ely, and to whose eustody he committed the monks as prisoners, the names of Eustatias the black, and Eustatias the white, are found, the last of whom is described as Master of the Seoutmen. Fuller, in his Church History, book iii, p. 1, has introduced an engraved plate exhibiting the arms and names of all these knights; and the arms of both these knights named Eustatias, as there given, are a bend formed of five lozenges from right to left, with ermine on the lozenges. The field is left blank.

Peaeham, in his Complete Gentleman, edit. 1661, p. 227, mentions a coat of arms as belonging to Sir William Constable, of Flamborough, in the county of York, baronet. This leads him to speak of the antiquity of the family of Constable, who took their surname from the office of Constable of Chester. He observes, "that William the Conqueror, soon after the conquest, made Hugh Lupus the first earl Palatine of Chester; that this Hugh ordained under him, eight barons, of whom the principal was Nigell his cousin, whom he created baron of Haulton." Nigell was, he says, "son of Ivon, Viseount Constantine, in Normandy, by Emma, sister to Adam earl of Britain, and had issue, William the Constable of Chester, founder of the Abbey of Norton. Agnes, daughter of this William, was married to Eustaëe Fitz-John, a noble baron, the son of John Monoculus lord of Knaresborough. This John was brother and heir of Serlo de Burgo, who, in the reign of William the Conqueror, built the Castle of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire; the said Serlo and John being the sons of Eustace a Norman. Eustace Fitz-John, above named, defended the Castle of Malton against king Stephen, and, with the consent of Agnes his first wife, founded the monastery of Watton, in Yorkshire. After her death he married Beatrix, only daughter and heir of John lord Vesey, and with her consent he founded the Abbies at Malton and Alnwick, and the hospital at Broughton; shortly after which the said Eustace Fitz-John lost all his lands, but recovered them again of the king. He was killed in the wars with the Welsh, in the first year of Henry II; leaving issue by the said Beatrix, William, who assumed to himself and his posterity the surname and arms of Vesey," from whom at the time when Peaeham wrote, which was about 1626, lady Ann Clifford, countess of Dorset, was lineally descended.

"By his wife Agnes, Eustace Fitz-John had issue, Richard Fitz-Eustace, baron of Haulton, and constable of Chester, who was living in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. This Richard Fitz-Eustace married Aldred, daughter and heir of Eudo de Lizours, and sister by the mother, but not by the father, of Robert de Lucy, baron of Pontefract, and his heir. The issue of this marriage were John, constable of Chester, and baron of Haulton, lord of the manor



Drawn & Engraven by J.T. Smith

Specimen of Painting from St. Stephen's Chapel.

London. Published as the Act directs 1st January 1804. by John Thomas Smith. A^o 26. Newman Street. Oxford Street



Drawn & Engraven by J T Smith.

Specimens of Painting from St. Stephen's Chapel.

Nothing particular occurs in the three next Plates, the subjects of which are The Angels appearing to the Shepherds, The Adoration of the Shepherds,

“ of Flamborough, (who lived in the 18th year of Henry II,) and Roger, lord of Warkworth, in Northumberland. John, constable of Chester, died in the Holy Land, in the first year of Richard I, leaving issue, Roger, constable of Chester, baron of Haulton, &c. (father of John de Lucy, earl of Lincoln), and Robert Lucy, whose posterity assumed to themselves the surname of Constable.” Peacham, *ubi supra*.

About the time of Henry II, as it is supposed, (when the first conquest of that kingdom by the English was made. See *Holinshed's Chronicle*, vol. i, edit. 1577. *Hist. of Ireland*, p. 115,) some of the family settled in Ireland, and accordingly among the peerage of that kingdom, the following notices of this family are found :

“ Robert lord of Drumranny, (son of Sir Henry Dillon, who died in 1346), married Ann, second daughter of Sir Eustace le Poer, and had three daughters, one of whom, Bridget, married Sir John Eustace.” Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, vol. i, p. 147.

“ Sir Rowland Eustace, of Harrestown, in the county of Kildare, was, in March 1462, created Baron of Portlester. He was Lord Chancellor and Treasurer many years: in 1460 founded the Franciscan monastery of Friars minor, near Kilcullen, and dying 19 Dec. 1496, was buried in the said monastery. His first wife was Maud, daughter of Jenico d'Artois, and widow of John, third son to Sir John Dowdall, of Newtown. By her he had a daughter named Alison, who was the first wife to Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare; but dying 22 Nov. 1495, before her father, she was buried in the said monastery founded by her father.” Lodge, vol. i, p. 30.

“ Ann, daughter of — Eustace, was, in 1519, wife of Sir Maurice Mac Thomas, of Laccagh, appointed justice of Ireland, 1519.” Lodge, vol. i, p. 26.

Grose, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, vol. ii, p. 7, speaking of the above monastery near Kilcullen, says it was surrendered by the last abbot in 1537. A grant, he adds, was made the 33d of Henry VIII to Thomas Eustace, viscount Baltinglass, of the abbey and its possessions; and another in the reign of queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Harrington, knight.

It is needless to trace this family lower, or to state the subsequent notices of it among the peerage. It is sufficient to mention, that in 1543 the barony of Portlester became forfeited, in consequence, as it is supposed, of the then possessor's becoming involved in the rebellion at that time in Ireland, (which rebellion is noticed by *Holinshed*, vol. i. *Hist. of Ireland*;) but that the title of viscount Baltinglass was, in the same year, 1543, granted to one of the Eustace family, probably as a reward for having stood firm to his allegiance on that occasion, though it is not known when this latter title became extinct.

From this Irish family the present LIEUTENANT COLONEL EUSTACE, son of GENERAL EUSTACE, is descended, who, after inspecting Mr. Smith's drawings, very kindly communicated several of the foregoing and subsequent particulars as to his family. He bears for his arms a Cross Gules on a Field Or, with the motto, “ Cur me perseceris?” His crest is a Stag passant, with a crucifix between his horns. The reason for the assumption of this symbol, as applied to St. Eustace, has been before given; and the motto, “ Cur me perseceris,” is a part of the Stag's speech to St. Eustace, as related in the *Legends*. *Legenda Aurea*, edit. fol. Argent. 1502, Legend 156.

Sir John Gifford, bart. is also related, as second cousin, to colonel Eustace; his father having married a lady of the name and family of Eustace.

and The Purification; except that in the first of these is a square recess, apparently for the purpose of receiving some vessel used in divine service, and that in the second, on the pillow, behind the virgin's head, are the characters IHC , corruptions of $\text{IH}\Sigma$, the three first letters of our Saviour's name: Jesus in Greek. The Greek sygma, or S, was originally written like our C, or, in some cases, of this form E : instances of it thus written may be found in ancient inscriptions, particularly in some of those on the Arundelian marbles at Oxford.¹ In this Plate are two mutilations, which are projections from the wall, and are supposed to have been parts of brackets for holding vessels for the use of the altar. All these paintings, together with that of the king represented in the Plate that follows them, were situated at the east end of the Chapel, near the altar, and are abundantly curious, as shewing the state of history-painting in England at so early a period.

The figure of the king in the opposite Plate is supposed, by some of those persons who saw the original painting, to be a portrait. The king most likely to be represented was Edward III, because the paintings are unquestionably of his time; but it could not be him, because it is a youth, and therefore, most probably, was not a portrait of any one, though in the dress of the time.

The succeeding Plate exhibits a view of that part of Cotton Garden, into which the pieces of stone were conveyed as they were taken down from the House of Commons in 1800, and where they remained for the space of two years. In the distance are seen the turrets at the east end of the House of

A family of the same name, Eustace, is still existing at Longueville, in Normandy: they bear the same arms and crest as colonel Eustace, and claim some relation, though what it is, has not been distinctly ascertained. One of them is a knight of Malta.

L. Aug. Alemand, in his *Histoire Monastique d'Irlande*, 12mo. Paris, 1690, p. 374, in a list of English Founders, or of English origin settled in Ireland after the conquest of it by Henry II, king of England, relates, "that the Fitz-Eustaches, barons of Portlester, and formerly viscounts of Baltinglass, and barons of Castle-Martin, in Kildare, where they lived, founded the Abbey of Owen, near Kilcullen, for canons regular; the Jacobins of the town of Naaz and those of Aghavoa." The same author, p. 22, among foundations of the order of canons regular of St. Austin, says, "Near the bridge of Kilcullen, on the same river of which we have been speaking, there was an Abbey or Priory of Oucn, founded in the fifteenth century, by Roland Eustache, an Englishman, viscount Baltinglass, lord of Castle-Martin, and member of Parliament," (or parliamentary baron, as he calls it,) "for Portlester, in Ireland; and its founder was buried in it in 1496." Among the foundations of the order of Jacobins, p. 212, he says, "that at Naaz, the second town of the county of Kildare, there was a convent built at the foot of the hill in 1356, by the Fitz-Eustaches, English lords."

¹ Prideaux *Marmora Oxoniensia*, edit. 1676, p. 83.



Drawn & Engraven by J.T. Smith

Specimen of Painting from St. Stephen's Church.



Drawn & Engraven by J. T. Smith

Specimen of Painting from St. Stephen's Chapel.

London. Published as the Act directs 1st January, 1804, by John Thomas Smith, N^o 36, Newman Street, Oxford Street



Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.

Cotton Garden, Westminster.

London. Published as the Act directs 1st January 1804. by John Thomas Smith, N^o 36 Newman Street, Oxford Street.

Commons; and to the left, in the foreground, several old rooms resting on a stone wall," which wall was undoubtedly part of the old palace, and may be traced, with the interruption of Parliament Passage only, as far southward as

" These rooms were inhabited at one time by Mr. Nathaniel Blackerby, keeper of the Old Palace of Westminster, and treasurer to the commissioners for building Westminster Bridge, who married the daughter of Hawksmoor the architect. The ground on the east side of *Dirty Lane*, now called Abingdon Street, from Little Abingdon Street to Parliament Stairs, now called Parliament Place, (where the bishops formerly landed, when they used to go by water from their several palaces in the Strand, Southwark, and Lambeth, to the House of Lords, in their state barges, rowed by men in purple liveries turned up with white), was the property of Mr. Blackerby. He received it from his father, (Samuel Blackerby, Esq. of Gray's Inn, author of "*The Justice of Peace his Companion*," published in two parts, 12mo. 1734), together with other buildings in Old Palace Yard, viz. *the Naked Boy and Star*, public-house, burnt down in 1756, and a brick building called *Heaven*, with the courts and yard belonging to it at the date of March 12, 1712, then in the occupation of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, widow, with a barber's shop adjoining (which was a part of the same) then in the occupation of one Hicks. The spot above noticed, from Little Abingdon Street to Parliament Place, became afterwards the property of Mr. James Neeld, the builder, who erected the present row of houses upon it, with materials purchased at the sale of *Canons*, the late seat of the duke of Chandos.

The building called *Heaven* stood in Old Palace Yard, exactly on a line with Henry the VIIth's Chapel, towards the passage leading to Mr. Hatsell's in Cotton Garden (which was built for Mr. Jeremiah Dyson) on the spot where Cotton House stood.

The sign of the *Naked Boy and Star* was a *public house* which stood on the ground now occupied by Miss Brent; the first house on the south of Henry the VIIth's Chapel, at the angle of *Poets' Corner*, adjoining westward to the dwelling of Sir William Dolben, bart. and having, on its southern side, the dwellings of lord Aukland, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Rose: spots inhabited, about fifty-six years ago, by Governor Cooke, Mr. White, Sir Samuel Newman, Mr. Fonereau, and Mr. Ashley Cooper.

Parliament Stairs, (now called Parliament Place), were blocked up, soon after the riots in 1780, in consequence of a petition from Mr. Delaval, whose house is situated by that spot, and who suffered an intolerable nuisance by their being kept open.

In three of the former houses, which stood north east of Henry the VIIth's Chapel, adjoining the late Ordnance Office, and where the committee rooms for the House of Commons now stand, lived Sir Henry Cheer, General Oglethorp, and Captain Broom, or Brome, a printseller, who repaired the picture of Richard II, now in the Jerusalem Chamber, but which was removed from the Choir of Westminster Abbey in May 1775, when that was rebuilt and beautified.

For the above curious particulars, Mr. Smith is indebted to Mary Chandler, aged seventy-three; and to Thomas Gayfere, Esq. aged eighty-eight, who remembers Archbishop Wake being the last who came to Parliament by water; and to William Henry White, Esq. Receiver of the Land Revenue, who owns and occupies the house in Parliament place, which Mr. Neeld was building for his wife, in 1755, and which Mr. White has greatly improved, at a considerable expence. Near to this house, in 1755, stood a large dwelling inhabited by Batty Langley, author of several architectural works, in one of which he has given the measurement and proportions of some of the columns in Westminster Abbey.

the end of College Street, where the king's Slaughter-house stood, and which was the extent of the palace.

On the ground are represented the several beautiful fragments, in the order in which they were thrown; and among them may be discovered several pieces of the lower frieze, the geometrical construction of which has been before given. One of the stones contains a part of an inscription which was over one of the pictures, and another has on it a painting of two men, one of them in the inside of a gilt bull, near to which is a female figure: this subject also refers to the martyrdom of St. Eustachius. The two principal pieces in front, containing fragments of arches and crockets, were part of the external wall under the south side windows of St. Stephen's Chapel.

In the miscellaneous Plate on the opposite page, the uppermost subject is an *oak door*, painted and gilt with arabesque ornaments. It is a specimen of the splendid internal decoration of feudal times, and has been deemed a great curiosity. It was found plastered up in the wall of the Sub-Chapel, under that of St. Stephen, when it was enlarged and fitted up by the Speaker in 1801 as a state dining-room. The width of the door was two feet eight inches; its height was uncertain, as the lower part was decayed.

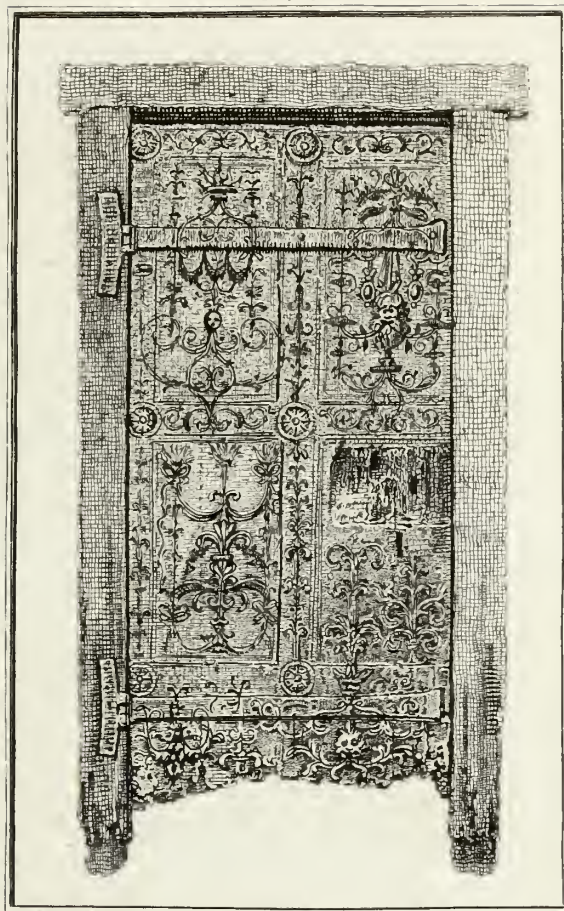
No. 2, is the cornice of the front of the Vicars' houses towards the Thames, already mentioned, discovered in 1803.

No. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are tiles found in the pavement of the Vicars' houses.

No. 7, is the internal view of a door-way to one of the Vicars' houses, and has been particularly noticed before.

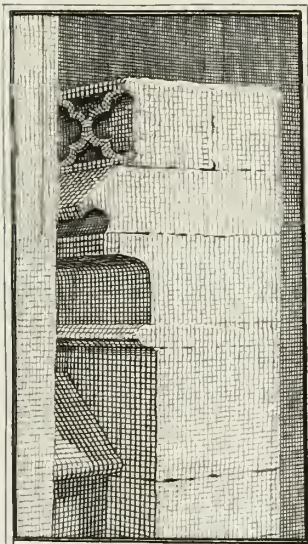
And No. 8, is the mural monument in the Cloisters, already spoken of.

That portion of Mr. Smith's Work which related to the History of Westminster, being here brought to its completion by Mr. Hawkins, the few remaining pages will be occupied with an *Address to the Subscribers*, and with some material information which has been lately obtained.



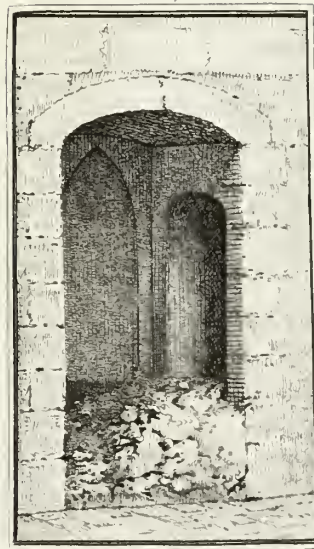
Gate Door discovered in the Speaker's state Lining Room.

. 72 .



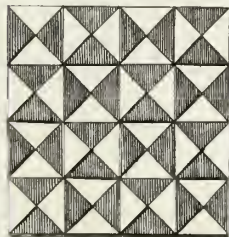
Cornice of the front of the Vicars Houses towards the Water.

. 77 .

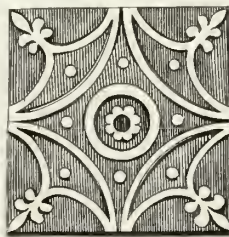


Internal view of a doorway to one of the Vicars houses.

. 73 .



. 74 .

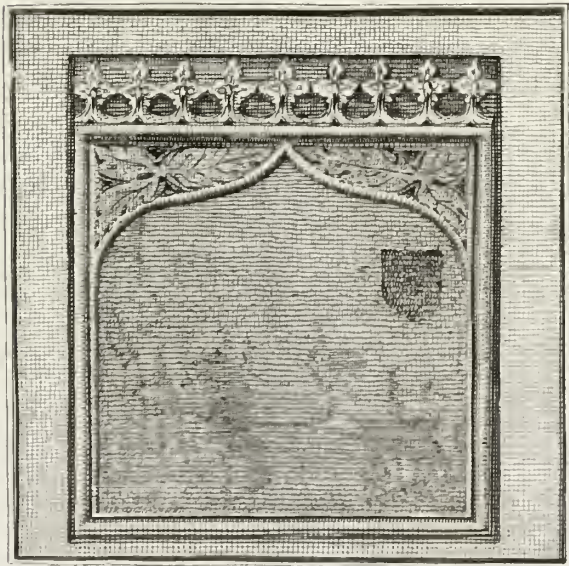


Tiles in the Vicars houses.

. 75 .

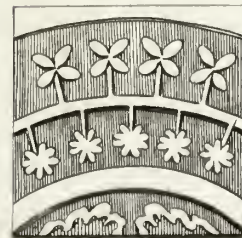


. 78 .



*Marble Monument in the Cloisters,
Drawn & Etched by J. T. Smith.*

. 76 .



A D D R E S S.

Mr. SMITH, the Proprietor of this Work, with an anxious view to preclude any injurious opinions which might otherwise be formed in the minds of his Subscribers, considers it essential to the justification of his own character and motives, to lay before them the following statements and explanations:

By the concurrent advice of a considerable number of his friends and subscribers, including several gentlemen without whose patronage and assistance his work could never have attained the high rate of utility and importance which he now presumes to ascribe to it, he has been led to close the volume at that part which relates to the History of Westminster, and to the House of Commons, to which two objects, it should be particularly noticed, his plates exclusively refer. This determination he was led to adopt, in consequence of having increased the pages of letter-press to nearly double, and the plates to considerably more than double, the number which he had originally pledged himself to furnish, yet without subjecting his Subscribers to that advance in the price which, in consideration of the above additions, he was absolutely necessitated to impose on the Non-Subscribers.

With respect to the "REMARKS ON GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE," which were promised in his "PROSPECTUS," Mr. Smith has withdrawn them from their proposed situation at the conclusion of the work, and now purposes to publish them in a separate form, incorporated with *sundry and far more valuable particulars* relating to the universal principles of Gothic Architecture, as he has subsequently found them unfolded in a very rare and curious performance by a foreign architect who flourished in the sixteenth century. The "Remarks" thus augmented and improved, will be offered to the public at large, in a volume printed uniformly with the present work, and illustrated by six additional plates, at the price of *two guineas*:—but, at the same time, to prevent his numerous Subscribers from considering themselves as unfairly treated by the retrenchment of the above materials from the Antiquities of Westminster, Mr. Smith hereby engages himself to supply all whose names appear in the List of Subscribers to this Work, with the supplementary volume now announced, at the price of *one guinea*. He further deems it necessary to repeat, in this place, that the "Remarks on Gothic Architecture," were de-

signed, from the beginning, to have been given at the conclusion of the "Antiquities of Westminster," and in an entirely separate form; so that they are obviously separable, without injury, from that work, to which they would have been merely an accessory, and in no respect a component part.

Without intending to trespass on the patience of the reader, Mr. Smith feels himself impelled here to offer some particular acknowledgments, which it would be as improper as it would be difficult, for him to repress.

To JOHN SYDNEY HAWKINS, Esq. he begs leave to present his best thanks for the very great trouble that gentleman has had in arranging, digesting, and discussing the various materials of this work: and he also begs leave to assure him, that should he proceed with a History of Westminster Abbey, Mr. Smith will, as he has already promised, render him every assistance in his power as a draughtsman; and will be ready to produce those plans and admeasurements of the most curious and least accessible parts of the Abbey, which he has, for some years past, neglected no opportunity of making, and has every reason to believe no other person has secured with similar intentions, or for public communication.

To the following gentlemen, some of whose names have been omitted in the preceding pages, he will also address his thanks, for their very liberal and friendly communications to him, and which, they may be assured, were immediately sent to Mr. Hawkins, viz.

To JOHN TOWNELEY, Esq. for the loan of a very rare engraving on wood, executed in the time of Albert Durer, exhibiting the geometrical construction of a beautiful Gothic building abroad; a copy of which, together with some others, by the same artist, since discovered elsewhere, will be given in Mr. Smith's work on "GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE."

To THOMAS HOPE, Esq. for his elegant tracings, by his own hand, of several rare specimens of Gothic ornament and architecture, selected in his travels.

To BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, and HISTORICAL PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY, for the very kind manner in which he conducted Mr. Smith to the several spots in Windsor Great Park, where the remains of the gate, formerly standing at Whitehall, (said to have been designed by Holbein,) had been worked up into separate buildings; and also for many valuable communications on painting, made with that frankness which so eminently distinguishes him.

To the learned and eminent sculptor, JOHN FLAXMAN, Esq. R. A. for a body of valuable information, addressed to Mr. Smith by that gentleman, and especially intended to elucidate the principal topics of this work, in a parallel of the state of the fine arts at Rome, with those of England, in the age of Edward III.

To Doctor GEORGE WILLIAMS, Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford, for having obligingly procured, at the request of Doctor CHARLES GOWER, of Oriel College, a correct copy of an important Record relating to St. Stephen's Chapel, the original of which is in that University.

To Mr. CHRISTIE, of Pall Mall, for an ingenious and interesting letter on the origin of supporters to armorial bearings.

To Mr. STEVENSON, of Norwich, proprietor of the superb collection of ancient stained glass, from various Monasteries on the Continent, (now exhibiting for sale, at No. 97, Pall Mall), for his communication of a drawing of St. James's Park, in the time of Charles II; engraven for this work, on the same plate with a similar subject from the collection of Doctor CHARLES GOWER.

To Mr. JOHN THOMAS GROVES, Clerk of the Works of the Palace of Westminster, for his liberal indulgence in permitting Mr. Smith to make drawings of the House of Commons, when the paintings were first discovered.

To Mr. GAYFERE, jun. mason to Westminster Abbey, as well as to his father, for much curious miscellaneous information respecting the state of Westminster in the last age.

To Mr. PITT COBBETT, for several communications respecting Westminster, tending to the enrichment of this work: and,

Again, in a more particular manner, to the friendly Mr. JOHN MANSON, bookseller, of Gerrard Street, Soho, for the loan of Dugdale's Monasticon, and other curious and rare books; some of which he actually *purchased on purpose*.



The following communications were made to Mr. SMITH, subsequent to the general arrangement and execution of the Work, and are deemed of too curious and valuable a nature to be omitted.

To Mr. J. T. Smith.

SIR,

I SEND you, as promised, the Extract I made some years since, respecting the sum of 1949 *l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.* expended by order of Hen. III, in the erection of a new Chamber contiguous to Westminster Hall, and other works there; which sum, reckoning according to the value of money and the price of labour at that period, must have been enormous. I had so long mislaid this Extract, as to despair of finding it; I hope however it is not too late to be of service to your work.

Ex Rotulo Liberate 28° Hen. III¹. m. 10 in Cedula in Turri Lond.

Rex, &c. Thesaurario & Camerarijs suis salutem—Liberate de Thesauro nostro Edwardo de Westmonasterio, mille nonogentas et quadraginta & novem libras, tresdecim solidos, quinque denarios & obulum, quos posuit per præceptum nostrum in constructione novæ Cameræ nostræ juxta Aulam nostram Westm. & conductûs nostri, et in aliis operationibus nostris ibidem, quas ei injunximus faciendas. Teste me ipso apud Wodestok 17° die Maij anno, &c. 28°.

Translated thus :

The king, &c. To his Treasurer and Chamberlains, greeting. Deliver out of our Treasury to Edward of Westminster, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine pounds, thirteen shillings, and five-pence halfpenny, which he has expended in the building of a new Chamber, near to our Hall of Westminster, and of our Conduit, and in other Works there, which we have enjoined him to be constructed. Witness ourself at Wodestok, the 17th day of May, in the 28th year [OF OUR REIGN.]

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

PENTON STREET, PENTONVILLE,
5th MARCH, 1807.

W. ILLINGWORTH.²

² This Gentleman is one of the Sub-Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom.

The following Letter will serve to shew the Value of Money at the Time mentioned in the preceding.

To Mr. J. T. Smith.

DEAR SIR,

I FIND that, in the year 1229 (A° 13 Hen. III.) an ox sold for eight shillings; and the price of one in 1279 (A° 7 Edw. I.) was sixteen shillings: therefore, if we take the mean of the two prices, viz. 12s. we shall find that the sum of 1949*l.* expended on the Chamber in 1254, (being the mean of the years) would be equal to the sum of 97,482*l.* and a fraction, in the present age. Admitting the price of an ox at this time, on an average, to be 30*l.*; and taking the mean price of the ox to be at 35*l.* then the sum of 1949*l.* is equal to 113,729*l.* at the present time.

I am, dear Sir,

Truly yours,

THOMAS BRYAN RICHARDS.*

To Mr. J. T. Smith.

DEAR SMITH,

I TAKE for certain, and of obvious course, that what relates to Anthony Woodville's bequest of his heart to our Lady of the Pewe, (Nichols, Coll. of Royal Wills, pages 352 and 353, note—and Dug. Bar. II. 233, there referred to), as well as what relates to the countess of Richmond's donation to the Dean and Canons, by her will, (Nichols, *ibid.* 361) has been observed, and made due use of, in some part of your work.

That the structure of St. Stephen's Chapel had obtained, at least, the highest and most decided approbation, in an age distinguished for architectural refinements and magnificence, is apparent from the will of King Hen. VI; which particularly and emphatically directs that the stalls and rood-loft of the choir of Eton College, shall "be made in manner and forme like the stalles and roode loft in the chappell of St. Stephen, at Westminster." (*ibid.* p. 296).

"King Charles II, after his restoration, gathered some *acorns* from the Royal Oak at Boscobel, and set them in St. James's Park, or garden; and used to *water them himself.*" *Tour through Great Britain, by a Gentleman, in 4 vol. 12mo. (1753) vol. ii, p. 379.*

"Saint Stephen's Chapel, within the ancient royal Palace of Westminster, was built by King Stephen about 1141." *Remarks on London, by W. Stow, 12mo. 1722, p. 123.*

* This Gentleman is one of the Sub-Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom:

“ In the passage out of Westminster Hall into Old Palace Yard, a little beyond the stairs going up to St. Stephen’s Chapel, on the left hand, *is* the *house* belonging to the ancient family of COTTON; wherein is kept a most inestimable library of manuscript volumes, famed both at home and abroad, collected with great expence by Sir Robert Cotton.” *Antiq. of London and Westminster*, by N. Bailey, [author of the Dictionary] 12mo. 1734, p. 241.

“ The *Gate-House*^b at Westminster is so called, of two gates, the *one* out of the College Court towards the north; on the east side thereof was the *bishop* of London’s prison for clerks convict: the other gate adjoining the first, *but* towards the west, is a gaol or prison for offenders thither committed: these gates were both caused to be built by Walter Warfield, cellarer to the monastery, in the reign of Edward III.” *Ibid.* p. 242.

“ At the upper end of Westminster Hall is a marble *stone*, [perhaps *table* or *bench*,] of nineteen feet in length, and three feet in breadth, and a *marble chair*,^c where the Kings of England formerly sat at their coronation dinners; and, at other solemn times, the lord chancellors: but now not to be seen, being *built over* by the Courts of King’s Bench and Chancery.” *Ibid.* p. 240. It is to be wished that when the purposed alterations of those places shall commence, every lover of our monarchical antiquities will interest himself in the preservation of these venerable relics; since the same barbarous insensibility that *buried them alive*, will scruple as little to profane or destroy them, when disclosed.

JOHN CRANCH.

^b The following extract from the records of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, was kindly communicated to Mr. Smith by George Vincent, Esq. “ Agreed that the Gatehouse, belonging to the church, is in a ruinous and dangerous condition. Ordered that Mr. Clarke, the keeper thereof, have immediate notice to quit the same, and the almsmen’s houses thereto adjoining: that the lead and iron be sold under the direction of the surveyor of the church.” Signed 10th July 1776.

The Dean and Chapter ordered a new gaol to be erected adjoining Tothill-Fields Bridewell, which was finished in 1782.

^c When this communication was delivered in writing, by Mr. Smith, to Mr. Groves, Clerk of the Works of the Old Palace of Westminster, that gentleman gave immediate orders for an investigation into the fact. But it appears that the search was made *close* to the southern wall, and that he was completely disappointed. It is highly probable that the chair and table were placed at a distance from the wall, to allow of a space for the attendants on the Royal Person; so that had the examination been at about the distance of fifteen feet from the wall, these relics might have been discovered. Is not the title of “ Court of *King’s Bench*” derived from this identical *marble bench*?—because it is well known that our early kings sat in Parliament, in Westminster Hall.

OBSERVATION ON THE BREADTH OF WESTMINSTER HALL:

Communicated to Mr. Smith, by a Friend, 14th March, 1807.

THE breadth of Westminster Hall is such as seems likely to have been determined by directions transmitted from a distance, and in rude times.

This breadth is that which is still familiarly called in many parts of England *acre-breadth*; that is, four perches or poles, of five yards and an half each, or twenty-two yards: *acre-length* being forty such perches, or the measure we now call a *furlong*, a word abbreviated from *forty-long*.

Inclosed arable needs no such distribution of land into acres of a particular figure; but in common-field land, which is now rapidly diminishing by inclosure acts, property every where remains in this form, and several parallel lands or ridges of similar breadth, abutting upon a head-land common to all, are styled in the aggregate a *furlong*, from the usual length of the lands composing it.

The partition of common-fields is described by Tacitus, in his Treatise on **the Customs** of our German Ancestors; and in feudal times it seems to have been **perpetuated** by annual grants to the several vassals of each manorial lord. **Such** an annual exchange of land remains even to this day in some few districts of Scotland, where the custom is well known by the name of *run-rig*, denoting the successive rotation of tenants holding the several *ridges* of land.

This barbarian custom seems to have aimed at insuring the mutual defence of common property in the same field; the turbulence of ancient times making skilful cultivation a secondary consideration. Thus also the manorial lord might best prevent discontent among his vassal tenants, who could not complain of unequal partition, while they hoped for reparation in the next annual rotation. Another reason has also been assigned; lest the cultivator should become so much attached to permanent property, as to be less prompt to warlike enterprize; but this reason appears too refined for those rude times.

The remarkable description of Tacitus above referred to, is here subjoined, as worthy of quotation:

“ Agri pro numero cultorum ab universis per vices occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiuntur. Facilitatem partiendi, camporum spatia prestant. Arva per annos mutant, et superest Ager. Nec enim cum ubertate et amplitudine soli labore contendunt, ut pomaria conserant, et prata sepiant, et hortos rigent: sola terræ fruges imperatur.”—Tacitus, De morib. German. libellus. c. xxvi.

Communication on the ancient mode of writing Letters of Gold, in relief.

“ I have seen,” says M. Pingeron, “ in the hands of M. de St. Antin, (Painter of History) a *liquid gold*,^b prepared by M. Thonié, a chemist of Paris, living opposite *la Doctrine Chrétienne*. It would work in a *pen*, like ink, and it would receive a high degree of polish. This secret was known to the earlier artists of France, as may be collected from a view of the portrait of Francis I, painted in miniature by Nicholas Dellabate, which is preserved in the cabinet of the late king of France. The draperies are raised above the surface, by very minute linear hatchings of gold, which must have been done by something of a liquid nature. In Germany, at this very time, beautiful MSS. are executed in letters of gold, upon a blue or a black ground, which have a fine effect. The scribes of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries are said to have performed their work in the following manner: they took a portion of *rock-crystal*, and beat it into an impalpable powder, and ground it upon a porphyry, or other stone, with strong gum-water, into a thin paste. With this paste, the letters were traced, and they were afterwards rubbed briskly, when the paste was thoroughly dry, with a piece of pure gold. They were polished by means of a dog’s tooth. But where a still greater relief was required, the ancients used to cut cavities in parchment, resembling letters and ornaments, which being dipped in drying oil and dried, and applied to the surface of the vellum or paper on which the MS. was to be written, would allow the interstices to be filled up with the above paste: the parchment pattern being then withdrawn, an embossed letter remained, of a prominent boldness, which was treated as before described.

There is additional proof of the usage of a *pen* in the illumination of ancient MSS. to be found in “ *Warton’s History of Poetry, Dissertation II.* ” “ At Trinity College, in Cambridge, is a Psalter in Latin and Saxon, admirably written, and illuminated with letters of gold, silver, miniated, &c. It is full of a variety of historical pictures. At the end is the figure of the writer Eadwin, supposed to be a monk of Canterbury, holding a pen of metal, undoubtedly used in such sort of writing; with an inscription importing his name, and excellence in the calligraphic art. It appears to be performed about the reign of king Stephen.”

^b Those who are anxious to recover this useful art, may examine with advantage the various experiments on *gold*, recorded in Lewis’s *Commerce of Arts*, 4to. Lond, 1763.—Chap. 2.

At the particular request of several intelligent inhabitants of Westminster, who are anxious to enrich this work with such indubitable facts as come either within their own memory or are preserved in various legal instruments, Mr. Smith has been induced to insert their information, in the order in which it chronologically comes.

The City of Westminster was so difficult of access previously to the erection of the present commodious bridge, (between 1738 and 1750),^d and the streets were so narrow and dirty, and lined with so many wretched dwellings, as to cause the Parliament to pass an act in the 23d year of Geo. II, 1750, for the purchase of all such tenements and places as stood in the way of its improvement. For instance, they bought the ancient market-place called the *Round Wool-staple*, which stood at the east end of the spot now called Bridge Street, on which the western abutment of the bridge was built; for which it appears they gave the sum of 840*l.* Some remains of the place where this Staple was kept, and particularly an old stone gate fronting the Thames, were in being till the year 1741, when they were pulled down; and until this date, the place retained its original name.^e

They extended their improvements westward, erecting Bridge Street and Great George Street, to Storey's Gate, St. James's Park; and they constructed a wide and handsome avenue to the Houses of Parliament, from north to south, across the ground on which Parliament Street now stands. Formerly, the only coach-road to those important houses was through King Street and Union Street, which were in so miserable a state, that faggots were thrown into the ruts on the days on which the king went to Parliament, to render the passage of the state coach more easy. From Union Street the road continued on the western side of New Palace Yard through St. Margaret's Lane, to Old Palace Yard. The present St. Margaret's Street is formed out of St. Margaret's Lane, and 34 feet of the ground on which that part of the Palace of Westminster called Tudor Buildings, erected by Henry VIII, originally stood, and a portion of the *Old Fish-Yard*. So extremely narrow was the old

^e The Clock-Tower which stood on the north side of New Palace Yard was taken down in 1715, and the noble bell which it contained, called GREAT TOM of Westminster, was purchased for St. Paul's Cathedral; but on its way through Temple Bar it rolled off the carriage, whereby it was cracked, and rendered useless until it was re-cast. On the rim of the newly-cast bell, an inscription intimates that it was brought from the *ruins* of Westminster.

^d The above vary from the received dates, but they are correctly taken from the *mason's account-book*.

Lane, that pales were obliged to be placed, four feet high, between the foot-path and coach-road, to preserve the passengers from injury, and from being covered with the mud which was splashed on all sides in abundance. At the end of this Lane, in Old Palace Yard, stood the ancient brick buildings called *Heaven*, and *Purgatory*, between which and the east end of Henry the VIIth's Chapel, the state coach passed to set down the King at the entrance of the House of Lords, whence it was driven into the Court-Yard of Lindsey, or Abingdon House, (then occupying the west side of Dirty Lane, now called Abingdon Street), in order to take up his Majesty on his return. Such was the obstruction at that time, from the numerous buildings in Old Palace Yard, that no other mode could be devised for the commodiously turning so stately a carriage drawn by eight horses. All these incumbrances were, however, removed, about the period when the bridge, and the improvements before related, were in a state of progress. For instance, *Heaven* and *Purgatory*,^c with the sheds and out-houses, were pulled down, together with the dwellings on the east side of Old Palace Yard, with Lindsey or Abingdon House; and Dirty Lane, on the south, which was inhabited by the poorest class of people. In lieu of this filth and meanness, a spacious opening was made for the erection of mansions adapted to the reception of the highest orders of society; Abingdon Street was constructed, leading by Millbank to Grosvenor House, which was built in 1735, on the scite of Peterborough House; and the whole space about the Houses of Parliament assumed an appearance more appropriate and dignified. Some time after these grand alterations, occasional improvements were made, by the erection of Committee Rooms for the Members of the House of Commons,—by the building of an Ordnance Office at the east end of St. Margaret's Church,—and by the pulling down another portion of the Tudor Buildings in 1793, which projected 72 feet into St. Margaret's Street. Since this period, there appears to have been a fixed determination

^c Within the premises of *Purgatory* was preserved the *Ducking-Stool*, which was employed by the burgesses of Westminster for the punishment of *scolds*. The lady was strapped within a chair fastened by an iron pin, or pivot, at one end of a long pole suspended on its middle by a lofty trestle; which having been previously placed on the shore of the river, allowed the body of the culprit to be plunged

“ *Hissing hot into the Thames.*”

When the fervor of her passion was supposed to have subsided, by a few admonitory duckings, the lever was balanced by pulling a cord at the other end, and the dripping Xantippe was exposed to the ridicule of her neighbours.

to seize every opportunity of improving the City of Westminster. In the year 1800, the Prince's Chamber, in which His Majesty used to robe, and the Old House of Lords, were quitted for the Court of Requests, which was every way more suited to the increased number of Peers that were introduced by the Irish Union. A portion of the Court was divided off, at the south end, for a new robing-room, into which the old tapestry representing the birth of Queen Elizabeth, that adorned the Prince's Chamber, was removed; and the body of the Court was fitted up with seats, and hung with the tapestry of the old House of Lords, the subject of which is the Destruction of the Spanish Armada.

The Painted Chamber received considerable alteration, by the substitution of two modern windows at the east end, in the place of the old ones; and the very curious old tapestry said to be Arras,^d portraying the Siege of Troy, was taken down and placed in a cellar under the building. The walls were then covered with paper, and the room was fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the Commons, from the 11th of November to the 31st of December 1800, until the alterations in the present House were completed. For the convenience of hanging the paper, a scaffolding was erected, which was the means of discovering historical paintings upon the walls that gave rise to the name of the Painted Chamber; and on the ceiling of a small recess or closet in the south wall, were found ancient inscriptions, in the French language.

Several dark, filthy rooms and passages, at the south end of the present House of Lords, were converted into convenient apartments for the officers attending the Peers; and a lobby was formed for this House, at the north end, in the space left by the purposed removal of the staircase constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, within the dark passage leading from Westminster Hall to the Court of Requests and the House of Commons.

^d "ARRAS,"—so named from the City of Arras, in France, a large, strong, and fine place, formerly peculiarly eminent for its tapestry-hangings, which were here invented: but they are inferior to those of Paris, Brussels, and Antwerp,—of more modern date.

A specimen of the state of this art, so early as the Norman Conquest, is exhibited in the Cathedral of Bayeux; the subject of which is—"The entire series of Duke William's descent on England,"—engraved and explained in Duearel's *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*.

Tapestry-hangings were, however, manufactured in *England* as early as the reign of Edw. III, and probably before that time, as appears from the following passage in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*:

"A Tapestry-Merchant last, whose web might pass
Less for the work of London, than Arras."

The Sub-Chapel of St. Stephen,^e—the Cloisters, built by Dr. Chambers,—the Tapestry-room,—together with several apartments on the same spot, were formerly inhabited by the auditors of the Exchequer. This Sub-Chapel, in the time of Lord Halifax, was a receptacle for coals, wood, and lumber, and was then called the Grotto-Room; but, whilst lord Walpole was Auditor, it was handsomely fitted up as a domestic apartment, and remained in that state during the time of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. When Mr. Ad-dington (now Lord Sidmouth) was Speaker, the Commons voted these apartments as a residence for their Speakers, who caused them, in consequence, to be much improved. They were advanced in beauty and convenience in the time of Sir John Mitford (now Lord Redesdale); but, since the present Speaker, the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, has held the Chair, many other of the apartments, which remained in a wretched state, have been rebuilt, and the brick partition walls, which had been *barbarously* erected across the Cloisters, have been removed. The Bell-Tower of St. Stephen, in which pigeons were kept by the labourer-in-trust, has been converted into a best staircase leading up to three very spacious rooms. Two of these rooms are fitted up as a Picture-Gallery, for the reception of Original Portraits of the Speakers of the House of Commons, from the earliest specimens of Portrait-Painting, to the present day; and the following very valuable list of pictures, already presented by individuals, will shew what grand things may be done in a short space of time, when public spirit is roused by example. Their arrangement in the rooms is not chronological, because the portraits are not uniform in size, some being heads only, and others being full-length, and as large as life; they are therefore placed in the situations in which they appear to the greatest advantage. However, care has been taken, very properly, to exhibit the earliest portraits, in the first room from the stairs.

^e The ceiling of the Sub-Chapel is of stone, and enriched with historical sculpture, delineating the "*Stoning of St. Stephen*," &c. of the time of Edward III.—It should be observed, that parts of the ceiling of that portion of the Sub-Chapel which has been taken into the Speaker's State Dining-room, have been re-painted and re-gilt by Mr. Pitt Cobbett, who carefully took drawings and matched the original colours, previously to his performance of the work; from whom the following letter has been received.

SIR,

To Mr. J. T. Smith.

IN reply to your enquiries respecting the re-painting and gilding of the carvings on the ceiling of the Speaker's great dining-room, I can assure you that they have been faithfully restored to the state in which they were found in 1801: it being the wish of the Surveyor Général, (Mr. Wyatt) to have them painted as nearly as possible to their original costume.

I remain, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Bedford Street, Covent Garden,
March 18, 1807.

PITT COBBETT.

All these carvings, together with those in Dr. Chambers's Cloisters, having been ably engraven, and explained in Mr. Carter's valuable work of "*Specimens of ancient Sculpture in England*," Mr. Smith has not thought it necessary to enter upon them particularly.

LIST OF THE PORTRAITS, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Sir Thomas More, Speaker 1523. Lord Chancellor 1529. Given by the Right Hon. Charles Abbot ^e 1803	Sergeant Glanville, Speaker 1640. Given by his descendant Francis Glanville, Esq. 1803.
Thomas Audley, Esq. Speaker 1529—1532. Lord Keeper 1532. Lord Chancellor 1533. Baron Audley, and K. G. 1538. Given by Richard Lord Braybrooke 1804.	Sir Harbottle Grimston, Speaker 1660. Master of the Rolls 1660. Given by his descendant Lord Viscount Grimston 1803.
Richard Onslow, Esq. Speaker 1566, and Solicitor General. Given by the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, Bart. 1803	Sir Edward Turner, Speaker 1661. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1671. Given by his descendant the Earl of Winterton 1803.
Christopher Wray, Esq. Speaker 1571. Lord Chief Justice K. B. 1571. Given by his descendant Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. 1803.	Edward Seymour, Esq. Speaker 1672. Treasurer of the Navy 1673. Given by his descendant Edward Duke of Somerset 1803.
Edward Coke, Esq. Speaker 1592, 1593. Solicitor General 1592. Attorney General 1593. Lord C. J. C. P. 1606. Lord C. J. K. B. 1613—1620. Given by his descendant Thomas William Coke, Esq. 1804.	Robert Harley, Esq. Speaker 1700—1704. Secretary of State 1704. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1710. Earl of Oxford and Lord High Treasurer 1711. K. G. 1712. Given by his descendant William Henry Cavendish, fourth Duke of Portland, 1804. Lord President of the Council, and K. G.
Randal Crew, Esq. Speaker 1614. Lord Chief Justice K. B. 1624. Given by his descendant Amabella Baroness Lucas 1805.	John Smith, Esq. Speaker 1705. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1708. Given by his descendant Thomas Asheton Smith, Esq. 1803.
Sir Thomas Crewe, Knt. Speaker 1623—1625. Given by his descendant Ralph Cartwright, Esq. 1805.	Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. Speaker 1703. Chancellor of the Exchequer 1714. Lord Onslow 1716. Given by the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, Bart. 1803.
Sir John Finch, Speaker 1627, 1628. Lord Chief Justice C. P. 1635. Lord Keeper 1640. Lord Chancellor, and Baron Finch of Fordwick, 1640. Given by Heneage fourth Earl of Aylesford 1804.	William Bromley Esq. 1713. Secretary of State 1713. Given by his descendant Luey, W ^o of Cromwell Pricc, Esq.
William Lenthal Esq. Speaker 1640. Given by his descendant John Lenthal, Esq. 1803.	

^e The present Speaker, who has been elected to the Chair in three successive Parliaments, viz. on Feb. 10, 1802, on Nov. 16, 1802, and Dec. 15, 1806. There is a portrait of him painted by Northcote, in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford; which has been engraven by Picart.

<p>Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Speaker 1713, 1714. Given by his descendant Sir Thomas Charles Hanmer, Bart. 1803.</p>	<p>Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq. Speaker 1780—1788. Given by Sir George Cornwall, Bart. 1804.</p>
<p>The Hon. Spencer Compton, Speaker 1714. K. B. 1725. Earl of Wilmington 1730. K. G. 1733. First Lord of the Treasury 1742. Given by the Right Hon. Lady George A. H. Cavendish, Daughter of Charles seventh Earl of Northampton 1803.</p>	<p>The Right Hon. Wm. Wyndham Grenville, Speaker 1789. Baron Grenville 1789. Secretary of State 1789—1801. Given by Lord Grenville 1804.</p>
<p>Arthur Onslow, Esq. Speaker 1727—1761, in five successive Parliaments. Treasurer of the Navy 1734. Given by the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, Bart. 1803.</p>	<p>Henry Addington, Esq. Speaker 1789—1801. First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1801—1804. Viscount Sidmouth, and Lord President of the Council 1805. Given by the Right Hon. Henry Addington 1804.</p>
<p>Sir John Cust, Bart. Speaker 1761—1770. Given by his son Lord Brownlow 1804.</p>	<p>Sir John Mitford, Speaker 1801. Lord Redesdale, and Chancellor of Ireland 1802. Given by Lord Redesdale 1803.</p>

The court-yard (formerly called St. Stephen's Court) has been much improved, by removing a coach-house and stables which stood against the east side of Westminster Hall, and by making an additional way under the Receipt Offices of the Exchequer, for the carriages to drive out, when attending the Speaker's levees. Before this alteration took place, it was not unusual to see carriages driven against each other, and meeting with injury.

Seven miserable dwellings, which obscured the beauty of the north side of Henry VIIIth's Chapel, and which only produced sixty pounds per annum, were ordered on Feb. 24, 1804, to be taken down, in consequence of a letter from the Speaker to the Dean, dated November 28, 1803, reminding him of a *proviso* contained in a former agreement between the Parliament and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The ground on which the Great Sanctuary stood (where a market-place was built in lieu of the one taken down at the Wool-Staple) was, by an Act passed 29 June, 1804, purchased by government of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; on which a new Guild-Hall is now being erected. In this very ancient building,—the Great Sanctuary,—were formerly hung the bells^d of Westminster Abbey, prior to the erection of the present towers (from a design

^d After it was discontinued to be used as a bell-tower, it was leased, by the Dean and Chapter, to a Quaker, who sold wine by draught-measure: it therefore went by the name of the *Quaker's Tavern*.

by Sir Christopher Wren) which were finished ^d within the time of Mr. Gayfere, sen. aged eighty-eight, now living, who assisted, when a boy, in carrying the rods for the admeasurement of the north west tower, and who finished the other since his appointment of Abbey-mason.

The King's entrance-door to the House of Lords, the Ordnance Office, Waghorn's coffee-house, Ship public-house, and a house lately occupied by Mrs. Bennet, formerly a tavern, called the *Cæsar's Head*,^e from Soho, with Mr. Bellamy's (all on the east side of Old Palace Yard), have been in part taken down, and fitted up for the better convenience of his Majesty and the Peers.

It should be observed that the Ordnance-Office lately pulled down, (built in lieu of the original one which stood on the east side of Old Palace Yard), completely blocked up the east end of St. Margaret's Church, and darkened the fine specimen of ancient glass ^f over the altar. That office, with all the dwellings on the west side of St. Margaret's Street, and the south side of Union Street, with those on the east side of King Street, forming for the most part a pile of meanness and inconvenience, were purchased and removed in consequence of an Act passed 10th of July, 1805. The City of Westminster has thus received a rapid and material improvement, which will make it one of the most magnificent spots in the kingdom, displaying an uninterrupted view of the Abbey, Westminster Hall, and St. Margaret's Church, with a prospect to further splendor, by the demolition of many shabby buildings west of the present alterations; and by the introduction of a parapet and terrace, in the place of the Tally-Office of the Exchequer, on the east side of New Palace Yard. At this very date, April 1807, the north front of Westminster Hall is about to resume its appearance in the time of Richard II.

The two public houses, the sign of the Coach and Horses, and the Royal Oak, Oliver's coffee-house, and the Exchequer coffee-house, which for so many years disguised the Hall and the Tudor buildings, have been taken down; in consequence of which, eight fragments of elegant figures, carved in the reign of Richard II, similar in style to the six over the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery, were discovered in niches of exquisite workmanship, against the lower part of the front of Westminster Hall. Five of them against the north east tower are much mutilated, four of which are without

^d In the eighth year of Geo. II, as appears by an inscription cut on the West front of Westminster Abbey.

^e As appeared by an inscription against the front of the house.

^f For a more particular account of this beautiful window, which was originally intended as a present, by the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, for king Hen. VIIIth's Chapel,—See "*The Ornaments of Churches considered*," 4to. 1761, written by Dr. Wilson.

heads; but the three, against the north west tower, are more perfect; they have heads, and one of them is a graceful female, wearing a crown. Six of these statues are as large as life; and the other two are about four feet high. All these statues are of fire-stone; but the Hall is of Caen-stone.

A large, perfectly dry and light room has been added, for preserving the ancient Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office, on the east side of St. Margaret's Street, adjoining the King's Bench Record Office.

The dark passage that led into Cotton Garden out of the south east corner of Westminster Hall, close by the Court of King's Bench, has been blocked up, and a far lighter one made through the west wall, at the south end of the Hall, close to the Court of Chancery, leading into Old Palace Yard.

In consequence of the removal of the coffee-houses in New Palace Yard, others, more convenient, have been made under the King's Remembrancer's Office, to which a way has been cut through Westminster Hall, on the west side, between the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer.

Of these under-rooms, formerly called *Hell* and *Paradise*, two Prisons of the Palace, a great portion was taken away in 1793, when St. Margaret's Street was enlarged, exposing to view a pump (called *Hell-Pump*) which goes under the same appellation at this day. The keys of this Prison, fastened to a leathern belt, are now in a room above Mr. Gray's Office, on the east side of New Palace Yard, which formed a part of the Star Chamber, and in which the tallies of the Receipts of the Exchequer are kept.

Two prebendal houses that formerly stood on the north side of the Abbey (between Solomon's Porch and the Towers) in which Dr. Barker and Dr. Willes resided, were on the 16th of March, 1737, by the Dean and Chapter, ordered to be pulled down. The small door-way, under the fourth window from Solomon's Porch, led from these houses into the Abbey; and the four statues contained in the niches on the summits of the four buttresses next the Towers, were screened from the north wind, and preserved, by these houses.

N. B. The four Commissioners for the improvement of Westminster Hall, appointed by the King under the late act, are

1. The Lord Chancellor, for the time being.
2. The Secretary of State, for the Home Department.
3. Lord Auckland.
4. Lord Gwydir.

By permission of the Right Hon. the Speaker, and John Clementson, Esq. (Treasurer to the Right Hon. and Hon. the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge) Mr. Smith will shortly publish several ancient plans of parts of Westminster, to illustrate this work.

Whilst the last sheets of this Work were in the hands of the Composer, the annexed design was engraven on wood by the ingenious Mr. John Berryman, from a drawing made previously upon the block by the hand^e of Thomas Stothard, Esq. R. A. whose elegant taste is too well known to need any eulogium.



The above subject, so aptly chosen by Mr. Stothard, from the 175th page of this work, is a delineation of Edward III, commissioning Hugh de St.

^e The decorating of books with the identical delineations of celebrated painters, as was practised by Titian, Holbein, and others, is the only sure method of conveying to posterity the real genius of the artist; and must prove more acceptable to men of taste, than laboured and expensive *copies*.

Albans, John Athelard,^d and Benedict Nightegale, to collect painters for St. Stephen's Chapel, rebuilt by that monarch: a list of whose names, with the wages they received, is here alphabetically arranged; not one of whom was known to lord Orford:

Hugh de St. Albans, master of the painters, at 1s. a day.

At 2s. a day.

John Barneby.

At 1s. a day each.

John de Cotton and William Maynard.

At 10d. a day each.

John Elham, John Pekele, and Gilbert Pokerig,—Pokerigh,—Pokrich,—Pokerich,—Pockerich,—or Pokeritch.

At 9d. a day each.

John Athelard, Henry Bleche, Henry Blithe, John de Cambridge, John Davy, John Eccester,—Exchester,—or Exeter, Janyn Godmered, William Lincoln, Richard Norwich, John Oxford, Gilbert Prince, Thomas Ruddok, Lowen, or Leven Tassyn, Wm. de Walsingham, or Walsyngham.

At 8d. a day each.

Richard de Croydon, Richard Forde, John Palmer, or Palmere, and William Somervill.

At 7d. a day each.

Thomas Burnham, Wm. Estwyk, or Estwyks, and Thomas Jordan,—Jordon,—or Jurdan.

At 6d. a day each.

Adam Burgate, or Purgate, William Heston, William Lark, or Larke, Benjamin Nitengale, Roger Norwich, Edward Paynel, Peter Stokwell,—Stockwell,—or Stokewell, John Tatersete, Ralph Tatersete, and John Werkham.

At 5d. a day each.

Peter de Cambridge, Edward de Burton, Wm. Heston, John Leveryngton, Thomas Pritewell,—or Pritetwell, and Thomas Shank.

At 4½d. a day each.

Thomas de Cambridge, William Cambridge, Thomas Davy, Richard Lincoln, Reginald de Walsingham, and John York.

In addition to the painters employed in the reign of Edward III, are subjoined the names of several others who lived as far back as the period of Edward I, and who worked at that time in the decorations of the *first* St.

^d The above-mentioned persons were themselves painters, and were employed on the works of St. Stephen's Chapel, in conjunction with those artists mentioned in this list. They are supposed to have been priests: and it appears from the following quotation that the priests who were skilled in illuminating of Missals, were promoted to benefices in preference to others: Sometime in the thirteenth century, the prior and convent of St. Swithin's, at Winchester, appear to have recommended one of their brethren to the convent of Hyde as a proper person to be preferred to the Abbacy of that convent, then vacant.

These are his merits. "Est enim confrater ille noster in glosanda sacra pagina bene callens, in scriptura (transcribing) peritus, in capitalibus literis appingendis bonus artifex, in regula S. Benedicti instructissimus, psallendi doctissimus, &c." MS. Registr. See WARTON'S History of Poetry, vol. i, p. 445.

Stephen's Chapel, (said to have been erected by king Stephen about 1141); not one of whom has been mentioned by lord Orford:

Master Walter's wages for a week, 7s.

At 8d. a day each.

Andrew, and
Giletto.

At 7d. a day each.

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Thomas of Flory.

At 6d. a day each.

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John of Carlisle,
Roger of Ireland,
John of Sonington,

Roger of Winchester, and
Thomas of Worcester.

At 4½d. a day each.

John of Halstede,
Godfrey of Norfolk,
Richard of Oxford,
William of Oxford,
William Ross, and
Mathew of Worcester.

At 3½d. a day each.

Thomas of Clare, and
John of Notingham.

At 3d. a day each.

John of Essex, and
Thomas, son of Master Walter.

At 2½d. a day.

Henry of Sodingdon.

Of the *seventy-six* painters who were employed in St. Stephen's Chapel, it is worthy of observation that the whole were natives of this country, with the exception perhaps of *two*. When this circumstance is considered, and combined with the beauty and workmanship of that edifice, there can be little difficulty in appreciating the merits of our earlier artists. To the eternal confusion of the Abbé de Bos, and a string of foreign writers with similar opinions, the climate of this country will be found less frigid than their calculations. Could they view, at this time, the productions of our modern artists, they would revoke their sentiments, if they had any candour; and they would join in commendation of the liberal patronage which had its commencement at the Throne, and which has spread through the several orders of our Nobility and Gentry.

To the future persons who may be employed on the repairs of the public buildings in Westminster, the following particulars, concerning the various kinds of stone made use of in those edifices, may be of importance.

The foundations of the Old Palace and of Westminster Abbey are of Rag-stone; a very hard, grey stone,^c procured at Maidstone, in Kent. The

^c See a curious order of the 28th of Henry III, for 100 barge-loads of *grey-stone* to be purchased by the Sheriff of Kent, for the King's new works in Westminster, in Lord Orford's *Anecdotes of Painting*.—Dodsley's edit. vol. i, p. 12.

oldest parts of the same Palace are of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Caen, and Fire-stone. Westminster Abbey is of Caen, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire,^f Northamptonshire, Purbeck, and Fire-stone: many of the early ornaments and monumental figures are of fire-stone. Henry the VIIIth's Chapel^g is of Gloucestershire and Fire-stone:—the screen on either side the Chapel is of Fire-stone. St. Stephen's Chapel is of Caen-stone, Ryegate-stone, and Purbeck-marble, as the Records in this work have shewn. Whitehall Chapel, built by Inigo Jones, is of Portland-stone, and was its first introduction into this City; but the festoons over the windows, are of a softer stone, and are decaying very fast. Westminster Bridge is of Portland and Purbeck-stone.

Free-stone, so called from the free manner in which it may be worked, comes from Bath, Caen,^h (in Normandy), Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, the Isle of Portland,ⁱ and Roach-Abbey, &c.

Fire-stone is found at Ryegate and Godstone, (in Surrey), it is soft, and will resist fire.

Purbeck, from the Island of that name, is extremely hard.

^f A soft, easily-wrought stone, from Great Banington, Gloucestershire, usually called Puff-stone, prodigiously strong and lasting.

^g Stow says,—“The stone for this work, (as I have been informed,) was brought from Huddleston Quarry, in Yorkshire.”—See Strype's Stow, vol. ii, book vi, page 11.

^h Much used in England, after the conquest:—it is yellower than the other sorts of *free-stone*.

ⁱ This is the most valuable of all the *free-stones*: it is extremely durable, and capable of being used in works of sculpture which are exposed to the weather. A striking instance of this is to be seen in the key-stones that adorn the arches of Somerset-House, which were carved by the best sculptors of that time, (twenty-five years since) from Heads of River-Gods, designed by Cipriani. Three of these were carved by Mr. NATHANIEL SMITH, father of the proprietor of this work, who was a pupil of the great Roubilliac, and who had the honour of working with him on some of the monuments in Westminster Abbey.

Many proofs of Mr. N. Smith's genius are recorded in the “*Transactions of the Society of Arts*, in the Adelphi, London,” viz. In 1758—for the *first best* model in clay, 5*l.* 5*s.* In 1759—for the *first best* drawing from a plaster cast, 5*l.* 5*s.* In 1759—for the *first best* drawing of animals, 3*l.* 3*s.* In 1760—for the *first best* model of animals, 9*l.* 9*s.* (This model is in the possession of Lord Viscount Maynard.) In 1761—for the *first best* model, in clay, of the *Continnence of Scipio*, 15*l.* 15*s.* (in the possession of the Marquis of Roekingham). In 1762—for the *first best* model, in clay, 21*l.*—The subject, *Coriolanus supplicated by his Mother*.

During a portion of his life, he was a printseller, as has been mentioned in the *Preface*.

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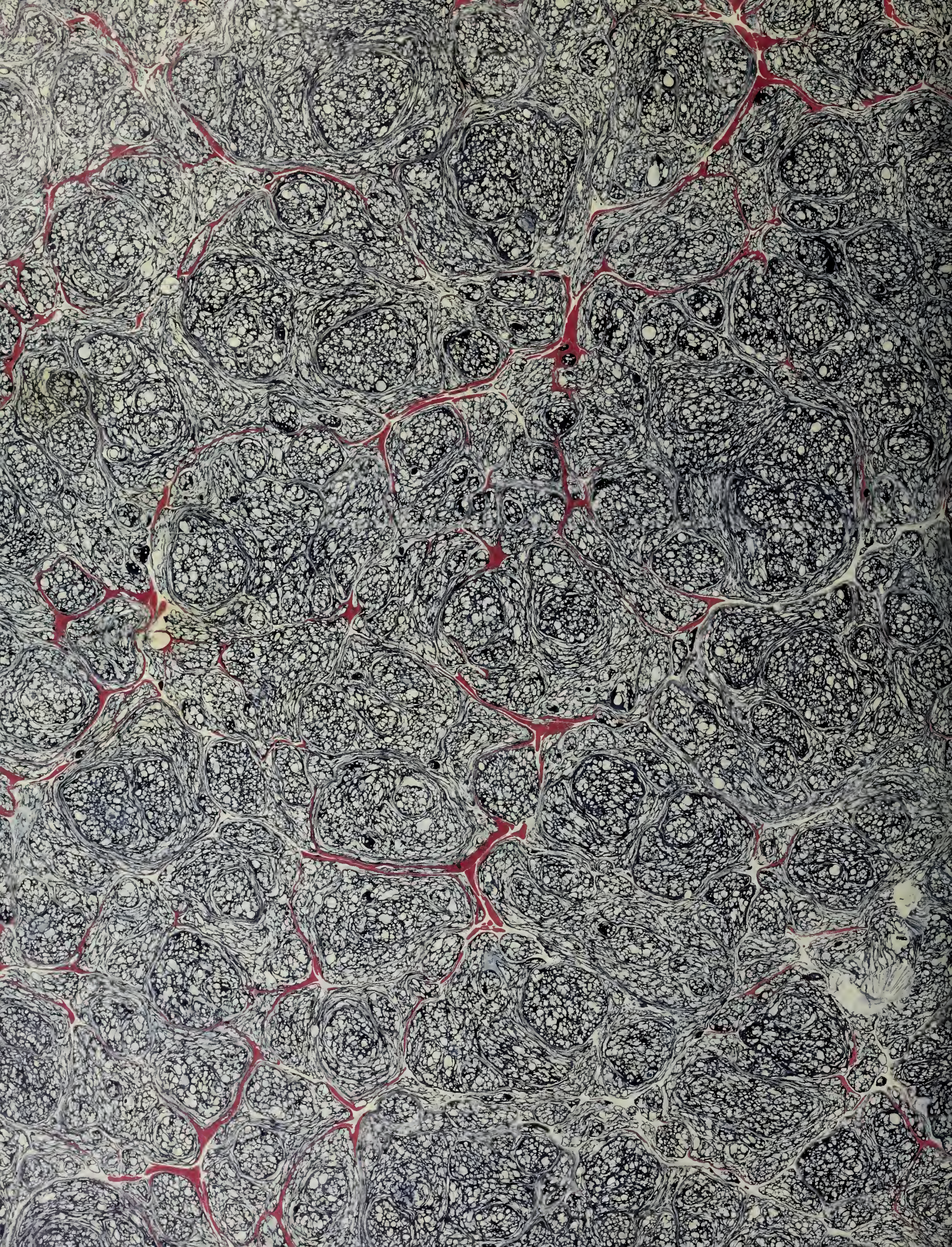
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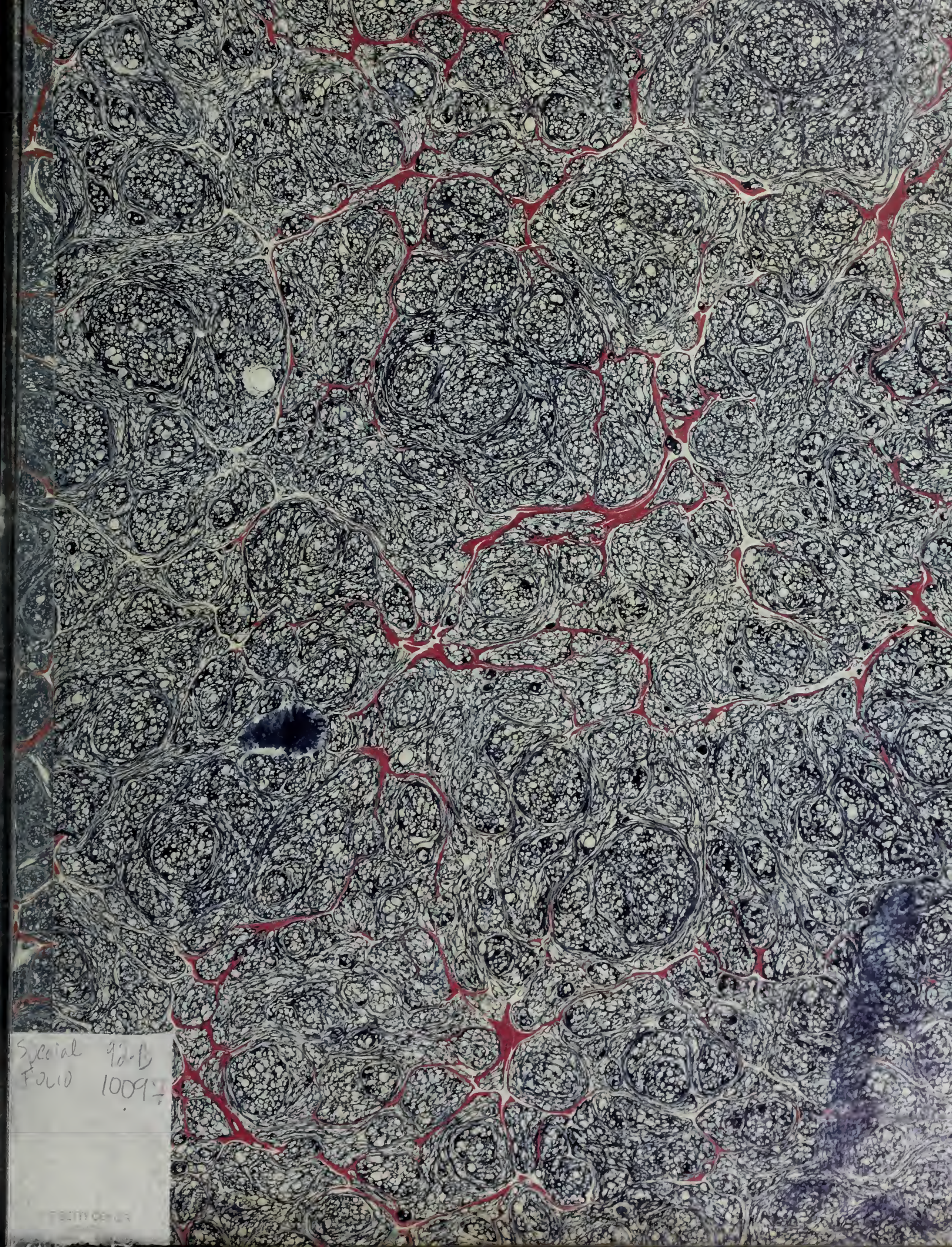
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